'. H. MEIKLEJOHN, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding Malakand Brigade,

India (through General Officer Commanding, Malakand Field Force).

submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-
ting that took place at Malakand between the dates of 26th July and

'd by telegram of the events of each day, but I have been prevented
r before by the incessant nature of the fighting.

The 26th, I was informed by Major H. A. Deane, Political Agent, who possible trouble, that matters had assumed a very disquieting aspect, of the entire failure of the residents of the Swat Valley to stop the akir, who had gained immense influence on the superstitious and religious nd that he thought that the Guides should be called up, and arrangements turn out. The Guides were consequently wired for at once, and all Regiments and Adjutants were ordered to meet me immediately.

hese officers and gave them instructions to be prepared to turn out at any tions had hardly been given when Major Deane joined me, and informed me in that the Fakir was moving towards Aladand, and that in his would turn out at once and prevent his seizing the Amandara Pass. Orders ued by me for the Officer Commanding, 45th Sikhs, with 2 guns of No. 8 attery, 2 companies, 31st Punjab Infantry, and the Squadron, XIth Bengal at midnight and seize the Amandara Pass. The remainder of the column to der my own command.

Depu rs were recalled from leave and orders given that all regimental baggage was Birbhuf der guards in their own camps, there being no time to strike tents and carry them Judge rt.

45 P.M. a telegram was received from the Officer Commanding, Chakdarra, saying Jud ces of Pathans were marching towards Chakdarra from the east along both banks of ab and at 10 P.M. Major Deane arrived at the Brigade Office with the news that a Levy had just ar A.B, giving information that the Fakir had passed Khar and was advancing kand, and t neither levies nor people would act against him, and that the hills to the east camp were covered with Pathans. It was at once seen that a night-attack on the camp intended, and the "alarm" was immediately sounded, the troops moving at once to their osts.

7. This had just been completed when the first shots were fired and a general attack was made on the camp by the Buddhist and Graded Roads. At the same time firing from the direction of the North Camp, and the glow of star shells showed that the North Camp was also threatened.

8. In the first rush the enemy succeeded in over-powering the picquet on the Graded Road, and penetrated into the camp behind the one in which were the camps of the Sappers and Miners and Field Engineer Park.

9. On the extreme flank the Buddhist Road had been secured by the 45th Rattray's Sikhs under Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, who had, on the first alarm being sounded, despatched Major Taylor with a party to secure the gorge where the road reaches the top of the pass. Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, followed immediately with 30 men, caught up Major Taylor, and they together advanced to the gorge, and almost immediately encountered the head of the enemy's column, numbering several hundred men who were creeping silently up the Buddhist Road. They opened a very heavy fire on them and the enemy at once broke into yells and screams and tried to rush them.

10. The small party held on to their position manfully till the enemy clambered up on to the rocks that overlooked the gorge on both sides, and from this position rolled down rocks and fired on them. Lieutenant Barff and some more men of the 45th Sikhs had by this time arrived and been sent by Lieutenant-Colonel McRae to protect his right flank round which the enemy were trying to make a way. The remainder of the regiment now came up, and Lieutenant-Colonel McRae retired to a more defensible position about 50 yards in rear in which he remained and defied the enemy all night. Just before he retired Major Taylor was mortally wounded.

11. There is no doubt that the gallant resistance made by this small body in the gorge, against vastly superior numbers, till the arrival of the rest of the regiment, saved the camp from being rushed on that side, and I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of Lieutenant-Colonel McRae and Major Taylor on this occasion.

12. On the left, on the alarm being sounded, the picquets supplied by the 24th Punjab Infantry had been doubled, one company of the same regiment under Lieutenant Costello was sent to line the walls of the enclosure facing the gorge through which the road to the North Camp passes, and another company under Lieutenant Climo was sent to line the wall of the Bazaar facing the gorge up which the Graded Road passes. The remainder of the regiment being held in readiness to support any part of the line that required it.

enclosure, and I also withdrew the company lining the bazaar [illegible] enemy were getting round their flank, and in their former position they into by the company lining the enclosure facing the gorge leading to were thus in this enclosure—

No. 5 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, and
2 Companies, 24th Punjab Infantry.

15. The enemy having over-powered the picquet on the Abbott (Graded) high ground in rear of the position from which they kept up a heavy fire a charging with great determination right up to the Abattis which was lined Miners. Twice they penetrated, once capturing the Quarter Guard, in wh[ich] a portion of the company. It was in trying to stop this charge that Lieutenant in command of the company, was wounded by a man whom he ran through w[ith] enemy over-powered the guard, and for a time held the guard-room, but were out by a party of the 24th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Climo. Some of ed in to the Commissariat Godown, and here they killed Honorary Lieutenant Commissariat Officer.

16. In the enclosure the fighting was very severe, for the enemy were [illegible] camp. On [illegible] and fought with [illegible] charging [illegible] up to the inner works.

17. Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb, 24th Punjab Infantry, Major Hogge, my Deputy A[illegible] Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division, Army, were killed in this [illegible] The attack [illegible] tom-toms and pipes sounding up in the Kotal and [illegible] Lieutenant Ra[illegible] Punjab Infantry [illegible] enemy on the [illegible] The enemy were driven on th[illegible] there [illegible] every house and [illegible] Here he went from tha[illegible] and his [illegible] with the reinforcements. The fighting lasted till 4-30 A.M., the enemy withdrew.

18. At daylight it was discovered that the North Camp had not been seriously attacked and that all was [illegible] Consequently orders were sent to the 31st Punjab Infantry, with the Squadron, XIth Bengal Lancers, and [illegible] guns, supported by a wing of the 24th Punjab Infantry to pursue the enemy, the majority of whom had withdrawn in the direction of Kuar and Barkhelyla.

19. They pursued for a short distance up the valley when they came across a very large gathering of the enemy, and as it was evident that this attempt on our camp had been the signal for a large tribal gathering, I ordered Major Gillon, who was in charge of the pursuit, to retire and bring in the stores, ammunition and treasure of the troops in North Camp to the Kotal, and encamp there, as it was now late in the day.

20. The Squadron, XIth Bengal Lancers, under Captain Wright, which had covered the advance of Major Gillon's force had pushed right on to Chakmarra, being fired on the whole way, and Captain Wright was only determined to stop at that place, where his party has proved a useful reinforcement to the two companies, 45th Sikhs, under Lieutenant Raitray and Lieutenant Wheatley, forming the garrison of the post.

21. The rest of the force retired to their respective camps. The manner in which Lieutenant Climo, on whom the command of the 24th Punjab Infantry devolved when Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb and Captain Sheridan were wounded, carried out this retirement is most praiseworthy, and I shall have occasion to draw attention to the good work done by this officer on subsequent occasions.

22. The withdrawal of all baggage and stores, from North Camp to the Kotal, was commenced at once, but not to be carried out, however, to bring up the E. P. tents, all the camels being at Dargai, the camel equipage was left by my order, and was burnt by the enemy in the night. Almost every tent had been struck by Major Gillon's force, but there was no time to do more. All day large bodies of the enemy were seen coming from different directions in the valley, and joining the enemy who were visible all over the hill tops, and it was certain that last night's fight was not merely an attempt to do as much harm as possible and then clear off, but the beginning of an important movement to try and turn us out of the valley and regain possession of the Pass, and that we must prepare for another attack in the night.

23. They did not wait till night, however, for, while the stores, etc., from North Camp were being sent up to the Kotal, the troops in North Camp were threatened by the enemy on the hills to the west, and the retirement was completed under cover of fire from the 24th Punjab Infantry and the Guides Cavalry, who had arrived in camp at 8-30 A.M. that morning.

24. At about 6-45 P.M., as the 31st Punjab Infantry were arriving in the Kotal Camp, a body of the enemy about 8000 strong made a sudden attack down from the hills on the west, and driving in No. 2 Picquet of the 24th Punjab Infantry tried to rush the camp. Lieutenant Climo

E OF ntry, at once went up the hill to meet them, and aided by ery, drove them back with loss towards the North Camp.

ived at 8-30 A.M. this morning (27th). The Guides Infantry dated e to call His Excellency's attention to the march of this regiment. received my telegram calling him to Malakand at 9 P.M. on the ps left Mardan at 12-30 A.M. and arrived at Malakand at 8-30 A.M., es in 8 hours, and the Infantry left Mardan at 2 A.M., arriving at Malakand 7½ hours. The heat on the road between here and Mardan was intense and sat credit on the regiment.

ies on the first night were—

eutenant L. Manley, Commissariat Department.

. . . . .	Major W. W. Taylor, 45th Sikhs.
. . . . .	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lamb, 24th Punjab Infantry.
akir,	Major L. Herbert, D.A.A.G.
nd th	Captain H. F. Holland, 24th Punjab Infantry.
tur.	
Regir	Lieutenant F. W. Watling, No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

hese
tions
ed 21
Wounded 31

t 8-30 P.M. the enemy attacked with their whole force all along the line, but were verywhere. The force in the Kotal this night was composed of—

24th Punjab Infantry,
6 Companies, 45th Sikhs,
Guides Infantry,
Guides Cavalry,
No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners,
No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery,

and was disposed as follows:

On the Right Flank.—Holding a position about 50 yards in a rear of that which they finally held on the night of the 20th were the 45th Sikhs, with 2 guns, and supported by 100 of the Guides Infantry under Lieutenant McCaskill.

In the centre.—Holding the top of the Graded Road and the enclosures occupied by the Sappers Camp, Commissariat and Field Engineers Park were the—

31st Punjab Infantry.
No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
The Guides.
2 guns.

On the Left.—Holding the hill to the north of camp and overlooking the short road to North Camp were the 24th Punjab Infantry and 2 guns.

28. The 31st Punjab Infantry being short of officers, Lieutenant Maclean was sent from the Guides to assist Major Gibbs. The position on the right and the centre enclosure were hardly pressed the whole night.

29. About 100 yards in advance of the north-east corner of the central enclosure was a fortified serai, and, in order to check the advance of the enemy along the Graded Road, a party of 25 men, 31st Punjab Infantry, under Subadar Syed Ahmed Shah was sent to occupy it with orders to block up the only entrance to the Serai. The enemy made a most determined attack on this Serai, but the garrison defended it gallantly from the commencement till 3 A.M. when the enemy succeeded in setting fire to it, and broke through one wall through which opening they rushed. The garrison now could hold on no longer, and with the aid of a ladder let themselves down over the wall nearest the camp, and retired to the enclosure, bringing their wounded with them. Nine of their number, I regret to say, were killed and ten wounded.

30. Subadar Syed Ahmed Shah was himself wounded. He was promoted to a commission on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for a previous act of bravery, and I would like to call His Excellency's attention to his gallant conduct on this occasion also.

31. The darkness and the noise of firing all round prevented their condition being appreciated by the troops behind the breast-work, otherwise assistance would most surely have been sent them. Nothing could have been finer than the way these few men stuck to their post till it was made absolutely untenable.

32. The 24th Punjab Infantry were also hotly engaged all enemy began to press close upon them from the heights on the advanced up the spur to meet them with 2 companies, covered by his position and 1 other company. The enemy stuck determinedly many Martinis with them and kept up a heavy fire on Lieutenant C rolling stones down on them. Lieutenant Climo, however advanced, him from position to position, and pursuing them for some two miles. He estim loss at 40. This counter-attack was excellently executed and is one more pro ability and dash displayed by Lieutenant Climo ever since the outbreak of hos

This night (27th) our casualties were—

British officers—

Killed	None.
Wounded severely . .	Lieutenant E. W. Costello, 22nd Punja 24th Punjab Infantry.

Native ranks—

Killed	
Wounded	

33. *28th July.*—During the day desultory firing was going on into the camp. On e of the 28th the attack was renewed with the same energy as on the two previous nights sides of the camp, the brunt of the fighting falling on the central position and on the righ

The position of the troops was the same as on the 27th. The fighting commenced at and ceased at 3 A.M. The casualties at this night were—

British officers—

Killed	None.
Wounded severely . .	Lieutenant H. L. S. Maclean, The Guides.
	Lieutenant H. B. Ford, 31st Punjab Infantry.
Wounded slightly . .	Lieutenant G. D. Swinley, 31st Punjab Infantry.

Native ranks—

Killed	2
Wounded	13

34. *29th July.*—On the morning of the 29th July signalling communication was re-established with Chakdarra, and it was learned that the fort had been attacked on the night of the 26th by a force, 1,000 strong, who had been repulsed without any loss to the garrison, and that they had since been attacked twice by day and twice by night.

35. At 4 P.M. this day (29th) one squadron, 11th Bengal Lancers, 88 strong, marched into Malakand under command of Major Beatson. In the evening the 38th Dogras and 35th Sikhs and details of the Guides arrived at Dargai under Colonel Reid. The heat on the road had been intense and 21 men of the 35th Sikhs died of heat apoplexy. I ordered Colonel Reid to halt at Dargai the next day in order to give these regiments a rest. During the day the Bazaar and Serai were levelled, trees were cleared away, abattis and breast-works strengthened, and in the evening large bonfires were lighted up in front of the central position, so that the enemy advancing by the Graded Road to the attack should be obliged to cross a line of light. The result was that the central position did not have such a severe time of it this night. It was known that the enemy had been largely reinforced during the day, and a vigorous attack was anticipated.

36. It commenced at 9-30 and was perhaps more vigorously and more fiercely pushed than on any previous night. It was principally delivered on the two flanks. At 2 A.M. a tremendous assault was made and at 2-30 A.M. suddenly ceased, and the enemy withdrew having been repulsed everywhere. The loss inflicted on them must have been very great, and as day broke they could be seen dragging away the bodies of their dead over the hills.

Our casualties were—

British officers—

Wounded severely . .	Lieutenant E. W. Costello, who had already been wounded, but continued to do his duty.

Native ranks—

Killed	1
Wounded	17

It was reported that in the morning the mad Fakir had personally led this attack, had been wounded and had fled to Landakai, and that his second-in-command and companion had been killed.

...E C.M. on the 30th a heliogram was received from Chakdarra that ... 2 P.M. on the 29th till 8 A.M. that day, that the attack had been ...nemy, and that the casualties among the garrison were 1 sepoy ... the day I received intimation that their supplies and ammunition

...e d... large organised body joined the enemy, showing that, although the two ...combat, they were still determined to carry on the fight. The attack was ... at 6-30 P.M., but there was not the same spirit in the fighting that there had ...during a thunderstorm that broke over the camp during the night the enemy ...iekhs position, but were repulsed with the bayonet. Our casualties on the ...e—

...rs . . . . . *Nil.*
. . . . . 2 wounded.

At 7 A.M. on the 31st July the 35th Sikhs and 38th Dogras marched into ...t trying march. The telegraph wire had been cut in the night on both ...akir. 1,200 yards of wire had been carried away from opposite Shergarh. It was, ...nd t... the 31st, and news was received in the evening that Dargai was going to ... night. It, however, was not attacked, nor, except a certain amount of sniping, ...g happen at Malakand on the night of the 31st.

1st August.—On the 1st August, my troops having had a quiet night and been able to ...rest, I decided to try and relieve Chakdarra at once, taking with me the 45th Sikhs, ...ab Infantry, Guides Cavalry and Infantry, two squadron, XIth Bengal Lancers, 4 guns, ...ngal Mountain Battery, and No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and ...

...At 11 A.M. I sent the Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams of the Guides down into ...the short road into North Camp, with orders to make a dash for the Mundara Pass, ...if not held, and if it was held to send me back word of the strength and position of the ...enemy. Before the Cavalry had reached the plain, however, the enemy saw what was going to ...happen, and assembled in great numbers from every direction to oppose them. The Cavalry ...soon came and slew a great number of them, but the broken nature of the ground ...hampered their action, and, as the enemy were gradually working round their left flank to cut them off from their only line of retreat, I sent Major E. Hobday, R.A., then Staff Officer to Colonel Reid, to order Lieutenant-Colonel Adams to withdraw, being convinced that, with the opposition that the force was certain to receive, they would not, starting so late, reach Chakdarra that night. I determined therefore to put off the attempt till the morning of the 2nd, when I should have the whole day before me. The casualties among the Cavalry in this morning's action were—

Pop... Birbhu... Judge

British officers—

Killed	None.
Wounded severely	Lieutenant G. M. Baldwin, Guides.
Wounded slightly	Lieutenant C. V. Keyes, Guides.

Native ranks—

Killed	1
Wounded	12

Sir Bindon Blood arrived at noon and took over command of the force.

42. Such is the narrative of the events which took place here between the 26th July and the 1st August. Of the behaviour of the troops of all ranks, I cannot speak too highly. The courage with which they have faced overwhelming odds night after night, the endurance with which they have stood and fought with next to no sleep for 5 days and 5 nights has been beyond all praise. The trial has been a very severe one, and I trust that His Excellency will agree that they have come out of it honourably.

43. All have done well, but I should like to bring before His Excellency for favourable consideration the following names of officers and men:

24th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lamb, who on the first alarm being sounded on the night of the 26th July had taken prompt action in reinforcing the outpost line held by his regiment, and later was of great assistance in directing the defence of the central enclosure till he was severely wounded.

Captain H. F. Holland showed great courage in assisting to drive a number of the enemy out of the central enclosure and was severely wounded in doing so.

I would specially wish to mention *Lieutenant S. H. Climo*, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry after Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb and Captain Holland had been wounded. This officer has shown soldierly qualities and ability of the highest order. He has commanded the

regiment with dash and enterprise and shown a spirit and exam[illegible]dia, all ranks. I trust His Excellency will be pleased to favourably [illegible] proved himself an officer who will do well in any position and is w[illegible]

Lieutenant A. K. Rawlins has behaved well all through. H[illegible] Excellency for the plucky way in which he went to the fort on the night o[illegible] down reinforcements, and again for the dash he showed in leading his men o[illegible] of which Lieutenant Climo speaks most highly.

Lieutenant E. W. Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, temporarily attached t[illegible] Infantry has behaved exceedingly well and is the subject of a separate recommen[illegible]

31st Punjab Infantry.

Major M. I. Gibbs, who commanded the regiment in the absence of [illegible] skill and in every way to my satisfaction.

Lieutenant H. B. Ford, Acting Adjutant, 31st Punjab Infantry, rendered [illegible] helping to bring in a wounded sepoy during the withdrawal from Nor[illegible] behaved with courage in resisting an attack of the enemy on the night of the 2[illegible] severely wounded.

Nature of [illegible]

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Hugo, attached to 31st Punjab Infantry, rendered valuable [illegible] the night of the 28th in saving Lieutenant H. B Ford from bleeding to death. Lieutena[illegible] was wounded and a branch of an artery was cut. There were no means of securing the [illegible] and Surgeon-Lieutenant Hugo for two hours stopped the bleeding by compressing the arte[illegible] his fingers. Had he not had the strength to do so, Lieutenant Ford must have died. [illegible] the morning thinking that the enemy had effected an entrance into Camp, Surgeon-Lie[illegible] J. Hugo picked up Lieutenant Ford with one arm, and, still holding the artery with the fin[illegible] the other hand, carried him to a place of safety.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Colonel H. A. Sawyer was away on leave when hostilities broke out, but he returned on th[illegible] 29th and took over command of the Regiment from Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, and from tha[illegible] time rendered me every assistance.

I would specially bring to notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the name of *Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. McRae,* who commanded the regiment on the 26th, 27th and 28th. His prompt action in seizing the gorge at the top of the Buddhist Road on the night of the 29th and the gallant way in which he held it undoubtedly saved the camp from being rushed on that side. For this, and for the able way in which he commanded the regiment during the first three days of the fighting, I would commend him to His Excellency's favourable consideration.

Also *Lieutenant R. M. Barff,* Officiating Adjutant of the Regiment, who, Lieutenant-Colonel McRae reports, behaved with great courage and rendered him valuable assistance.

The Guides.

I also wish to bring the name of *Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams* of the Guides to His Excellency's notice. The prompt way in which the corps mobilised and their grand march reflect great credit on him and the corps. Since arrival at the Malakand on the 27th July and till the morning of the 1st August, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams was in command of the Lower Camp, *i.e.*, that occupied by central and left position, and in the execution of this command, and the arrangements he made for improving the defences, he gave me every satisfaction. I have also to express my appreciation of the way in which he conducted the cavalry reconnaissance on the 1st August on which occasion his horse was shot under him.

Great credit is due to *Lieutenant P. C. Eliott-Lockhart,* who was in command of the Guides Infantry, for bringing up the regiment from Mardan to Malakand in such good condition after their trying march.

Captain G. M. Baldwin, D.S.O., behaved with great courage and coolness during the reconnaissance of the 1st August, and though severely wounded by a sword cut on the head, he remained on the ground and continued to lead his men.

Lieutenant H. L. S. Maclean also behaved with courage, and displayed an excellent example on the night of the 28th July when he was severely wounded.

XIth Bengal Lancers.

Major S. B. Beatson commanded the Squadron, 11th Bengal Lancers, which arrived at Malakand on the 29th and led them with great skill and dash on the occasion of the reconnaissance on the 1st August.

No. 8, Bengal Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant F. A. Wynter was the only officer with No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery from the 26th till the 30th July, and he commanded it during that time when all the severest of the fighting

...E Field has proved himself a good soldier. I should like especially to ... consideration. The Battery did excellent work all through.

...*any, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.*

...*nsloe,* R.E., commanded the company from the 27th July till the 1st ...e satisfaction. His services in strengthening the defences were invaluable.

...*F. W. Watling* R.E., was in command of the company in the absence of Captain ...ith, and commanded it well until he was wounded in gallantly trying to resist a ...my. After Lieutenant Watling was wounded the command of the remainder for ...he night of the 26th and till Lieutenant Winsloe returned on the 27th devolved ...*N. Manley,* R.E. He performed his duties with great credit, and afterwards ...ice, by his zeal and his exertions, to Lieutenant Winsloe.

Medical Staff.

...*on-Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Smyth* was most zealous and performed his duties ... He volunteered to perform the duties of Provost Marshal and did so for a short ...akness of Lieutenant H. E. Cotterill.

...agements made by *Surgeon-Major S. Hassan,* Senior Medical Officer, 38th Native ...ospital, and the indefatigable attention and care with which he devoted himself to the ...d deserve great praise. The list of casualties is large, and Surgeon-Major Hassan has been ...in his exertions for their relief. I hope His Excellency will think fit to consider his services ...bly.

...*rgeon-Captain T. A. O. Langston,* 38th Native Field Hospital, rendered valuable assistance ...nding to the wounded under a heavy fire on the night of the 26th and each following night, ...aved with courage and devotion in carrying out his duties under very exceptional circum- ... *Surgeon-Lieutenant W. Carr* has worked night and day in the hospitals in trying to ...te the sufferings of the wounded, and has most ably and efficiently aided Surgeon-Major Hassan.

Brigade Staff.

Major L. Herbert, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, was of the greatest assistance to me by the zeal and energy with which he performed his duties from the moment the news of the approach of the enemy was received till he was severely wounded while standing next to me in the enclosure of the Sappers and Miners Camp on the night of the 26th. Since being wounded, he has carried on all his office duties on his bed. I would wish to commend his gallant conduct for the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

Although *Major H. A. Deane* is in no way under my authority, I feel I am under a great obligation to him for the valuable assistance he rendered me with his advice and for volunteering to put himself at my disposal with the object of carrying on the active duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General when Major Herbert was wounded. He was indefatigable in assisting me in every way he could, and I am anxious to put on record my grateful appreciation of the services he rendered me.

44. The above list of names may appear to be somewhat long; but I would point out that the fighting was almost constant for a week, and was of such a close nature as to demand incessant exertion from every officer in the force, and to elicit constant acts of courage and gallant example which cannot be overlooked.

45. I would not like to close this despatch without paying a tribute to the memory of a fine soldier and charming companion whose death the whole force deplores.

Major W. W. Taylor had behaved with the greatest gallantry and dash in meeting the enemy's first charge with Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, and, had he lived, he would undoubtedly have distinguished himself in his career. His loss is a heavy one to his regiment and to the Service, and there is no one in the Brigade who does not mourn him as a friend.

I have also to deplore the death of *Honorary Lieutenant L. Manley,* as my Commissariat Officer, had rendered me great assistance and who died fighting manfully. His loss is a very serious one to the Brigade.

46. I attach separately for favourable consideration a list of native officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have done especially good service, some of whom I have therein recommended for the order of merit.

I trust these recommendations will meet with the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 2, dated Camp Mingaora, 23rd August 1897.

Endorsed by the General Officer Commanding, Malakand Field Force.

Forwarded to the Adjutant-General in India.

I fully concur in Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's favourable opinion of the troops under his command, and with his recommendation of individuals for favourable consideration.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE—North India.

Return of casualties in action at Malakand from 26th Jul

SUMMARY.

Officers.

Killed . . . . . .
Wounded . . . . . .

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Killed . . . . . .
Wounded . . . . . .

Nominal return of officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant (Deputy Assistant Commissary).	Manley, Leonard, Commissariat-Transport Department.	Gun shots and sword wound

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant	Wynter, F. A., Royal Artillery	Severe	Gunshot, ankle.
Ditto	Watling, F. W., Royal Engineer	Ditto	Swordcut, leg.
Jemadar	Chinna Sami, No. 5 Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	Ditto	Gunshot, thigh.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Lamb, J., 24th Punjab Infantry	Dangerous	Bullet wound, right thigh, leg amputated, since dead.
Captain	Holland, H. F., 24th Punjab Infantry	Severe	Double bullet wound through back.
Lieutenant	Costello, E. W., 24th Punjab Infantry	Both dangerous	Bullet wound through back and right arm. Bullet wound, left arm.
Subadar	Gopala, 24th Punjab Infantry	Slight	Swordcut, left shoulder.
Ditto	Lal Singh, 24th Punjab Infantry	Ditto	Bullet wound, ear.
Subadar-Major	Jasin Khan, 24th Punjab Infantry	Ditto	Bullet wound, foot.
Lieutenant	Ford, H. B., 31st Punjab Infantry	Dangerous	Gunshot.
2nd-Lieutenant	Swinley, G. D. P., 31st Punjab Infantry	Severe	Ditto.
Subadar	Syed Ahmed Shah, 31st Punjab Infantry	Slight	Ditto.
Captain	Baldwin, G. M., D.S.O., Guides	Severe	Sabrecut, head.
Lieutenant	Maclean, H. L. S., Guides	Ditto	Gunshot, face.
2nd-Lieutenant	Keyes, C. V., Guides	Slight	Contusion, back.
Ressaidar	Tirath Ram, Guides	Ditto	Knife wound, hand.
Jemadar	Khazan Singh, Guides	Ditto	By stones.
Major	Herbert, L., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Severe	Gunshot.
	Died of wounds.		
Major	Taylor, W. W., 45th Sikhs	Dangerous	Gunshot, right side.

of non-commissioned officers and men killed.

		Name.	Nature of wound.
		No. 5 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.	
	...t	Byrne, F., Royal Engineer	Swordcuts.
	Sapper	Durgan	Gunshot.
8	Ditto	Ponna Sami	Ditto.
		31st Punjab Infantry.	
3	Sepoy	Akhmad Khan	Gunshot.
7	Ditto	Ahmad Khan	Swordcut.
9	Ditto	Ilahie Bakhsh	Ditto.
	Ditto	Chanda	Ditto.
	Ditto	Buta Khan	Gunshot.
	Ditto	Kala Singh	Swordcut.
	Ditto	Narain Singh	Gunshot.
	Ditto	Bhikham Singh	Swordcut.
97	Ditto	Bhola	Ditto.
422	Ditto	Nihala	Gunshot.
2491	Lance-Naick	Malang Singh	Ditto.
1923	Sepoy	Palin	Ditto.
		45th Sikhs.	
3813	Sepoy	Bhola Singh	Bullet wound, head.
3698	Ditto	Shibba Singh	Bullet wound.
3510	Ditto	Narain Singh	Ditto.
3322	Ditto	Mangal Singh	Gunshot.
		Guides.	
1125	Sowar	Ishar Singh	Gunshot.
3421	Sepoy	Dharam Singh	Ditto.
3636	Ditto	Kaka Singh	Ditto.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery.		
83	Gunner	Sharif	Slight	Gunshot.
243	Driver	Sohan Singh	...	Contusion.
340	Gunner	Fate Ali	...	Ditto.
112	Driver Naick	Achchar Singh	...	Ditto.
268	Gunner	Kala Khan	...	Ditto.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers a...

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	
		11th Bengal Lancers.		
2436	Lance Duffadar	Wasawa Singh	Slight	Bullet wound, hea
2334	Sowar	Suraiq Singh	Severe	Ditto buttoc
2460	Ditto	Dhona Singh	Slight	Ditto calf.
		No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.		
1450	Naick	Azhagari	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
1616	Ditto	Venkatesami	Slight	Swordcut, chin.
575	Sapper	Madurai	Ditto	Contusion, back.
815	Ditto	Ramasami	Ditto	Stone wound, head.
1080	Ditto	Arulappan	Ditto	Small wound, leg.
1114	Ditto	Narasinga Perumal	Severe	Swordcut, back.
1324	Ditto	Maduranayagam Perumal	Ditto	Stone contusion, back.
1330	Ditto	Verabhadran	Slight	Ditto chest.
1336	Ditto	Madurai	Dangerous	Fracture femur.
1424	Ditto	Raman	Slight	Stone contusion, chest.
1467	Ditto	Durgan	Ditto	Spear wound, thigh.
1474	Ditto	Tulukkanam	Ditto	Stone contusion, chest.
1671	Ditto	Virasami	Severe	Gunshot, heel.
1650	Ditto	Ramasami	Ditto	Swordcut, arm and shoulder.
1678	Lance-Naick	Gorundarsja	Ditto	Spear wound, leg.
1891	Ditto	Virasami	Ditto	Stone wound, forehead.
1972	Sapper	Munisami	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
2115	Ditto	Pozusami	Slight	Stone wound, forehead.
		...th Punjab Infantry.		
2[illegible]8	Lance-Duffadar	Prem Singh	Both severe	Bullet wound, shoulder.
				Ditto groin.
3253	Sepoy	Wazira	Slight	Ditto wrist.
3293	Ditto	Ala Singh	Ditto	Ditto hand.
3074	Ditto	Mand Singh	Ditto	Ditto neck.
3369	Ditto	Ganga Singh	Severe	Swordcut, arm.
3970	Ditto	Pal Singh	Slight	Bullet wound, face.
3428	Lance-Naick	Rangila Singh	Ditto	Ditto finger.
3075	Sepoy	Narain Singh	Severe	Ditto hand.
3955	Ditto	Maan Singh	Ditto	Ditto shoulder.
3310	Ditto	Ain Khan	Slight	Splinter wound, shoulder.
3408	Ditto	Gulzast	Ditto	Ditto neck.
2697	Ditto	Attar Singh	Ditto	Ditto finger.
2542	Ditto	Achchar Singh	Ditto	Swordcut, shoulder.
3338	Ditto	Hari Singh	Ditto	Ditto shoulder.

n-commissioned officers and men wounded—contd.

		Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		t Punjab Infantry.		
	...ce-Naick .	Fateh Khan . . .	Severe . .	Gunshot.
	...poy . .	Farid Bakhsh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
38	Di... ...ce-Naick .	Abdul Karim . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
	. .	Bashakha Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2795	Sepoy . .	Moda Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2447	Ditto . .	Sundar Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Swordcut.
2311	Ditto . .	Amir Ali . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1700	Lance-Havildar	Ahmad Khan . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2145	Lance-Naick .	Khiwa Khan . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2202	Sepoy . .	Bhana	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, swordcut.
3179	Ditto . .	Bagga Singh	Ditto . .	Gunshot.
2505	Ditto . .	Nand Singh	Severe . .	Ditto.
2582	Ditto . .	Bishn Singh	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2537	Ditto . .	Phuman Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2581	Lance-Naick .	Kishn Singh	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1783	Sepoy . .	Ram Dayal	Slight . .	Ditto.
2062	Ditto . .	Nagina	Dangerous . .	Ditto.
2027	Ditto . .	Ram Singh	Slight . .	Stone contusion.
1727	Ditto . .	Dhajja	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1912	Ditto . .	Gurditta	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2335	Ditto . .	Dharam Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Gunshot.
2015	Ditto . .	Mathra	Slight . .	Stone contusion.
1978	Ditto . .	Sundar	Severe . .	Gunshot.
2818	Ditto . .	Dewa Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2742	Ditto . .	Jai Karan	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2382	Ditto . .	Dhian Singh	Ditto . .	Ditto.
2571	Ditto . .	Lachhman	Slight . .	Stone contusion.
2060	Ditto . .	Malo	Ditto . .	Gunshot.
2828	Ditto . .	Maru	Ditto . .	Stone contusion.
2344	Ditto . .	Umar Bakhsh . . .	Severe . .	Gunshot.
2253	Ditto . .	Dulo	Slight . .	Ditto.
2121	Ditto . .	Bhikham Singh . .	Dangerous . .	Ditto.
		38th Dogras.		
718	Sepoy . .	Shams Din	Severe . . .	Gunshot, ankle.
		45th Sikhs.		
3337	Sepoy . .	Lal Singh	Slight . .	Swordcut, hand.
2993	Lance-Naick .	Gulab Singh	Ditto . .	Gunshot, face.
3551	Sepoy . .	Nand Singh	Ditto . .	Swordcut, face.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wo dangerous, seve... slight.	
		45th Sikhs—contd.		
2716	Sepoy . .	Ranga Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot, leg and thigh.
3561	Ditto . .	Gurmakh Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto face.
3234	Ditto . .	Kehar Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Ditto back.
2636	Havildar . .	Jwala Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto right foot.
3553	Drummer . .	Bhola Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Ditto abdomen.
3515	Sepoy . .	Warriam Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Swordcut, face.
3488	Ditto . .	Nihal Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right thigh.
3330	Ditto . .	Hira Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto left foot.
3643	Ditto . .	Harnam Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Ditto left thigh.
2631	Naick . .	Chanda Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto right arm. Swordcut, face.
3029	Lance-Naick .	Natha Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Gunshot, right thigh.
3722	Sepoy . .	Mal Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto back.
3250	Ditto . .	Bishan Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Contusion, feet.
3806	Ditto . .	Harnam Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Gunshot, right hand.
3353	Ditto . .	Prem Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Contusion, chest.
2973	Ditto . .	Chattar Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left arm.
2784	Ditto . .	Bhagwan Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto right leg.
3576	Ditto . .	Dharm Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto finger.
3605	Ditto . .	Ultam Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto forehead.
3595	Ditto . .	Sundar Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Bullet wound, right thigh. Ditto left knee joint.
3434	Ditto . .	Phuman Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Gunshot, left leg.
3791	Ditto . .	Warriam Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Bullet wound, right shoulder.
3501	Ditto . .	Sundar Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto right thigh.
2533	Havildar . .	Kala Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto right shoulder.
...	Bhistie . .	Kalu . . .	Slight . . .	Gunshot, right shoulder.
		Queen's Own Corps of Guides.		
1471	Sowar . .	Abdul Hanan . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot, thigh.
1178	Ditto . .	Hawas . . .	Dangerous . .	Ditto head.
1486	Ditto . .	Mahboob Shah . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto abdomen.
1201	Ditto . .	Ali Raza . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto back.
1298	Ditto . .	Hosein Shah . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto thigh.
1171	Ditto . .	Jagal Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Ditto ditto.
1300	Ditto . .	Dhanna Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Ditto chest.
1397	Ditto . .	Kala Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto abdomen.
1543	Ditto . .	Bela Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Ditto thigh.
1523	Ditto . .	Gulab Khan . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto abdominal wall
1292	Ditto . .	Gurdit Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Swordcut, leg.

non-commissioned officers and men wounded—concld.

ok.		Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		Queen's Own Corps of Guides—concld.		
1503	Sowar . .	Mir Beg . . .	Slight . . .	Gunshot graze, chest.
2213	Havildar . .	Daswanda Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	By stones.
2736	Ditto . .	Sonu . . .	Severe . . .	Bullet wound, knee.
3321	Sepoy . .	Warriam Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Bullet wound, left arm.
3770	Ditto . .	Bela Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Swordcut, left hand; spear wound, chest and right arm.
4046	Ditto . .	Gopal Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Bullet wound, neck.
3997	Ditto . .	Sirdara Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto neck and shoulder.
3774	Ditto . .	Karm Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto right chest.
3489	Ditto . .	Kesar Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto right shoulder.
2764	Ditto . .	Ram Singh . . .	Slight . . .	By stone.
3650	Ditto . .	Bagga Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Bullet wound, thigh.
3934	Ditto . .	Sundar Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto elbow.
3980	Ditto . .	Ahmad Shah . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto arm.
2814	Ditto . .	Akhmad . . .	Ditto . . .	Bullet contusion.
3927	Ditto . .	Mir Mahomed . . .	Severe . . .	Bullet wound, left shoulder and neck.
3946	Ditto . .	Sobhat . . .	Slight . . .	Bullet wound, arm.
		DUBBUL SECTION.		
		24th Punjab Infantry.		
2427	Lance-Havildar	Narain Singh . . .	...	Bullet wound, shoulder; swordcut, neck and thigh.
2617	Pay-Havildar .	Harman Singh . . .	..	Bullet wound, right elbow, arm amputated.
1490	Sowar . .	Sirdi Khan . . .	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, buttock and groin.

No. 728-F., "*Field Operations—Malakand*," dated Simla, 15th September 1897.

From—Major-General G. deC. Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 727-F., dated 15th September 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward herewith despatches from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., describing the operations at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley from the 1st to 3rd August 1897, including the defence and relief of Chakdarra.

2. In submitting these reports His Excellency desires to express his approbation of Sir B. Blood's energy, of the sound dispositions made by him, and of the able way in which he was supported by Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, Colonel Reid, and all ranks, under his command.

3. The advance from the Malakand to the relief of Chakdarra was carried out with skill and judgment. The troops in spite of the exertions and hardships they had undergone during the past week, advanced with great energy and drove the enemy disheartened and panic-stricken in all directions into the plain, where they were pursued by the Cavalry and still further dispersed.

4. The separate report on the defence of Chakdarra speaks for itself, but Sir George White wishes to record his admiration of the manner in which this small garrison successfully held their own for six nights and days against overwhelming numbers. He would also specially refer to the patient courage and endurance of the followers, both at the Malakand and Chakdarra, during the operations from the 26th July to the 2nd August.

5. Among many other brave acts performed during the defe
draw special attention to the gallantry and devotion of the signallers
the Signal Tower under very trying circumstances without water to
heavy fire, continued to perform their duties in a most soldierlike mann

That the morale of the small garrison of Chakdarra was in no d
strain to which they had been subjected is evident from the brilliant
the party under command of Lieutenant Rattray on the arrival of the relieving

6. His Excellency desires to commend the services of Major-General Sir B
mentioned by him in the operations under reference, to the special consider
ment of India.

No. 1, "*Despatches—Malakand Field Force,*" Camp Amandara, 14th Au

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR B. BLOOD, K.C.I., Commanding the Malakand Field Force,

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations carried out under my orders at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd instant, including the relief of the garrison of Chakdarra Fort on the 2nd instant.

2. Having assumed command of the Malakand Field Force at Nowshera on the morning of the 31st July 1897, I proceeded at once to Mardan, where I halted to make arrangements for the onward march of the additional troops which had been detailed for the Field Force. At about 3 A.M. on the 1st August, I received a telegram from Army Head-quarters informing me that Chakdarra Fort was hard pressed, and that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief wished me to go on to the Malakand as quickly as possible with a view to the immediate relief of the first named place. I accordingly proceeded at once, and being somewhat delayed by the disturbed state of the country between Jalala and Dargai, I arrived at the Malakand about noon on the 1st August.

3. On arrival I found that Brigadier-General W H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G, Commanding at the place, was busily engaged in organising a force of all arms, with provisions and ammunition for the relief of Chakdarra Fort. He had limited the strength of the force to 1,000 rifles with 4 guns, all the Cavalry available, and a party of sappers, as he considered the detaching of a larger force from the garrison of the Malakand would involve the risk of the capture by the enemy of the outlying portions of that position and of the destruction of the buildings, stores and transport animals therein—a contingency which I agreed with him in thinking altogether inadmissible. I consequently decided on the composition and strength of the force which he proposed as under:

400 Rifles, 24th Punjab Infantry, under Major J G Ramsay.

400 Rifles, 45th Sikhs, under Colonel H. A. Sawyer.

200 Rifles, Guides Infantry, under Lieutenant P. C. Eliott-Lockhart.

2 Squadrons, Guides Cavalry, under Lieutenant G. DE H. Smith, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.
2 Squadrons, 11th Bengal Lancers, under Major S. B. Beatson.
} The whole under Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams.

4 Guns, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, under Captain A. H. C. Birch, R.A.

50 Sappers, No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant A. R. Winsloe, R.E.

2 Sections, Native Field Hospital, under Surgeon-Captain H. F. Whitchurch, V.C., I.M.S.

4. Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's idea of carrying out the movement of the relieving force was that it should march down to the Khar plain by the Graded Road, and that the ground near our position which commands that road, and was then in the hands of the enemy, would have as far as possible to be cleared of them in time to prevent their interfering with the march of the force; all of which was also entirely in accordance with my views. With regard to the time of the operation, I decided that it was to be carried out at dawn on the 2nd, the day of the 1st being already far spent, and the necessary arrangements not being forward enough to admit of its being properly carried out on that day; while, as a matter of course, the chances of success were greater and the probability of loss less, if the operation were undertaken at dawn instead of by daylight.

5. These matters having been satisfactorily settled, I next relieved Brigadier-General Meiklejohn of charge of the Malakand position, and gave him command of the relieving column entrusting him with the sole charge of the preparations connected with it, and directing him to have it assembled before dark with everything complete on Gretna Green there to bivouac for the night, and to be ready to march as soon as it should be light enough next morning.

6. I then handed over charge of the Malakand Fort and position to Colonel A. J. F Reid, directing him to strengthen the picquets at Castle Rock as far as possible, and to be ready with a force taken from them to attack and clear the enemy from the position marked "A"* on the sketch herewith at dawn on the morning of the 2nd.

* Hereinafter called "Goldney's Hill."

, R.A. (8th Bengal Mountain Battery).

Smith, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, attached to Queen's Guides (Cavalry).

. *Winsloe*, R.E. (No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners).

ant P. C. Eliott-Lockhart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Infantry).

Non-Captain H. F. Whitchurch, V.C, attended to the wounded under fire throughout the fighting.

following officers under Colonel T. H. Goldney's command led their detachments under rvation with gallantry and judgment, *viz.*:

Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. E. Bradshaw, 35th Sikhs.

Captain L. C. H. Stainforth, 38th Dogras.

Jemadar Nawab, who commanded two guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery in support of Colonel Goldney's attack, attracted my favourable notice by his smartness, quickness and thorough knowledge of his work.

I would also wish to bring to His Excellency's notice the good work done by *Major H. Burney*, Gordon Highlanders, Assistant Adjutant-General, *Major H. Wharry*, D.S.O., Chief Commissariat Officer, and *Captain A. B. Dunsterville*, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, my Aide-de-Camp, the only officers of the Divisional Staff of my force who had arrived at the Malakand on the 2nd August. These officers worked very hard and were of great use to me.

20. *Major H. A. Deane*, C.S.I., Political Agent, Dir and Swat, was not in any way under my orders during the operations above described, but notwithstanding, I hope, I may be permitted to express the obligations under which I lie to him for valuable information and general assistance which he gave me.

21. I forward herewith in original Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's report on the fighting which took place at the Malakand from the 26th July until I arrived there on the 1st August of which my report above is really a continuation, and in doing so I would observe that I fully concur with Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's favourable opinions regarding the behaviour of the troops under his command and with his recommendations of individuals. I further append a report which I have compiled myself on the fighting at Chakdarra from the 26th July till the 2nd August when its relief was carried out under my orders.

22. I attach a sketch of the Malakand position to my report on the Malakand operations of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, and a sketch of Chakdarra Fort to my report on the fighting there. A list is appended to each report of the casualties which took place in the fighting to which it refers:

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action at relief of Chakdarra on 2nd August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Killed	5
Wounded	28

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		11th Bengal Lancers.	
1929	Sowar	Natta Singh	Bullet wound in chest.
		Guides Infantry.	
3757	Lance-Naik	Sher Mahommed	Gunshot wound.
4066	Sepoy	Nekibulla	Ditto.
		35th Sikhs.	
844	Sepoy	Harnam Singh	Gunshot wound.
1392	Ditto	Bhola Singh	Ditto.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	
		11th Bengal Lancers.		
2125	Duffadar . .	Narain Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Bullet wound in head, since d
1674	Lance-Duffadar	Wosawa Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Bullet wound in stomach, dead.
2070	Sowar . .	Lalah Din	Severe . . .	Bullet wound in thigh.
2424	Ditto . .	Shanka	Ditto . . .	Ditto hand.
Recruit	Ditto . .	Saudagar Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto foot.
		Guides Infantry.		
36	Subadar-Major.	Sarfaraz Khan . . .	Severe . . .	Swordcut of thigh.
4072	Sepoy . .	Mahommed Hassan . .	Ditto . . .	Bullet wound of foot.
4152	Ditto . .	Bahu Singh	Ditto . . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
3601	Ditto . .	Hamid Gul	Slight . . .	Bayonet wound of chest.
3823	Ditto . .	Hazara Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
3830	Ditto . .	Sultan Shah	Ditto . . .	Ditto foot.
4141	Ditto . .	Basant Singh	Ditto . . .	Ditto calf.
		45th Sikhs.		
3759	Sepoy . .	Mogh Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
2489	Ditto . .	Hernam Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto shoulder.
2075	Havildar . .	Rupal Singh	Slight . . .	Swordcut, hand and forehead.
2294	Ditto . .	Mool Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot wound, right thigh.
3659	Sepoy . .	Boor Singh	Slight . . .	Ditto left forearm.
3807	Ditto . .	Basant Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Ditto right wrist.
3485	Ditto . .	Bishen Singh	Dangerous . .	Ditto right thigh.
		35th Sikhs (attached 45th Sikhs).		
80	Havildar . .	Prem Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound.
882	Sepoy . .	Harnam Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
1031	Ditto . .	Baddan Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		24th Punjab Infantry.		
3586	Sepoy . .	Basawa Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Bullet wound of right arm.
3852	Ditto . .	Sharam Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto stomach.
3815	Ditto . .	Kushal Singh	Slight . . .	Ditto foot.
3396	Ditto . .	Nur Gada	Ditto . . .	Ditto arm.
4125	Lance-Naik .	Thakur Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Splinter wound of finger.
		No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.		
130	Driver . .	Naid Jandu	Dangerous . .	Gunshot wound.

...lakand Field Force," dated Camp Mingaora, 20th August 1897.

...AL SIR B. BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding Malakand Field Force,

...eneral in India.

...av... ...r to submit the following report on the fighting which took place at Chak-Fort between the 26th July and the 2nd August 1897, when the place was relieved and the ...my dispersed by the force commanded by Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., who was then acting under my orders.

2. On the 26th July 1897 the garrison consisted of Lieutenant H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs, commanding, Lieutenant J. L. Wheatley and 2 companies of the same regiment, and 20 sabres, 11th Bengal Lancers; the total strength being 2 British officers, —— Native officers and —— other ranks, besides a few medical and commissariat details. Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, 25th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Political Agent, was also present in the Fort on this date and throughout the subsequent period under reference.

3. *26th July.*—The first intimation of disturbance which reached the garrison was brought in on the evening of the 26th July by Havildar Gurdit Singh, 45th Sikhs, who was out surveying that day. He came in on a mule and reported that the tribes were rising and that some of them had taken from him a pair of binoculars, a prismatic compass and Rs. 50. Lieutenant Rattray was playing polo at Khar at this time, but on being warned he at once rode back to Chakdarra and on arrival made all necessary preparations for the defence of the Fort, which was vigorously attacked three times between 10-15 P.M. and 4 A.M. that night; the attacks in all cases being easily repulsed. In one of these attacks the enemy used ladders taken from the civil hospital, a solid building which stood close outside the walls of the Fort, and was therefore very useful to the enemy throughout their operations.

4. *27th July.*—On the morning of the 27th July Captain H. Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, with 40 sabres of his regiment, rode through the enemy from the Malakand, and in doing so, showed very marked gallantry and judgment. At the Amandara Pass he was strongly opposed, and only succeeded in getting through the enemy by a combination of quick and sound decision with determined resolution which was in the highest degree creditable to him. Two of his men were wounded during his ride, but were brought safely into Chakdarra. Captain D. Baker, Transport Officer, Malakand Brigade, also arrived with Captain Wright.

5. On arrival Captain Wright assumed command of the Fort, and his detachment, with the other men of his regiment already there, took over and most ably conducted throughout the siege the defence of the outer enclosure in which the horses and transport animals were accommodated.

6. On the forenoon of the 27th the enemy made several determined advances towards the walls of the Fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss. By this time sangars had been built round the Signal Tower and a heavy fire from them was kept up upon it. As signalling could only be done from the open outside the tower, it became practically impossible, and as the telegraph line had been destroyed, communication with the Malakand was cut off. There was also considerable difficulty about throwing food and water into the the Signal Tower, but nevertheless on the 27th, with the help of the maxims and 9-pounder in the Fort, several days' provisions were put in, together with six additional men and as much water as possible; and in the same way daily supplies of water were afterwards sent in until the 1st August, when the enemy succeeded in cutting off all access to the Tower.

7. On the night of the 27th the enemy made two more attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss to them. In the second of these attacks, they brought up ladders and attempted to escalade the walls of the Fort at the north-east corner. On this and subsequent days, Captain Baker made himself most useful by superintending arrangements for giving increased cover, which undoubtedly saved many casualties.

8. *28th July.*—On the 28th July the enemy made vigorous attacks between 5-30 P.M. and dawn next morning, chiefly against the east side of the cavalry enclosure. They were invariably beaten off with heavy loss.

9. *29th July.*—On the 29th July the enemy were seen approaching at 3 P.M. in largely increased numbers with ladders and bundles of grass, and directed their chief efforts to the capture of the Signal Tower. They continued their efforts against the Tower till 8 P.M. without success, and next morning some 50 of their corpses were counted outside it.

10. *30th July.*—On the 30th July the garrison had a comparatively easy time, and obtained some much needed rest, as the enemy did not advance till about 7 P.M. and then without much vigour.

11. *31st July.*—On the 31st July the enemy kept quiet till about 4-30 P.M., when they advanced against the north-east corner of the Fort, but suffered severely from the fire of the 9-pounder and maxims, finally retiring at 11 P.M. to Chakdarra village.

12. *1st August.*—On the 1st August the difficulties of the garrison greatly increased, the enemy appearing in far larger numbers with more rifles. During the previous night they had occupied and loopholed the civil hospital already mentioned, and from thence they completely commanded the cavalry enclosure and rendered moving about there very dangerous. They also held the ridge some 150 yards from the Fort to the north-west, thus cutting off all communication with

the Signal Tower, and commanding the whole of the north and
Matters now looked so serious that Captain Wright decided to send
but as signalling was so difficult, only the two words "Help us"
answer from the Malakand, promising relief next morning, would appear
The detachment in the Signal Tower made pressing requests for water which could not
to them. The enemy kept the whole garrison at their posts all day and all night, but
attempt to press an attack home, notwithstanding which they lost very heavily.

13. *2nd August.*—On the 2nd August the enemy came on in large numbers and very boldly, with ladders and bundles of grass, evidently determined to make a final attempt to take the Fort at any cost. A very heavy fire was kept up on both sides, numbers of the enemy being killed, and one man of the garrison being killed and two wounded. Just as matters were becoming critical, the garrison being dead beat from fatigue and exposure, the Cavalry of the Relieving Column appeared at Amandara. When they came near, the enemy began making off, and on seeing this, Lieutenant Rattray, 45th Sikhs, assembling a few men, attacked and cleared the Civil Hospital, bayoneting most of the enemy whom he found in it. From thence he pursued the enemy for about half a mile, being joined by Captain Baker and Lieutenant J. L. Wheatley with more men, and doing much execution. In this gallant sortie Lieutenant Rattray was severely wounded in the neck, and one sepoy was killed and two wounded, one mortally. In returning, the party found the cavalry of the Relieving Force checked by the fire from the ridge north-west of the Fort, whereupon this was attacked and the occupants bayoneted or driven off. The men who made this sortie, under 20 in number, killed over 50 of the enemy, whose bodies were afterwards counted.

14. Whilst this was going on, the cavalry of the Relieving Force had advanced for some distance along the plain north of the Fort, and had cut off many of the fugitives. They had, however, to return after pursuing a comparatively short distance, their horses being much fatigued.

15. During the fighting above described, the conduct of the whole of the garrison, whether fighting men, departmental details, or followers, is reported to have been most gallant. Not the least marked display of courage and constancy was that made by the small detachment in the Signal Tower who were without water for the last 18 hours of the siege. The signallers under No. 2729, Lance-Naik Vir Singh, 45th Sikhs, who set a brilliant example, behaved throughout in a most courageous manner; one of them, No 2829, Sepoy Prem Singh, climbing several times out of a window in the Tower with a heliograph, and signalling outside to the Malakand under a hot fire from sangars in every direction.

16. I would beg to recommend all the British and Native officers who took part in the defence I have described for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as under, *viz.*:

Captain H. Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, who, with his detachment of 40 sabres of his regiment, made the gallant ride through the enemy from the Malakand to Chakdarra Fort on the morning of the 27th July, and commanded the garison from that morning till its relief on the 2nd August.

Captain D. Baker, 2nd Bombay Infantry, who rode to Chakdarra Fort with Captain Wright, and made himself most useful. *Lieutenant H. B. Rattray,* 45th Sikhs, who commanded the garrison from the commencement of the attack on the 26th July till the arrival of Captain Wright next day, and is reported by that officer to have been the life and soul of the defence. *2nd-Lieutenant J. L Wheatley,* 45th Sikhs, had charge of the gun and maxim detachments, and it was largely owing to his care and judgment that these weapons were so effective in the defence.

Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, 25th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Political Agent, was in the Fort throughout the siege, and was most useful.

Ressaidar Tilok Singh, 11th Bengal Lancers, accompanied Captain Wright in his ride of the 27th July, and is very favourably mentioned by that officer.

Jemadar Sudama commanded the detachment of the 21st Bengal Lancers who were at Chakdarra Fort on the 26th July, and was present throughout the siege, and is also very favourably reported on.

Subadar Jwala Singh, 45th Sikhs, was present throughout the siege, and showed great intelligence and readiness of resource, as well as courage and coolness, under fire.

Jemadar Ala Singh, 45th Sikhs, had command of the sections on the parapet of the river fort, and showed conspicuous courage and coolness under heavy fire.

Lieutenant Rattray reports that *No. 522 Hospital Assistant Piara Singh,* 11th Bengal Lancers, rendered valuable assistance, not only in attending the wounded under fire, but also in the sortie on the 2nd, and at other times in bringing up ammunition, etc., to the men on the parapets under fire.

17. I shall further have the honour, in a separate communication to submit, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the names of several non-commissioned officers and men, who distinguished themselves during the siege of Chakdarra Fort, in view of their being granted the Order of Merit, should His Excellency think them deserving of that distinction.

18. I attach a rough sketch of Chakdarra and its immediate surroundings, together with a list of the casualties that occurred during the siege.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

s in action at Chakdarra from 26th July to 2nd August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers.

Wounded 1

Non-commissioned officers and men.

Killed 4
Wounded 8

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
ieutenant . .	H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of neck.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		45th Sikhs.	
2807	Havildar	Kishen Singh	Gunshot wound.
2523	Sepoy	Jwala Singh	Ditto.
3344	Ditto	Ganaya Singh	Ditto.
3075	Ditto	Kehar Singh	Ditto.
		11th Bengal Lancers.	
1674	Sowar	Wassawah Singh	Gunshot wound.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		45th Sikhs.		
3561	Sepoy . .	Sowan Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound, right arm.
3797	Ditto . .	Atma Singh	Ditto . . .	Ditto back.
3521	Ditto . .	Jaggat Singh	Ditto . . .	Ditto both hands.
3401	Ditto . .	Baggat Singh	Ditto . . .	Ditto back.
3287	Ditto . .	Harnam Singh	Slight . . .	Ditto chest.
3318	Ditto . .	Badan Singh	Severe . . .	Ditto right hand.
3131	Ditto . .	Jaimal Singh	Slight . . .	Ditto leg.
3737	Ditto . .	Dewa Singh	Ditto . . .	Ditto head.
		11th Bengal Lancers.		
2449	Sowar . .	Kesar Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound, neck.
2279	Ditto . .	Sujan Singh	Ditto . . .	Ditto thigh.

No. 729-F., "*Field Operations—Malakand,*" dated Simla, 15th September 1897.

From—Major-General G. deC. Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 728-F., dated 15th September 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit for the information of the Government of India the accompanying despatch from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, giving an account of the operations of the force under his command from the 4th to 26th August 1897, inclusive.

2. His Excellency has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the admirable manner in which Sir B. Blood has exercised his command and the skilful way in which that officer handled his troops at the action of Landakai on the 17th August when he dislodged the enemy from an extremely strong natural position.

Sir George White deeply regrets the loss of Lieutenants R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, and H. L. S. Maclean of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, and he also desires to record his admiration of the gallantry displayed on the occasion of their death by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers, and the Native officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides who accompanied them, and whose conduct will form the subject of a separate communication.

4. The Commander-in-Chief cordially endorses the opinions expressed in paragraphs 31 and 35 of the report, and favourably commends to the notice of the Government of India the officers therein mentioned.

No. 4, "*Despatches—Malakand Field Force,*" dated 30th August 1897.

From—Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding Malakand Field Force,

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

In continuation of my report No. 1, "*Despatches—Malakand Field Force,*" dated the 14th inst., I have the honour to submit the following account of the operations of the force under my command from the morning of the 4th August up to the 26th August 1897, inclusive, with special reference to the advance into Upper Swat which commenced with the engagement of the 17th August at Landakai.

4th to 13th August.

On my return from Chakdarra to the Malakand on the 4th August, I proceeded with the organisation of the Malakand Field Force and its communications with the removal of the advanced dépôt to Khar from the Malakand, and with the preparation, for further operations, of a special force which I placed at Amandara—a strong and strategically important position conveniently situated for the purpose in view.

3. This special force was ready to march without tents, and with 10 days' supplies on the 8th August 1897, being composed of the 1st Infantry Brigade under Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., with six squadrons under Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, a Field and two Mountain Batteries under Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., R.A., a company of Sappers and Miners under Captain E. P. Johnson, R.E., and the necessary Field Hospitals and Medical Staff under Surgeon-Lieutanant-Colonel J. T. B. Bookey, I.M.S.

4. During the interval which necessarily elapsed before the receipt of orders for further operations, the transport of the special force was utilised for general purposes in its neighbourhood; but after the receipt of orders on the evening of the 12th August 1897 to move on Mingaora in Upper Swat, only two clear days were expended in the necessary preparations, and the special force was ready to march with 12 days' supplies for men and two days' grain for animals on the morning of the 5th. I joined the special force myself on the 14th August, the Divisional troops attached to it coming my direct command from the morning of the 15th.

14th August.

5. The weather had been unsettled for some days prior to the 15th, and in the early morning and forenoon of that day it rained so hard that I determined to delay the forward move till the 16th. On the morning of 16th it also rained very hard, but we managed a start at 1-30 P.M. and marched about five miles to Thana, four miles west of Landakai, where there is a strong position—the gate of Upper Swat—which I felt sure would be held against us, as in fact it was.

15th August.
16th August.

6. During the halt of the special force at Amandara, the country between that place and Upper Swat, on our side of the Swat River, had been very completely reconnoitred by the cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who had been most ably seconded by Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers; so that all I had to do on the 16th was to take a general view of the situation at Landakai, which I accordingly did in the evening.

7. It will be seen from the accompanying sketch that our camp at Thana was in the middle of an open plain, well away from the hills and easily defended. The road from there to Landakai runs round the northern edge of the village of Thana, and thence close to hills on the right until

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

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SUMMARY.

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ieutenant . .	H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of neck.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men killed.

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No. 729-F., "*Field Operations—Malakand,*" dated Simla, 15th Septemb

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 728-F., dated 15th September 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit for the information of the Government of India the accompanying despatch from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, giving an account of the operations of the force under his command from the 4th to 26th August 1897, inclusive.

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Sir George White deeply regrets the loss of Lieutenants R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, and H. L. S. Maclean of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, and he also desires to record his admiration of the gallantry displayed on the occasion of their death by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers, and the Native officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides who accompanied them, and whose conduct will form the subject of a separate communication.

4. The Commander-in-Chief cordially endorses the opinions expressed in paragraphs 31 and 35 of the report, and favourably commends to the notice of the Government of India the officers therein mentioned.

No. 4, "*Despatches—Malakand Field Force,*" dated 30th August 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR B. BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding Malakand Field Force,
To—The Adjutant-General in India.

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3. This special force was ready to march without tents, and with 10 days' supplies on the 8th August 1897, being composed of the 1st Infantry Brigade under Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., with six squadrons under Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, a Field and two Mountain Batteries under Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., R.A., a company of Sappers and Miners under Captain E. P. Johnson, R.E., and the necessary Field Hospitals and Medical Staff under Surgeon-Lieutanant-Colonel J. T. B. Bookey, I.M.S.

4. During the interval which necessarily elapsed before the receipt of orders for further operations, the transport of the special force was utilised for general purposes in its neighbourhood; but after the receipt of orders on the evening of the 12th August 1897 to move on Mingaora in Upper Swat, only two clear days were expended in the necessary preparations, and the special force was ready to march with 12 days' supplies for men and two days' grain for animals on the morning of the 5th. I joined the special force myself on the 14th August, the Divisional troops attached to it coming my direct command from the morning of the 15th.

14th August.

5. The weather had been unsettled for some days prior to the 15th, and in the early morning and forenoon of that day it rained so hard that I determined to delay the forward move till the 16th. On the morning of 16th it also rained very hard, but we managed a start at 1-30 P.M. and marched about five miles to Thana, four miles west of Landakai, where there is a strong position—the gate of Upper Swat—which I felt sure would be held against us, as in fact it was.

15th August.
16th August.

6. During the halt of the special force at Amandara, the country between that place and Upper Swat, on our side of the Swat River, had been very completely reconnoitred by the cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who had been most ably seconded by Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers; so that all I had to do on the 16th was to take a general view of the situation at Landakai, which I accordingly did in the evening.

7. It will be seen from the accompanying sketch that our camp at Thana was in the middle of an open plain, well away from the hills and easily defended. The road from there to Landakai runs round the northern edge of the village of Thana, and thence close to hills on the right until

the village of Jalala is reached, where the road passes between that village and the end of a spur covered with Buddhist ruins and running up to a peak which dominates the whole Landakai position. Between the Jalala spur and Landakai is first an open valley about 900 yards wide at the lower end, then another spur, then a deep ravine, and finally the main Landakai spur ending in cliffs overhanging the Swat River; the road being carried round these cliffs for nearly a mile on a stone causeway, which, as I was correctly informed, the enemy had damaged and obstructed in various ways. Beyond the Landakai spur, as I knew from a reconnaissance made by Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, the valley is open, and the rice cultivation lies in such a way that the enemy, in occupying the lower end of the Landakai spur, would find himself formed to the left flank of his line of retreat.

8. During my reconnaissance on the evening of the 11th, I saw some hundreds of the enemy with flags occupying sangars, spread over a mile or so of the end of Landakai spur, and holding an old Buddhist Fort on a peak, where they evidently fancied themselves very securely posted. From their general appearance, their shouting, and their expenditure of ammunition, I judged that larger numbers were behind what I saw, and I accordingly returned to camp, making as little show of force as possible, and issued orders for the next day.

9. Soon after daylight the 17th August the tents and the baggage in excess of the light scale prescribed for the advance were despatched on camels to Khar under escort of a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers. The remainder of the baggage and the stores were then parked in camp with the unloaded transport animals, spare horses and followers, to wait until the road in front should be cleared; being protected by strengthened baggage guards, with 2 companies, 45th Sikhs, two squadrons, 11th Bengal Lancers, and 400 rifles borrowed for the day from Khar. Thus I was enabled to advance to the attack unencumbered by baggage, along the somewhat awkward road from Thana to Jalala.

17th August.

10. Punctually at 6-30 A.M. the cavalry of the advanced guard moved off, and pushing on to Jalala, found a few of the enemy established in the Buddhist ruins on the adjacent spur. These they held in check with the assistance of the infantry of the advanced guard, which consisted of two companies, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, under Captain W. R. Marshall, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, attached 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, until the arrival of the remainder of the battalion which headed the main body. Then the battalion, under Major C. W. H. Evans, extended and crowned the Jalala spur, clearing the enemy out of the Buddhist ruins before mentioned. Meanwhile No. 7 (British) Mountain Battery, under Major M. F. Fegan, R.A., and No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, under Captain A. H. C. Birch, R.A., had arrived and formed in rear of the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, closely followed by the main body of the infantry under Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., consisting of the 24th Punjab Infantry and 31st Punjab Infantry under Major J. G. Ramsay and Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. O'Bryen, respectively; Colonel H. A. Sawyer with the 45th Sikhs having been left in camp to await the arrival there of the 400 rifles borrowed from Khar, with orders to bring on six companies of his battalion thereafter. The 10th Field Battery, under Major C. A. Anderson, R.A., which I had put in rear of the main body for fear it should stick anywhere in the narrow passage round Thana, also appeared close behind the infantry, and trotted towards the position told off to it.

11. Brigadier-General Meiklejohn now moved his infantry half right towards the peak marked A on the sketch herewith, the 6 companies, 45th Sikhs, having come up and following him at some little distance; while the 10th Field Battery came into action to the right of Jalala, and No. 7 (British) Mountain Battery up the spur still further to the right, both batteries being guarded by the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, whose firing line crowned the crest of the spur up to and including the Buddhist ruins with their supports, etc., well closed up.

12. The 10th Field Battery opened fire at 8-50 A.M. on the fort mentioned in paragraph 8, followed soon afterwards by No. 7 Mountain Battery; and the two batteries continued firing leisurely during the time that elapsed before Brigadier-General Meiklejohn reached the peak marked A in the attached sketch. The 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, also occasionally fired section volleys as targets offered. The effect of the artillery fire was instantly apparent, as the enemy quickly evacuated the fort and sangars fired at, and retired under cover in their rear, appearing again afterwards whenever the fire slackened. Brigadier-General Meiklejohn had a long and arduous climb, but his movement was carried out in the most entirely satisfactory manner, and his appearance when he reached his objective seemed altogether to surprise and confuse the enemy, who, as we afterwards found, had made up their minds that we would force the passage of the Landakai causeway by a frontal attack, had accordingly posted considerable reserves near the end of it, which reserves were of course not only out of the actual engagement, but now found themselves in danger of being cut off from their line of retreat.

13. The enemy, after making a feeble attempt to re-inforce their left from the centre and right of their first line, which I easily frustrated by the fire of the 10th Field Battery, and No. 7 Mountain Battery, and by moving the right half battalion, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, to its right, into touch with Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, now seemed to lose heart altogether, and it only required a forward movement of the left half battalion, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, at about 11 A.M., to cause them to retreat from their last positions on the Landakai ridge. Then the 5th Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, under Captain E. P. Johnson, R.E.,

advanced, and under the direction of Major E. Blunt, R.E., the senior Royal Engineer Officer present, began to repair the Landakai causeway, which, as I have mentioned, had been damaged and obstructed by the enemy. This was soon done sufficiently to admit of the advance in pursuit of three squadrons of the Guides Cavalry, whom I had kept together for that object under Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams. At this time the 10th Field Battery, which could not accompany the special force beyond Jalala, in consequence of the badness of the roads beyond that place, returned to Khar under special arrangements for its escort.

14. The Landakai causeway, though passable, was still in such bad order when the Guides traversed it that they debouched from it slowly by twos and threes, and Captain H. I. E. Palmer, who commanded the leading squadron, being told by the infantry crowning the heights to his right that the enemy were escaping over the plain in front of him which he could not yet see, collected part of his squadron and pushed on in pursuit. As soon as he emerged from the fields of high Indian-corn at the end of the causeway, he saw the enemy a mile or so in front escaping to the hills and galloped after them, but the ground being heavy he got rather ahead of his men. Near him on his left was Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was with the force as Correspondent of the *Times of India*; and further to his left, and a little in rear, rode Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams with his galloper, Lieutenant Norman, 11th Bengal Lancers. The first squadron came along as quickly as they could, in somewhat loose formation, and were followed at no great distance by the other two. The enemy were rapidly escaping to the face of the hill marked B on the attached sketch, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, quickly taking in the situation, ordered the Ziarat marked C to be held with dismounted fire; a measure which, but for the unfortunate *contretemps* which now occurred, would have been most effectual, as fire from this Ziarat swept completely and at short range the hill up which the enemy were retiring.

15. Captain Palmer, not hearing Lieutenant-Colonel Adams' orders, galloped on towards the hill, still having on his left Lieutenant Greaves, whose pony had apparently become unmanageable by him. Seeing a standard-bearer in the open, Captain Palmer attacked and cut him down, but at the same moment he was disabled by a bullet wound in the wrist and his horse being also shot under him, he was only saved from the enemy's swordsmen by some of his own men* who had meanwhile come up and charged the swordsmen with great gallantry. Simultaneously Lieutenant Greaves was struck by a bullet in the body and falling from his pony was instantly pounced upon by the enemy's swordsmen. Seeing this, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers (acting as Correspondent of the *Times* with the force), followed by Lieutenant Maclean of the Guides and several of his men† flew to the rescue, drove off the swordsmen, and carried off Lieutenant Greaves, who, while Lord Fincastle was lifting him, was again hit through the body and killed. Lieutenant Maclean, in helping, was mortally wounded. Captain Palmer's and Lord Fincastle's horses, together with two troop horses, were killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Adams' horse was wounded.

* 1142½ Duffadar Havath Mahomed.
806½ Duffadar Bura Khan.

† Jemadar Bahadur ngh.
1142½ Duffadar Havath Mahomed.
806½ Duffadar Bura Khan.
1455 Sowar Mahomed Khan.
1219½ Sowar Alaf Khan.

16. Meanwhile the remainder of the Guides had occupied and opened fire from the Ziarat before mentioned and from the village of Nawa Kili close by, thus keeping the enemy in check; but notwithstanding all they could do, the fire directed on the party who were bringing off Lieutenant Greaves' body and Lieutenant Maclean who was mortally wounded was exceedingly hot, as some four or five hundred of the enemy crowded the hill facing them.

17. I trust it will have been gathered that the feat of arms performed on this occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Lieutenant Lord Fincastle, Lieutenant Maclean, and their men, was of the most truly gallant description. I shall have the honour to bring forward the names of these officers and men in separate communications with full details for the special consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

18. Soon after these occurrences, Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's infantry and artillery appeared on the scene, and the enemy were finally driven off to the higher hills, from which they continued to fire shots at impossible ranges all the afternoon.

19. About the time that Brigadier-General Meiklejohn arrived near Nawa Kili, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, with two squadrons, advanced along the Barikot road to reconnoitre as far as Abuch, where he found about 150 of the enemy in possession of the village and of a road which leads over a low pass behind it. One squadron being dismounted under Captain G. P. Brazier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, attached to the Guides, attacked and soon dislodged the enemy, killing six or eight of them, but without any casualty on their own side. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and his squadrons afterwards returned to camp, arriving about 6-30 P.M.

20. Meanwhile the detachments left at Thana Camp to guard the baggage and transport were not without occupation. During our march from Thana on Jalala we had observed parties of the enemy moving along the high ridge leading from Landakai towards the Morah Pass to our right rear. These men soon came in full view of our camps, and seem to have imagined that it had been left unprotected, as they assembled to the number of about a thousand, and with great shouting and beating of "tomtoms" began to descend the hills. As they showed considerable hesitation about committing themselves to the open, Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. E. Bradshaw, 35th Sikhs, commanding the detachments at the camp, sent Major F. G. Delamain,‡ 11th Bengal Lancers, with two squadrons of his regiment to try and draw them on. They were too cautious, however, and the

‡ Major S. B. Beatson, Commanding 11th Bengal Lancers, was with me at Landakai.

affair ended in a musketry engagement in which Major Delamain inflicted a loss of some 20 killed on the enemy without any casualty on his own side; and ultimately drove them off to continue their retreat on Buner. After the conclusion of the engagement at Landakai, these two squadrons and the 400 rifles, 35th Sikhs, borrowed from Khar for the day, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. E. Bradshaw, escorted the 10th Field Battery to Khar.

21. The force encamped for the night on a piece of ground well selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, Assistant Quarter Master General, and situated between the villages of Landakai and Kotah.

22. The casualties in the engagement at Landakai were eleven in all as follows:

Officers killed	1	
„ wounded	3	of whom 1 died immediately.
British non-commissioned officers and men killed	*nil.*	
„ „ „ „ wounded	*nil.*	
Native non-commissioned officers and men killed	*nil.*	
„ „ „ „ wounded	5	
Followers killed	*nil.*	
„ wounded	2	

18th August. 23. On the 18th August the force marched to Ghalagai, passing a somewhat difficult Kotal on the way near Barikot, which was quickly improved by the sappers under the direction of Major E. Blunt, R.E. Some interesting Buddhist ruins were seen, including a fine "stupa" in good preservation at a place called Shankardar.

19th August. 24. On the 19th August the force marched to Mingaora, its objective for the time; the road being, except at the end of the march, where it crosses some irrigated fields. The people everywhere seemed to have given up all idea of opposition, and were anxious to propitiate us by giving us such supplies as they could. Large numbers of arms, amounting to about 800 of all sorts, were given up at Ghalagai and Mingaora. A few shots were fired into camp this night, but the villagers turned out and put the "snipers" to flight.

20th August. 25. On the 20th August the force halted and the day was given up to resting the troops and transport animals, the great number of the latter, about 2,000, having caused them to be many hours under their loads each day, even during our short marches, especially as the road, though good on the whole, was narrow and difficult in places, thus causing blocks and long delays. In spite of all drawbacks, however, the condition of the animals was excellent, and galls remarkably rare.

21st August. 26. On the 21st August the force remained halted, and a reconnaissance was carried out under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, up the Swat Valley to Minglaor, Chahr Bagh and Gulibagh, and also towards the Kotke Pass from the first named village; much interesting and useful information being obtained.

22nd August. 27. On the 22nd August, the force still remained at Mingaora, chiefly to enable Major H. A. Deane, Political Officer, to finish his arrangements with the tribesmen thereabouts. The country towards Minglaor was examined with a view to ascertaining whether a better alignment could not be obtained for the road there than that of the existing road; but the conclusion arrived at was that the alignment of the latter was the best on the whole.

23rd August. 28. On the 23rd August the force still halted at Mingaora, as it was hoped that some Martini-Henri rifles carried off from the Malakand would be given up if we waited another day. This hope was realised, several of the rifles in question being brought in.

24th August. 29. On the 24th August the force marched back to Barikot.

25th August. 30. On the 25th August the force halted at Barikot, and a reconnaissance was pushed to the top of the Karikar Pass, from which a fine view of the Salarzai Bunerwal country was obtained.

26th August. 31. On the 26th August the force marched back to Thana, and I issued orders for it to move to Khar and the Malakand on the 27th, in order to release the 2nd Brigade with the cavalry and artillery attached to it for the next extended operation ordered.

32. In concluding this part of my report, I would wish to express my admiration of the fine soldierly qualities exhibited by all ranks of the special force which I led into Upper Swat. They fought the action at Landakai in a brilliant manner, working over high hills under a burning sun with the greatest alacrity and showing everywhere the greatest keenness to close with the enemy. They carried out admirably the trying duties necessitated by marching in hot weather with a transport train of more than 2,000 mules, and they endured with perfect cheerfulness the discomforts of several nights' bivouac in heavy rain. The officers of the Divisional Staff and of my personal staff who were with me,* Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., and his staff, and the several heads of departments and Commanding Officers of Divisional Troops, all carried out their duties in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Major H. A. Deane, Political Agent, and his Assistant, Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, gave valuable assistance in collecting intelligence and supplies.

* Major H. H. Burney, Assistant Adjutant-General (Gordon Highlanders).
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Masters, Assistant Quarter Master General (2nd Regiment, Central India Horse).
Captain H. E. Stanton, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch (Royal Artillery).
Colonel W. Aitken, Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.
Captain H. D. Grier, Adjutant, R.A.
Major E. Blunt, Senior Officer of Royal Engineers.
Captain E. W. M. Norie, Superintendent, Army Signalling (Middlesex Regiment).
Captain C. G. F. Edwards, Provost Marshal (5th Punjab Cavalry).
Captain A. B. Dunsterville, A.-D.-C. (1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment).
Captain A. R. Dick, Orderly Officer.

Brigade Staff.

Major E. A. P. Hobday, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (Royal Artillery).
Captain G. F. H. Dillon, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General (40th Bengal Infantry).
Captain C. H. Beville, Commissariat-Transport Department.
Captain J. M. Camilleri, in charge of Transport (13th Bengal Infantry).
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. B. Bookey, I.M.S.
Lieutenant C. R. Gaunt, Orderly Officer, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Commanding Officers of Divisional Troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
Major C. A. Anderson, 10th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.
Major M. F. Fegan, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
Captain A. H. C. Birch, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery.
Captain E. P. Johnson, No. 5 Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

33. While the operations above described were in progress, a diversion was made towards the southern border of the Buner country from Mardan by the 1st Reserve Brigade, which on its head-quarters leaving Mardan came under my command as the 3rd Brigade, Malakand Field Force.

34. A force as per margin under Brigadier-General J. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., was concentrated on the 17th August at Rustam, 18 miles north-east of Mardan, and about four miles from the Buner border, with the object of acting as a containing force, and so preventing the sections of the Bunerwals who had not already committed themselves against us from joining in opposition to our advance into Upper Swat.

1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. B. Rutherford, 39th Garhwal Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Greaves.
No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Captain C. E. Baddeley, R.E.
1 Squadron, 10th Bengal Lancers, under Captain W. L. Maxwell.
2 guns, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant H. L. N. Beynon, R.A.

35. The presence of this force had the desired effect, and Brigadier-General Wodehouse and his staff made good use of the time they spent at Rustam in acquiring valuable information about several of the passes in the neighbourhood.

36. Brigadier-General Wodehouse states that throughout the operations of his force, which involved considerable fatigue and exposure to heat and rain, the spirit of his troops left nothing to be desired. He makes special mention of the work of No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Captain C. E. Baddeley, R.E. He also reports very favourably on the assistance given him by Lieutenant C. P. Down, Assistant Commissioner, and has expressed to me a high opinion of that officer's abilities and acquirements, particularly of his proficiency in the local vernacular.

37. I attach hereto a list of casualties and a sketch of the country near Landakai to illustrate my account of the action at that place.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action at Landakai on 17th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers—2 killed, 1 wounded, missing nil.

Non-commissioned—2 killed, 7 wounded, missing nil.

Officers and men and followers.

Nominal return of officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant	H. L. S. Maclean, Guides Cavalry. . .	Gunshot wound.
Ditto.	R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers . .	Gunshot and sword wounds.

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain . . .	H. I. E. Palmer	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of wrist.

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		Royal West Kent Regiment.		
1223	Ward-boy .	Soojoo	Slight . . .	Gunshot wound of upper arm.
		24th Punjab Infantry.		
3017	Lance-Naick .	Tya Singh	Slight . . .	Contusion.
3751	Sepoy . .	Hans	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
3576	Do. . .	Aslam	Ditto . . .	Gunshot wound of right thigh.
		31st Punjab Infantry.		
2827	Sepoy . .	Magar	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound.
		45th Sikhs.		
3747	Sepoy . .	Harnam Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Gunshot wound of heel.
...	One follower .	.....	Ditto . . .	Gunshot wound.

MINGAORA, UPPER SWAT; *The 20th August 1897.*

B. BLOOD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Malakand Field Force.

TOCHI.

No. 1090.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 773 of 1897, the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel W. duG. Gray, 1st Punjab Infantry, lately Commanding the Troops in the Tochi Valley, bringing to notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant H. S. deBrett, Royal Artillery, at Maizar on the 10th June 1897.

No. 463-F., "*Field Operations—Tochi,*" dated Simla, the 4th September 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of this Department No. 181-T., dated the 8th July 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. duG. Gray, 1st Punjab Infantry, lately Commanding Tochi Valley Troops, bringing to notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant H. S. deBrett, Royal Artillery, at Maizar on the 10th June 1897.

No. 859-C., dated 10th August 1897.

2. The Commander-in-Chief recommends that this letter be published as an addition to Lieutenant-Colonel Gray's former despatch which appears in G. G. O. No. 773 of 1897. His Excellency has much pleasure in expressing his appreciation of this gallant act which, performed as it was at the risk of Lieutenant deBrett's life, enabled a gun to be brought into action and thus assisted the escort most materially in its retirement.

No. 859-C., "*Disturbances,*" dated Camp Sheranni, the 10th August 1897.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. DUG. GRAY, Commanding 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, late Commanding Tochi Valley Troops,

To—The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

In paragraph 10 of my first report* on the affair of 10th June at Maizar, the rapid manner in which the reinforcements under Lieutenant H. S. deBrett, Royal Artillery, came up was brought to notice, and also the fact

* Tochi Garrison No. 230, dated 16th June 1897, to Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

that the enemy was finally beaten off with the new ammunition then received.

2. In addition to the very important service thus rendered, I have now ascertained that Lieutenant deBrett behaved with great personal gallantry at the time.

When he met the force, then closely pressed by the enemy, he found only one serviceable gun, but no sponges. This gun he served himself, ramming the charges home with a sepoy's rifle, without sponging out between the rounds; and he would not allow this most dangerous work to be done by any one else until a sponge had been improvised by wrapping a puggree round a lance.

3. The value of the fire thus maintained in finally dispersing the enemy was remarked in the above-quoted report, but the very gallant part that Lieutenant deBrett took in the service of the gun having only just come to light, I feel that it would be an injustice not to lay more stress on the importance of the part he took generally in the work of the afternoon, and I would ask that the General Officer Commanding may now bring his energy and gallantry to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

4. It is necessary to explain that Lieutenant deBrett was unable to bring out with the reinforcements the two guns which had remained in camp at Datta Khel as all the gun and carriage saddles were with the Maizar party; it being Captain Browne's wish to make all his gun mules, some of which were young and new, take an easy share in carrying the guns.

No. 360-A., dated 12th August 1897.

Endorsed by BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. C. EGERTON, 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force,

To—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Tochi Field Force.

Forwarded.

No. 725-A., dated Camp Sheranni, the 16th August 1897.

Memo. from—MAJOR-GENERAL G. CORRIE BIRD, Commanding Tochi Field Force,

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

In forwarding this correspondence I would support the application that the same may be added to Lieutenant-Colonel Gray's Despatch No. 230, dated 16th June 1897, and at the same time beg to bring the very plucky action performed by Lieutenant deBrett, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for some special distinction and reward.

The fact of the gun coming into action would seem to have materially assisted in extricating the escort retiring from Maizar from its perilous position and to have caused the dispersion of the attackers, and this would not have occurred but for the plucky course adopted by Lieutenant deBrett in loading the gun at the risk of his own life.

No. , dated Sheranni, the 25th July 1897.

From—CAPTAIN O. C. WILLIAMSON, Royal Artillery, Commanding No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, Tochi Field Force,

To—The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

I have the honour to bring to the notice of the General Officer Commanding 2nd Brigade the following facts, which I trust may be represented to the General Officer Commanding Tochi Field Force for such action as he may think proper:

Lieutenant H. S. deBrett, R.A., 6th (Bombay) Mountain Battery, went out from Datta Khel with ammunition for rifles and guns and about two companies of infantry to the relief of the troops retiring from Maizar on the 10th June 1897. Owing to all the gun and carriage saddles being with the Maizar party, he was only able to take out ammunition.

He met the force near Sheranni, but found only one serviceable gun and no sponges, and the enemy were at the time closely pressing our men.

He proceeded to load the gun and did so for the first three or four rounds personally. He personally rammed home the charge using a sepoy's rifle. There was no means of sponging out between rounds.

It is needless for me to explain the imminent danger Lieutenant deBrett stood in while performing this duty, and I consider it an act of gallantry worthy of being brought to notice.

Ultimately the difficulty and danger of not sponging was got over by using a sowar's lance with a puggree round it.

I should have known nothing of this had I not in the course of conversation elicited the facts now related. There was no other British officer present, and Lieutenant deBrett himself kept it quiet.

I wired to Mr. Gee, C.S., now on his way home as soon as I learnt the facts, and he states he remembers Lieutenant deBrett ramming home with a rifle at the time above stated, and there are non-commissioned officers and men of the battery who can testify to it also.

No. 249-A., dated Camp Datta Khel, the 27th July 1897.

Endorsed by BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. P. SYMONS, C.B., 2nd Brigade, Commanding Tochi Field Force,

To—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Tochi Field Force.

Forwarded. I trust that the General Officer Commanding Tochi Field Force will agree with me that this is the record of great gallantry in action on the part of Lieutenant deBrett, R.A., and that the Major-General will find himself able to forward it to higher authority with an expression of his commendation.

LONDON GAZETTE.

NO. 1091.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 7th September 1897, pages 4996 and 4997.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
7th September, 1897.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Keighley, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps. Dated 3rd April 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Dening, D.S.O. Indian Staff Corps. Dated 11th May 1897.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel George A. Jacob is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 21st August 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 12th August 1897:

Frank H. B. Marsh, Bengal Infantry.

Vincent W. Tregear, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Major-General Frank H. B. Marsh, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 12th August 1897.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDUM.

Major M. J. Meade, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed in Persia. Dated 10th June 1897.

ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1092.—Otway Fortescue Luke Wheeler Cuffe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1093.—Conductor William Robert Nicholson, Military Works Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 1094.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

23rd September 1897.

Frederick Charles Maisey.

Charles Hogge.

George Wingate.

John William Hogge, C.I.E.

26th September 1897.

Oswald Claude Radford.

No. 1095.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army:

Major Charles William Westbrooke Burton,—11th September 1897.

No. 1096.—In G. G. O. No. 751 of 1896, notifying the promotion of Captain K. M. Foss to the rank of Major, *for* "3rd July 1897" *read* "2nd July 1897."

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 1097.—Supernumerary first class Assistant Surgeon James Richmond Rodricks is absorbed in his rank.

Third class Assistant Surgeon Alexander John Hardaker to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 18th July 1897, *vice* first class Assistant Surgeon T. Traynor, deceased.

Madras.

No. 1098.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Henry Tallent to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon George William Tate to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon John Anthony Joseph Coshan to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon William George James Thompson to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 7th December 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain S. E. Carrapiett, retired.

No. 1099.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Robert Hollingsworth to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Cæsar Augustin Hellein to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Frank Campbell to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Arthur William Thomas to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 1st January 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain H. Hawkes, retired.

No. 1100.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Kenneth George Sydney Macqueen to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from 25th February 1897, *vice* first class Assistant Surgeon James Frost, deceased.

No. 1101.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Henry Roberts to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon James Dale to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary

rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Herbert Adolphus Raymond to be first class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 29th April 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain S. Chalke, retired.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 1102.—Sergeant W. Poole, employed in the Office of the Quarter Master General in India, is granted the temporary rank of Sub-Conductor whilst employed as Head Clerk of the Intelligence Branch of the Head Quarter Office of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1103.—*27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Ram Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Gurditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurditt Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1897.

No. 1104.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers—*

Risaldar Mitt Singh to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Anant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1897.

No. 1105.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—*

Havildar Faiz Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th April 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1106.—*No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery—*

Havildar Sarup Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th February 1897, *vice* Rahm Ali, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 1107.—*6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry—*

Havildar Fateh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chhajju, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 30th May 1897.

Havildar Khazán Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Debi Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th June 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 1108.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

In place of Colonel A. J. D. Hawes, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowances. Dated 6th January 1897.

COLONEL JAMES HAY, INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign . . .	11th June 1859.
Lieutenant . .	22nd November 1860.
Captain . . .	11th June 1871.
Major . . .	11th June 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	11th June 1885.
Colonel in the Army .	11th June 1889.

Appointments.

Doing duty with the 67th, 53rd, 6th, 19th and 42nd Foot, 1859-61.

Regimental duty, 4th Gurkha Regiment, as doing duty officer, Quartermaster, Adjutant, Wing Officer, Wing Commander and second-in-command, 1862-84.

(Part of the time as Station Staff Officer, Bakloh, and special duty, Almora and Naini Tal, in connection with the raising of a depôt for Gurkhas in Kumaon.)

Regimental duty 4th Gurkha Regiment as Commandant, 1884-86.

Regimental duty, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, 1886-90.

War Services.

North-West Frontier of India, 1868.—Operations in the Ambela Pass—(Medal with clasp).

North-West Frontier of India, 1868.—Operations in Hazara—(Clasp to India medal).

South-East Frontier of India, 1871-72.—Lushai Expedition—(Clasp to India medal).

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Action of Ali Musjid: affair of Shekhabad—(mentioned in despatches: medal and clasp).

SPECIAL.

No. 1109.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:

Captain K. D. Erskine, Political Agent, 3rd class,—30th September 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1110.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles—*

Colonel R. E. Cox, Madras General List, Infantry, resigns his appointment as Commandant.

No. 1111.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain W. C. Martin, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 1112.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Thomas Clifford Beckett to be Major, with effect from the 4th July 1897, *vice* Barton, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Drury Benton Critchley to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1897, *vice* Clark, deceased.

Leonard Greenham, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1897, *vice* Critchley, promoted.

Cyril George Ridsdale, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 25th April 1897, *vice* Horn, deceased.

Stanley Claude Ismay, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant with effect from the 4th July 1897, *vice* Greenham, appointed Honorary Paymaster.

No. 1113.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*-

Lieutenant James Mathew Marmaduke Parker to be Captain, *vice* Atkinson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1114.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Captain J. M. Wade, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	19th June 1897.
Captain W. S. Nathan, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Lieutenant H. H. Austin, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	
Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	15th July 1897.
Lieutenant A. J. Close, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	
Lieutenant G. B. Hingston, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Lieutenant H. F. Freeland, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	14th August 1897.
Lieutenant E. N. Stockley, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 66.—Chief Engineer J. Brown, Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension of leave (m. c.) out of India for one year.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 67.—The following promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 1st September 1897:

To be Assistant Surveyor, 1st class.

Lieutenant C. G. Sinclair.

To be Assistant Surveyors, 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. W. Shearme.

Lieutenant T. H. H. Hand.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.

Lieutenant C. S. Hickman.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 18th September and the 1st October 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (38th Bengal Infantry).	Captain W. E. Tomkins	15th September 1897.	Between Chaharmung river and Markhanai.		
Indian Staff Corps (38th Bengal Infantry).	Lieutenant A. W. Bailey	15th September 1897.	Between Chaharmung river and Markhanai.		
Royal Artillery	Lieutenant A. T. Crawford	16th September 1897.	Mamund Valley.		
Indian Staff Corps (35th Sikhs).	Lieutenant V. Hughes	16th September 1897.	Mamund Valley.		
2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.	Captain C. M. FitzGerald	17th September 1897.	Simla		
Indian Staff Corps (14th Madras Infantry).	Lieutenant H. H. Moore	18th September 1897.	Bilaspur		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th September and the 1st October 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
George Edward Wilkinson. (*a*)	Captain	2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	6th May 1897	Intestate	1,081 7 11	...	30th November 1897.
James Frederick Browne. (*b*)	Captain	Royal Artillery.	10th June 1897	Will left	885 10 11	...	30th November 1897.
Hugh Alexander Cruickshank. (*c*)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	10th June 1897	Believed intestate.	1,971 8 0	...	30th November 1897.
Arthur Addison Boggs.	Lieutenant	Royal Horse Artillery.	15th February 1897.	Intestate	657 15 6	...	

(*a*) *Next-of-kin—Father*—Colonel H. J. Wilkinson.

Address—7, Via Majenta, Florence, Italy.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin—Brother*—Lieutenant H. P. Browne, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Address—Datta Khel, Tochi Valley.

Cousin—Sole legatee and sole Executrix—Miss G. Browne, Indian Nursing Service.

Address—Care of Reverend R. Clark, C.M.S., Bellevue North, Simla.

(*c*) *Next-of-kin—Uncles*—Captain Fletcher G. D. Cruickshank, Springfield, Lyons, Chelmsford, and A. W. Cruickshank, Esq., I.C.S., Allahabad.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th September, 1897.

No. 393.—The three months' privilege leave granted by the Government of India to Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, has been commuted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, into furlough for six months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 27th September, 1897.

No. 394.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From		Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Rollo, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	24th February 1897.
Heinig, J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	1st March 1897.
Nelson, R E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	1st March 1897.
Good, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	
Wallis, B. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	4th March 1897.
Campbell, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. *pro tem*	
Rollo, J. T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.		7th April 1897.
Apjohn, J. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem. supernumerary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent Sub *pro tem., supernumerary*	13th April 1897.
Stent, W. K.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem., supernumerary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent	
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	
Joscelyne, D.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	16th April 1897.
Palmer, C. G.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Nelson, R. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent Temporary	
Cloëte, H. N. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub *pro tem.*	
White, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Gilchrist, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent Temporary	21st April 1897.
Humfress, G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Cloëte, H. N. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	
White, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	6th May 1897.
Humfress, G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	

No. 395.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th September 1897, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., on Field Service, or until further orders.

No. 396.—Mr. H. M. Cardew, in Class II, Grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is promoted to Class I, Grade 3 of that Establishment, with effect from the 2nd May 1897.

No. 397.—Mr. H. M. Cardew, in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the North Western Railway.

The 28th September, 1897.

No. 398.—The services of Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service.

No. 399.—The services of Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 400.—Mr. P. A. Jordan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is promoted from Class III, Grade 2, to Class III, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st September 1897.

The 29th September, 1897.

No. 401.—The services of Mr. G. P. Rose, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions in Public Works Department Notification No. 156, dated the 19th April 1895, are lent to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, with effect from the 15th July 1897.

The 30th September, 1897.

No. 402.—Mr. G. J. Perram, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, Burma, is appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in the Public Works Department.

No. 403.—Mr. J. Benton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is transferred to Burma and appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 404.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned a survey from Bhuj in Cutch to Mujalbhin in Sind, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways. This survey will be known as the Bombay-Sind Connection Survey.

No. 405.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a detailed survey being undertaken for a railway from Vizianagram station on the East Coast Railway to Raipur station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways. The project will be known as the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey.

No. 406.—With reference to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Notification No. 254, dated 8th September 1897, the services of Rai Sahib Bhupat Rai, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are, on his return from privilege leave, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 407.—The services of Lieutenant F. G. Howard, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 355, dated 6th September 1897.

No. 408.—Mr. G. E. Coles, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th September 1897, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Marsh, or until further orders.

No. 409.—Mr. J M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Meares, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 410.—Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, under Article 503, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th September 1897.

The 1st October, 1897.

No. 411.—Mr. E. J. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Dallas, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1897:

NO. 13 OF 1897.

A Bill to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891; It is hereby enacted as follows: IV of 1891.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897; and Short title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

2. (*1*) In section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), after sub-section (*1*) the following sub-section shall be inserted namely: IV of 1891. Amendment of section 4, Act XIV, 1891.

"(*2*) The Local Government, with the like sanction and in the like manner, may also appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to exercise jurisdiction, as such Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the said Court."

(*2*) Sub-section (*2*) of the same section shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*3*).

3. For section 5 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely: Substitution of new section for section 5, Act XIV, 1891.

"5. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct. Jurisdiction of Additional Judicial Commissioner and distribution of business.

"(*2*) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not commenced, for hearing and disposal to his own file or to the file of the other Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any).

"(*3*) Where this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force requires a case to be heard by a bench of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and that Court for the time being consists of three Judges, the Judicial Commissioner shall, from time to time, determine what two Judges shall constitute such bench."

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the word "the", where it occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner", the word "an" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 6, Act XIV, 1891.

5. (*1*) In section 7 of the said Act, sub-section (*2*) is repealed and, in sub-section (*3*), for the first fourteen words the following shall be substituted, namely: Amendment of section 7, Act XIV, 1891.

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and any such case as is referred to in

section 377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882", X of 1882.

6. In section 8 of the said Act, for the word "the," where it first occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner," the word "an" shall be substituted, and for the words "the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together" the words "a bench consisting of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 8, Act XIV, 1891.

7. In section 9 of the said Act, for the word "Whenever" the following shall be substituted, namely: Amendment of section 9, Act XIV, 1891.

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and"

8. After section 11 of the said Act, the following section shall be added, namely: Addition of new section after section 11, Act XIV, 1891.

[*Cf.* XI of 1889, s. 92.] "12. The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to provide for— Power to make rules as to judgments, evidence and affidavits.

(*1*) the recording of judgments, orders and sentences;

(*2*) the taking down of the evidence of witnesses; and

(*3*) the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits relate;

and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh shall, on the publication of any such rules, be bound thereby instead of by such parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Code of Civil Procedure, as relate to the mode of recording judgments, orders and sentences and of taking down the evidence of witnesses, and may, in accordance with such rules, permit the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters aforesaid." X of 1882. XIV of 1882.

9. (*1*) In section 1 of the said Act, the words and figures "and (*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891" are repealed. Repeal of certain other parts of Act XIV, 1891.

(*2*) Section 2 and sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 11 of the said Act are repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to afford early relief to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh by making provision for the appointment of a second Additional Judicial Commissioner. The existence of heavy arrears in that Court has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and the statistics furnished show that the number of suits instituted tends in an increasing degree to exceed the number disposed of, and that the Court at its present strength cannot possibly overtake the work that has accumulated steadily during the past five years. It is proposed therefore, to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (XIV of 1891), so as to take power to strengthen the Court for the time being by the appointment of a third Judge.

2. The details of the Bill are, where necessary, explained in the annexed Notes on Clauses.

The 25th September, 1897. J. WOODBURN.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—It is here proposed to insert in section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (XIV of 1891), an enabling provision taking power for the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint a second Additional Judicial Commissioner to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Clause 3.—By this clause it is proposed to recast section 5 of the Act in order to make its provisions equally applicable when the Court consists of the Judicial Commissioner and two Additional Judicial Commissioners.

Clause 5.—When the Court consists of three Judges the provisions of section 378 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, will at once apply in cases submitted for the confirmation of capital sentences and no special provisions on the subject will be required. It seems unnecessary, in view of the definition of "High Court" in that Code, to declare that the Court shall be deemed to be a High Court, and sub-section (*1*) of section 7 may, it is thought, be repealed. Sub-section (*2*), in the amended form proposed, will supply the requisite special provisions in cases of a difference of opinion on references under section 377 of the Code when the Court consists of only two Judges.

Clause 7.—The preceding remarks regarding clause 5 will also explain the amendments here suggested. As soon as a third Judge is appointed to the Court, the provisions of sections 429 and 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as well as those of section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will apply automatically, and all that is necessary is to make it clear that, if and so long as the Court consists of only two Judges, the arrangements made by section 9 of the existing Act must continue to be observed.

Clause 8.—The section, the addition of which to the Act is here contemplated, is based upon section 92 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889 (XI of 1889). It seems calculated to facilitate the disposal of work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court by enabling the Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, [illegible] dispensing with the fuller procedure required by the general law.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 25th, 1897.

During the first four days of the week under review the weather was very quiet throughout India. Pressure was very uniform, though somewhat higher over Burma, Assam and Bengal, and somewhat lower over the southern half of the Peninsula than elsewhere. The winds during this period were light and variable and the weather showery. These showers were frequent and fairly heavy over the north-east of the Indian region and over the Peninsula, while they were light and scattered over Central and Upper India. On Wednesday a change commenced. The wind shifted to north and freshened in Lower Burma, and a storm was apparently crossing the Tenasserim Peninsula. This storm crossed the Bay during the next forty-eight hours and was crossing the Madras Coast between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam on Friday morning. Thence it passed into the Central Provinces, and heavyish rain with high winds was reported over the central parts of the country on Saturday morning. During the same period, *viz.*, the last three days of the week, the weather became unsettled on the Bombay side. A shallow diffused depression appeared off the Bombay Coast on Thursday, and concentrated and moved northward during the next two days, so that during that time the weather was unsettled and rainy over the whole of North Bombay. The weather, as was the case last week, was generally warmer than usual, the mean temperature of the whole country being about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ higher than the average on each day of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 19th*.—Pressure had changed slightly and irregularly and was uniform throughout the whole country. The winds were light and variable, and there was no longer any sign of the south-west monsoon on either side of India. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Upper Burma, Assam and North Bengal as well as over North Bombay, but in all other places the heat was excessive. The abnormal excess was greatest over the west of the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjab. Fairly general showers had been received over Burma, North-East India and the Peninsula, and a few scattered showers over the central parts of the country and Upper India.

Monday, September 20th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, and the barometric readings were even more uniform than on the preceding day. Northerly breezes were reported over the western districts and very variable winds elsewhere. Temperature had fallen in Burma and the Punjab, but the general distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was much the same as on the previous day. The greatest abnormal excess, 5° to 6°, was reported from the Gangetic Plain. Heavyish, fairly general showers had been received over the Peninsula and part of North-East India and Burma, while in Central and Upper India the weather was fine.

Tuesday, September 21st.—The pressure changes were slight, but were rather irregular. Readings were relatively high over Burma and relatively low over the southern half of the Peninsula, but in general the barometric readings remained very uniform. North-north-westerly winds continued to be reported from the west of India and variable light winds elsewhere. Temperature had fallen very generally, and the weather was cooler than usual over the Madras Presidency, Assam and East Bengal and Rajputana, while the abnormal excess over the Gangetic Plain was between 2° and 4°. Showers had occurred more or less generally over all parts of the country, except the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab and Sind. The heaviest amounts were reported from the south of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, September 22nd.—The barometer had given way briskly over Tenasserim and Lower Burma, but in almost all other places the changes were slight. The pressure was less uniform than of late, readings being relatively high over Assam and Upper Burma and relatively low over the south of the Bay and over the Arabian Sea off the Bombay Coast. The wind had

shifted to the northward and freshened in Lower Burma, but elsewhere there was little change, though the northerly breezes over Western India were apparently giving way. Temperature had risen and become normal in Rajputana, but was still low for the time of year over the Madras Presidency and part of North-East India. There had been no rain over the Punjab and Sind, but elsewhere scattered showers had been received, the amounts being large in Bengal and Madras.

Thursday, September 23rd.—The barometer had risen almost everywhere, the recovery having been brisk to rapid over Tenasserim and Lower Burma. A cyclonic storm had passed from the Andaman Sea out into the Bay, and the winds were cyclonic around the Bay area—blowing with the force of a gale at Diamond Island. At the same time a shallow depression had appeared off the Bombay Coast where the winds were irregularly cyclonic. Elsewhere there was not much change. The mean temperature was low over Madras, Bihar, North Bengal and Assam, but elsewhere the heat was excessive. There had been no rain over north-west and part of Central India, but elsewhere the weather had been more or less showery.

Friday, September 24th.—The barometer had fallen rapidly in Ganjam and slightly across the head of the Peninsula, but elsewhere pressure had increased. The storm which was noticed over the Bay on the 23rd had reached the North Madras Coast, and strongish cyclonic winds were reported over the northern half of the Bay. The depression off the Bombay Coast had developed somewhat, and southerly to south-easterly winds prevailed over North Bombay. The mean temperature was low in Madras and in North Bombay, but was excessive elsewhere. The weather had been more or less showery over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and North Bombay, the largest amounts being reported from Bombay.

Saturday, September 25th.—The barometer had risen over the Bay area and generally fallen elsewhere. The rise had been rapid in Ganjam, the fall rapid over the Central Provinces. The changes were due to the movements of the storm which had moved north-westward into the Central Provinces. The depression off the Bombay Coast was unchanged. The winds were cyclonic over the Central Provinces and on the Bombay Coast, south-easterly over Northern India and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in Kathiawar and Madras and above the normal elsewhere. The Punjab, Upper Sind and Rajputana had been rainless, but elsewhere the weather had been more or less showery. Heavyish rain had fallen at some western and central stations.

Temperature.—The weather has been hotter than usual over the greater part of the country, but in Madras and in parts of North-East India there have been areas of relative coolness almost throughout the week, while on the 21st a local fall of rain over Rajputana reduced the temperature of that province to below the normal for a time.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

Province.	September 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	19th	20th			23rd	24th	25th	
Burma	+1·5	+0·9	+2·1	+2·6	+2·6	+2·3	+3·0	+2·1
Bengal and Assam	+1·0	+1·0	+0·4	+1·1	+1·0	+1·9	+1·4	+1·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·5	+3·6	+1·6	+0·9	+1·8	+2·5	+2·3	+2·3
Punjab	+2·4	+0·5	+1·0	+2·1	+2·4	+2·3	+3·7	+2·1
Bombay	+2·5	+2·7	+1·7	+1·5	+1·9	+0·4	+1·1	+1·7
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·5	+1·9	+1·4	+1·3	+1·7	+1·8	+0·2	+1·5
Central India and Gujarat	+1·0	+1·7	+2·0	+1·0	+2·4	+0·8	+1·4	+1·5
Sind and Rajputana	+1·5	+1·5	—1·1	+2·1	+2·6	+3·2	+1·6	+1·6
Madras	+1·2	+0·2	—0·7	—0·6	-0·6	+0·2	—1·4	—0·3
Mean for whole of India	+1·9	+1·6	+0·9	+1·3	+1·8	+1·3	+1·5	+1·5

The daily variations for the whole country exhibit a slight excess of heat on each day, the abnormal excess ranging from 0°·9 on the 21st to 1°·9 on the 19th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of Madras was slightly below the normal for the whole week, but that in the other provinces there was a steady constant excess.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

September 19th	103°·4	at	Jacobabad.
„ 20th	101°·5	„	Montgomery.
„ 21st	103°·9	„	Jacobabad.
„ 22nd	104°·4	„	„ .
„ 23rd	105°·4	„	„
„ 24th	106°·4	„	„
„ 25th	105°·0	„	Montgomery.

The hottest area throughout the week was thus Upper Sind and the South Punjab.

Rainfall. The rainfall this week has, as was the case last week, been extensive and widespread. Two of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*—the South-East Punjab and the Baluchistan Hills—have received no rain during the week, while three other divisions, *viz.* the South and West Punjab and the west of the North-West Provinces—have had an average fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. With these exceptions the rainfall has been general and effective. Rain over Burma, Assam and Bengal fell practically daily, but in Bihar the fall was somewhat less steady and was on the whole confined to the 20th to the 23rd, while over the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the scattered showers which were received over this area occurred mainly on the first two days or the last day of the week. In the west coast districts and over the central parts of the country the rainfall was, as in North-East India, of almost daily occurrence, while in Rajputana, as in Upper India, the fall was confined to the first two and the last days of the week. In the Madras divisions rain fell daily. The table at the close of the summary shows that the rainfall for the week ranged from 5·21 inches in Malabar, 5·06 inches in Mysore, 5·11 inches in Khandesh and 4·33 inches in Tenasserim, to 0·19 inch in the Central Punjab, 0·16 inch in the west submontane division of the North-West Provinces and 0·11 inch in Sind. The actual distribution of rain differed considerably during the week from the normal distribution, the main feature of the difference being the excessive rain over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and the deficient rain over Burma and Northern India. The third column of the table shows that in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the week was less and in twenty-nine more than the normal. The region of deficient rain included roughly Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the region of excessive rain—Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. The principal cases of deficiency were 2·41 inches in the Assam Hills and 2·31 inches in Deltaic Burma, but in Upper Burma, Assam (Surma), South (Oudh), the central, west hills and west submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab Hills and the eastern division of the Central Provinces the deficiency exceeded one inch. The cases of excess were more marked than those of deficiency, thus—Mysore reported 4·16 inches, Khandesh 3·94 inches and Malabar, South-Central Madras, the Bombay Deccan, the East Coast (North) and Madras (Central) over two inches more than the normal. In the Bombay Deccan the rainfall was excessive in all districts, but particularly in Sholapur and Satara, and the same was true, though to a somewhat less extent, over the Madras Deccan districts, while in the Vizagapatam district the fall was exceedingly heavy.

The three concluding columns of the table, which give the monsoon rainfall up to date, show that the rainfall has been in excess of the normal by 20 per cent. or more in the following divisions:—South Bihar, east, west and hills divisions of the North-West Provinces, the North and West Punjab, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan,

Sind, West Rajputana, the East Coast (North, Central and South) and South and Central Madras, it has been deficient by 20 per cent. or more of the normal in Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab, Gujarat and Baluchistan. In all the remaining divisions it has been approximately normal. Last week there was excessive rain in fourteen divisions, deficient rain in five divisions and normal rain in thirty-eight divisions, while in the week under review the numbers are seventeen divisions with excess, five with deficiency and thirty-five with a normal rainfall, so that there has been an increase in the number of divisions reporting an excess.

The following were the principal large totals during the week under review in the different provinces :

Burma . . .	Kyaukpyu	6·29	inches.
Assam . . .	Sibsagar	4·77	„
Bengal . . .	Mymensingh	10·09	„
North-West Provinces	Nanpara (Bahraich)	4·44	„
Punjab . . .	Nawashahr (Jullundur) . . .	4·35	„
West Coast . .	Udipi (Mangalore)	17·56	„
Central districts . .	Hatta (Damoh)	5·57	„
North Bombay . .	Bulsar (Surat)	6·78	„
Madras . . .	Kudligi (Bellary)	11·51	„

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 25th, 1897. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 30th to September 25th, 1897. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to September 25th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	4·33	4·50	— 0·17	136·33	151·22	10
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·80	3·11	2·31	80·02	80·53	1
	3. Central do.	1·44	2·25	0·81	41·16	48·24	15
	4. Upper do.	0·94	2·56	1·62	24·57	38·08	35
	5. Arakan	2·73	3·21	0·48	155·60	156·54	1
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	1·71	2·58	0·87	68·84	68·44	
	7. Assam Surma	3·00	4·03	— 1·03	80·48	90·90	— 11
	8. Do. Hills	1·64	4·05	— 2·41	71·79	111·30	— 35
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	2·49	2·31	+ 0·18	50·78	54·55	— 7
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·15	1·78	— 0·63	44·75	43·08	+ 4
	11. Central do.	2·81	1·90	+ 0·91	39·10	43·18	— 9
	12. North do.	2·85	3·70	— 0·85	66·59	74·96	— 11
	13. Bengal Hills	3·71	4·02	— 0·31	90·39	107·36	— 16
	14. Orissa	1·93	2·67	— 0·74	38·44	41·67	— 8
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·69	1·54	+ 0·15	36·94	42·36	— 15
	16. South Bihar	1·08	1·19	— 0·11	42·00	35·08	+ 20
	17. North do.	1·87	1·49	+ 0·38	39·86	40·35	— 1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	1·07	1·37	0·30	39·74	32·77	+ 21
	19. South Oudh	0·46	1·82	1·36	36·07	31·28	+ 15
	20. North do.	1·61	2·05	— 0·44	40·11	34·39	+ 17
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·31	1·43	— 1·12	30·08	29·91	+ 1
	22. Do. West	0·07	1·14	— 1·07	27·49	22·96	+ 20
	23. Do. East Submontane	1·06	1·70	— 0·64	38·71	34·91	+ 11
	24. Do. West do.	0·16	1·85	— 1·69	41·75	37·50	+ 11
	25. Do. Hills	0·26	1·83	— 1·57	47·57	37·98	+ 25
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·92	— 0·92	19·43	19·08	3
	27. South do.	0·03	0·26	— 0·23	10·88		
	28. Central do.	0·19	0·34	— 0·15	11·43	13·04	— 16
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·76	0·66	+ 0·10	17·76		
	30. Do. Hills	0·28	1·58	1·30	45·58	55·10	— 17
	31. North Punjab	0·32	0·29	+ 0·03	14·98	11·50	
	32. West do.	0·03	0·08	— 0·05	7·33	5·81	+ 26
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	5·21	2·28	+ 2·93	116·60	93·70	+ 24
	34. Madras South-Central	3·17	0·82	+ 2·35	26·55	21·13	+ 26
	35. Coorg	3·03	2·94	+ 0·09	120·48	105·40	+ 14
	36. Mysore	5·06	0·90	+ 4·16	26·82	21·77	+ 23
	37. Konkan	4·32	4·11	+ 0·21	115·84	108·17	+ 7
	38. Bombay Deccan	3·74	0·97	+ 2·77	27·08	21·62	+ 25
	39. Hyderabad North	..	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	5·11	1·17	+ 3·94	20·63	19·58	+ 5
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	1·06	1·04	+ 0·32	26·86	20·63	— 9
	42. Central Provinces West	2·00	1·68	+ 0·38	34·84	36·	— 4
	43. Do. do. Central	2·80	1·55	+ 1·25	32·07	46·6	— 10
	44. Do. do. East	0·28	1·48	— 1·20	46·41	43·3	+ 7
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	2·33	1·60	+ 0·73	31·64	41·17	
	46. Kathiawar	2·14	0·90	+ 1·13	16·80	19·07	+ 4
	47. Sind	0·11	0·08	+ 0·03	8·02	4·87	+ 65
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·36	2·18	— 83
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	1·70	1·08	+ 0·62	32·93	33·46	
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·73	0·49	+ 0·24	21·31	25·71	
	51. West Rajputana	0·57	0·22	+ 0·35	14·89	11·33	+ 33
Madras	52. East Coast North	4·22	2·09	+ 2·13	30·32	23·68	+ 28
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	4·15	1·69	+ 2·46	45·00	46·65	— 4
	53. Hyderabad South	1·67	1·00	+ 0·67	21·14	19·39	+ 9
	54. Madras Central	5·37	1·05	+ 2·32	18·03	14·93	+ 27
	55. East Coast Central	1·98	1·66	+ 0·02	18·90	14·79	+ 28
	56. Do. South	2·49	0·76	+ 1·73	18·20	14·00	+ 30
	57. Madras South	2·01	0·33	+ 1·68	8·65	6·13	+ 41

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *30th September, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall during the week heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral, Bellary and Anantapur, and elsewhere generally considerably above average expected during the week. General rainfall since April 1st now about average in all districts, except Tanjore. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general; harvests are still limited to small areas; outturns middling to fair. Pasture is improving everywhere and generally available; fodder is still very dear. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan; elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally somewhat easier. Prospects are encouraging. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—42,515 men, 89,155 women, 25,936 children; total 157,606 in the Deccan and Circars. Intermediate workers—14 men, 12 women; total 26 in Godavari. Weavers—19,139 men, 18,048 women, 1,190 children; total 38,377 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 196,009. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars: (dependants)—206 men, 580 women, 11,200 children; total 12,076. Others—1,211 men, 2,456 women, 9,820 children; total 13,487. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—6,519 men, 7,369 women, 12,470 children; total 36,358. Total on gratuitous relief—61,921. Grand total on Government relief 257,930. Prices on which wages are calculated are:—Ganjam 9, Godavari 11½, Kurnool 12, Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah 13½ and Vizagapatam 15½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 70,500.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain slight in Sind; beneficial in Gujarat, Konkan, the Deccan and Karnatak; more wanted in Belgaum and parts of Poona. Standing crops are thriving. Locusts have caused damage in two talukas of Karachi and three of Hyderabad; slight in three of Thar and Parkar. Reaping of autumn crops begun in Shikarpur, Kolaba and parts of Karachi, Poona, Khandesh, and Baroda. Preparations for late crops commenced in Hyderabad, Broach and Khandesh and sowings in Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Nasik, and Upper Sind frontier. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Nasik and Poona. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Khandesh. Prices continue high in Karachi, Shikarpur, Thana, Surat, and Nasik; falling in Panch Mahals, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Khandesh, Broach and Upper Sind frontier; stationary in Kolaba. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 10¾, Bijapur 9 7/16, Sholapur 7 9/10, Ahmednagar 8⅕, Poona 8 3/10, Nasik 8⅗, Satara 8½, Khandesh 8, and Dharwar 11¼ seers per rupee. The average numbers on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 79,700, Sholapur 94,413, Ahmednagar 98,132, Poona 18,092, Nasik 3,891, Satara 12,192, Khandesh 1,739, Belgaum 16,825, Dharwar 2,499. On test works—Ratnagiri 112, Kolaba 228; total 327,823, of whom 265,748 are relief workers and 62,075 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,751, including 2,081 in poor-houses; Sholapur 15,453, including 179 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 21,465, including 1,336 in poor-houses; Poona 33,497; Nasik 1,124, including 367 in poor-houses; Satara 5,569, including 249 in poor-houses; Khandesh 652; Belgaum 1,102; Dharwar 923; total 96,536. Total number on relief 424,359.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th September.*—The rainfall during the week was generally light, but in parts of North and East Bengal it was heavy. The general agricultural prospects of the Province continue favourable. The transplantation of winter rice is nearly over and weeding is now in progress. The harvesting of early rice, jute and early autumn crops is still going on. Floods are reported to have done some damage to the standing crops in Mymensingh and Tipperah. The preparation of lands for the spring crops is going on in some districts. In Bihar

the prices of new rice, indian-corn, and *marua* (*Eleusine coracana*) have fallen; no important change in prices has yet taken place elsewhere. Relief works now remain open only in Champaran, Darbhanga (108 persons only), Bankura, and Manbhum. The price of grain on which the famine wage is based is in—Champaran, indian-corn 19¼ seers; in Darbhanga, indian-corn 15 seers; in Bankura, rice 8⅜ to 12⅜ seers; and in Manbhum, rice 8½ seers per rupee. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 25th September, were—Bankura 7,817, Khulna 3,733, Patna 1,884, Shahabad 564, Saran 2,656, Champaran 2,280, Muzaffarpur 41, Darbhanga 732, Hazaribagh 165, Lohardaga 918, and Manbhum 20,325; total 41,115 against 92,287 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 365, Khulna 1,700, Saran 537, Champaran 15,054, Bhagalpur 1,858, Sonthal Parganas 1,267, Cuttack 453, Hazaribagh 2, Lohardaga 960; total 22,196 against 57,632 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 16,107, women 7,336, children 1,316; total 24,759. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 955, women 1,681, children 6,276; total 8,912. Otherwise relieved—men 1,491, women 4,834, children 1,119; total 7,444. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 3,933, women 12,176, children 5,550; total 21,659 *plus* 537 sex not shown. Private relief—relief works—Jamtara—men 84, women 109, children *nil*; total 193. Gratuitous relief—Hatwa—men 106, women 204, children 524; total 834. Cuttack—men 72, women 310, children 160; total 542. Total on private relief 1,569 against 1,674 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th September.*—Light rain fell in most districts during the week. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Preparation of land for spring sowings continues extensively. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 25th September, in seventeen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 6,512, Etawah 2,333, Cawnpore 5,305, Fatehpur 5,636, Banda 35,739, Hamirpur 13,253, Allahabad 36,533, Jhansi 9,804, Jalaun 13,217, Mirzapur 2,602, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 2,361, Jaunpur 10,341, Gorakhpur 6,154, Azamgarh 624, Lucknow 26,620, Unao 12,905, Rai Bareli 1,218, Hardoi 36,972; total 228,129. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works—*nil*; relieved as dependants—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—6,868; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 41,731 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 221,261; total 228,129 The numbers relieved in fourteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—1,219; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 7,486 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 25,425; total 26,644. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 254,773. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling slightly. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9½ to 14 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The districts of Mainpuri, Gonda, Bara Banki and Sultanpur have been removed from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain has fallen averaging about ½ to 2½ inches in the Delhi Division; one inch in Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Lahore and ⅓ of an inch in Amritsar; slight rainfall is also reported from Ferozepore, Sialkot, and Peshawar. Harvesting of bulrush-millet commenced in some districts. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops are in progress. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good to average. Rain has benefited the crops in Hissar, but it is badly wanted in some districts. Crops have been damaged in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi by locusts which also appeared in Karnal and Dera Ismail Khan but have been totally destroyed there. Great millet in Lahore and maize, cotton and great millet in Gujranwala have been attacked by some insects. Condition of cattle good. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. The average number of relief workers,

dependants, etc., was as follows—relief workers—2,380 men, 1,297 women, 360 children. Dependants—12 men, 4 women, 715 children. Otherwise relieved—10 men, 93 women, 107 children. The total number of persons relieved this week, including 660 in poor-houses in Delhi, was 5,638 against 4,929 last week; 3,500 being at Hissar alone. Prices are generally high and are rising in Umballa, Lahore, and Rawalpindi; falling in eight districts, and remain stationary elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 9 1/16 to 12, barley 12 to 15, gram 8 3/4 to 9 3/4, great millet 11 1/2 to 12 1/4, bulrush-millet 8 1/2 to 14 1/2, maize 10 1/2 to 15 and rice 5 to 6 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grain on which famine wage is reckoned are—Hissar—great millet flour 10 seers per rupee. In Karnal the wages are paid on piece work system.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Weather alternately cloudy and clear with sharp showers often accompanied by thunder. Rainfall in the three Chhattisgarh districts insignificant; in most other places 2 inches or more have been received. More rain is wanted in Jubbulpore and the Simga Tahsil of Raipur. Prospects of standing crops continue excellent, though caterpillars have done slight damage to *til* in Hoshangabad and rain has somewhat injured ripe crops in Betul. Early millets, maize, and rice in unembanked fields are being harvested. Other crops are being weeded. In Seoni and Sambalpur rice in embanked lands is coming into ear. The preparation of land for spring sowings is being vigorously prosecuted, but operations are retarded in Mandla, Betul, and Hoshangabad owing to frequent showers. Spring sowings commenced in parts of Mandla and Narsinghpur. Prices have risen slightly in Saugor and in six districts they are stationary; elsewhere they have fallen, in some cases as much as one seer per rupee. The numbers of relief workers and of recipients of gratuitous relief have advanced 1,000 and 12,000 respectively. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 9,086, Damoh 11,417, Jubbulpore 21,452, Mandla 9,594, Seoni 1,403, Narsinghpur 10,726, Hoshangabad 28,344, Nimar 1,370, Betul 6,810, Chhindwara 7,926, Wardha 1,463, Nagpur 12,690, Bhandara 17,611, Balaghat 29,753, Raipur 36,077, Bilaspur 43,352, and Sambalpur 682; total 249,756. Test workers—Damoh 196. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 26,428, Damoh 21,620, Jubbulpore 38,583, Mandla 27,186, Seoni 17,258, Narsinghpur 18,351, Hoshangabad 16,194, Nimar 1,904, Betul 17,207, Chhindwara 10,300, Wardha 1,102, Nagpur 3,774, Chanda 5,331, Bhandara 17,887, Balaghat 16,885, Raipur 32,754, Bilaspur 105,132, and Sambalpur 100; total 377,996. There were also 16,730 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 79,069, women 116,225, and children 53,972, with 490 unclassed. Test workers—men 76 and women 120. Dependants—men 2,465, women 2,977, and children 31,124, with 1,627 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 5,374, women 6,102, and children 10,755. Otherwise relieved—men 40,153, women 83,892, and children 113,361, with 80,166 unclassed. Total number on relief 627,948. Wage prices—Sambalpur 11, Wardha 10 1/2, Chanda 10, Nagpur 9 1/4, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, and Narsinghpur 9, Nimar, Raipur 8 1/2, Damoh, Bhandara, and Balaghat 8, Saugor and Hoshangabad 7 3/4, Chhindwara and Bilaspur 7 1/2, and Betul 7 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th September.*—In Lower Burma transplanting completed in Akyab, Prome, and Henzada. Prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma good rain fell in Ruby Mines, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin, Pakokku, Meiktila, and Yamethin and in fair quantities in all other districts. Transplanting for wet-weather paddy is completed in Ruby Mines and Upper Chindwin, and progressing elsewhere. The condition of standing crops continues fair, but more rain is still wanted for paddy crops in Sadaung Township of Sagaing, Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Magwe and Meiktila. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Tharrawaddy, Prome and Pakokku and considerably in Rangoon, Pegu, Henzada and Tavoy; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 367, Myingyan 12,794. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 61, Yamethin 163, Myingyan 3,716. Total number on relief 17,101. Price of rice—Meiktila 9 seers 13 chittaks and Myingyan 9 seers 9 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Weather seasonable. Floods subsiding but still high in Goalpara. Transplanting of late rice nearly finished. Prospects of late rice good, except in Goalpara and parts of Nowgong and

Kamrup where damaged by floods. Ploughing for pulses in progress. Tea suffering in Sibsagar from excess of rain; elsewhere doing well. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Dibrugarh 7½, Sylhet, Gauhati, and Sibsagar 8, and Tezpur 7 seers per rupee. Fodder still scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th September.*—MYSORE.—Rain 8 inches 10 cents Civil and Military station; good rain all over the State. Prospects are favourable. Prices have fallen in six districts. Paddy sown in Tumkur and Kolar districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Kadur.

COORG.—Rainfall 2 inches 30 cents. Transplanting of rice coming to a close. Reaping of crops commenced. Reaping of cardamoms continues. Coffee berries maturing. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th September.*—BERAR.—Weather warm and cloudy with moderate rainfall during the week. Cotton, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *Tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) are in excellent condition. Land is being prepared for the winter crop; sowings continued in Melghat taluka; weeding in progress. Fodder and water are enough for requirements. Prices have fallen in all districts. The numbers on relief were:—Relief workers—Amraoti 110, Buldana 479, Ellichpur 1,153. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 539, Amraoti 532, Basim 120, Buldana 538, Ellichpur 418. On gratuitous relief—Amraoti 104, Basim 203, Buldana 945, Ellichpur 1,044 Total number on relief 6,185. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 10, Basim 10, Buldana 8, Ellichpur 10, Wun 11 seers per rupee. No attacks from cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 1 inch 9 cents. Prospects good. Harvesting of autumn crops generally commenced. Hot weather crops in good condition. Spring sowings continue. Prices still continue high, but a fall is expected when the autumn crops are harvested. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda were 20,086. Prices in affected districts —5¾ in Aurangabad, 6 Mahbubnagar, 7⅝ Bir, 7¼ Gulburga, Lingsagar, Naldrug, 7⅜ in Raichur, Elgandal and 8 seers per rupee Nalgonda. 191 persons on gratuitous relief in Naldrug, 390 Mahbubnagar, 516 Elgandal, 714 Bir, 1,000 Lingsagar, and 1,346 Aurangabad. Total number on relief 24,249. Prices—wheat 4¾, coarse rice 5¾, and *jowari* 8 11/11 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th September.*—Rain fell in all agencies during week. More rain is still required for spring crops in Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural operations are in progress in every agency. Crops have been slightly damaged in two districts of Bundelkhand by excessive rain; good elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior, but still continue high elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—1,525 in Gwalior, 601 in Bhopal, 5,649 in Bundelkhand, and 6,421 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—216 in Gwalior, 593 in Bhopal, 13,463 in Bundelkhand, and 3,918 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 32,385. Prices—Bhopal 8½, Bundelkhand 8½ to 11, and Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th September.*—Rainfall in Abu 2·50 cents; Serohi 2·55; Marwar 1·14; Churtpur 2·41; Bikanir Tehsils 1·10; Jaisalmere 1·50 cents; slight falls elsewhere. Harvesting proceeding in Serohi, Jhallawar, and Ulwar; ploughing for spring crops in Serohi, Marwar, Jhallawar, Kerowli, and Jaisalmere; other operations continue satisfactorily. Crops are thriving. Prospects are favourable generally. Slight damage to crops by locusts in parts of Serohi, Marwar, Bundi, Tonk, Ajmere, Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock is healthy generally everywhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient throughout. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kherwara, Kotah, Haraoti; slight rise in Marwar; fluctuating in Bikanir, Jaisalmere, falling elsewhere. The numbers of persons on relief works were—Tonk 60, Sironj Purgannair 375, Dholepore 198. Ordinary works—Tonk 381, Dholepore 237. On gratuitous relief—Marwar

589, Tonk 2,598, Sironj 76, Chabra 62, Bundi 212, Deoli 8, Dholepore 209, Bhurtpore 59, Bikanir 29. Total number on relief 4,475. Gratuitous relief in Bikanir stopped there being no further need for it. Prices—Tonk 10, Dholepore 16$\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Weather fine. Threshing finished. Standing rice and maize crops in good condition. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 28th September.*—No rain. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary. Condition of standing crops generally good.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall 1·00 inch. Weather cool and seasonable. Prospects satisfactory. Upland rice is being harvested. Price—6$\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	237,554	116,890	354,444	169,708	88,222	257,930	—96,514
Bombay . .	374,077	90,504	464,581	327,823	96,536	424,359 (*a*)	—40,222
Bengal . .	26,279	66,008	92,287	24,759	16,356	41,115	—51,172
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	153	241,477	241,630	...	205,556	205,556 (*b*)	—36,074
Punjab . .	4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638	+ 709
Central Provinces	248,800	365,036	613,836	249,952	377,996	627,948	+14,112
Burma . .	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101	— 926
Berar . .	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	6,185	— 594
Hyderabad .	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249	+ 1,386
Central India .	13,180	13,476	26,656	14,195	18,190	32,385	+ 5,729
Rajputana . .	768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475	— 1,266
TOTAL .	939,242	912,531	1,851,773	826,827	820,114	1,646,941	—204,832

(*a*) Exclusive of 22,196 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
(*b*) Exclusive of 49,217 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from those gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 4th September 1897.			For the week ending the 11th September 1897.			For the week ending the 18th September 1897			For the week ending the 25th September 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Cuddapah	46,701	26,696	73,397*	43,037	24,771	67,808*	37,043	24,214	61,257	23,964	19,623	43,587
Kurnool	132,041	49,658	181,699	114,369	46,049	160,418	86,681	41,238	127,919	80,162	32,247	112,409
Bellary	156,321	28,966	185,287	134,568	28,293	162,861	102,535	27,764	130,299	81,835	26,181	108,016
Anantapur	65,089	10,986	76,075	54,490	27,256	81,746	47,928	8,268	56,196*	40,496	10,112	50,608*
Ganjam	9,370	32,744	42,114	9,072	26,219	35,291	8,378	22,867	31,245	7,488	20,271	27,759
Vizagapatam	12,905	14,892	27,797	8,052	14,575	22,627	3,890	12,913	16,803	3,525	7,569	11,094
Godavari	150	6,001	6,151	96	3,743	3,839	68	2,677	2,745	84	887	971
Kistna	640	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MADRAS	423,217	(*)169,943	593,160	363,684	(*)170,866	534,590	286,523	(*)139,941	426,464	237,554	(*)116,889	354,444
Bombay.												
Bijapur	137,234	15,564	152,798	145,668	16,601	162,269	129,838	16,230	146,068	114,268	17,469	131,737
Sholapur	105,973	13,432	119,405	118,729	15,396	134,125	109,875	15,929	125,804	102,272	15,705	117,977
Ahmednagar	64,664	2,349	85,013	68,909	22,036	90,945	85,583	24,982	110,565	94,361	23,495	117,856
Poona	16,626	14,849	31,475	16,963	19,259	36,228	18,445	18,930	37,375	18,827	24,285	43,112
Nasik	5,486	1,449	6,495	4,803	1,134	5,937	4,514	1,348	5,862	3,967	1,122	5,089
Satara	7,487	4,519	12,006	11,718	4,937	16,655	12,382	5,434	17,816	14,857	5,571	20,428
Khandesh	2,909	525	3,434	1,961	381	2,342	1,921	581	2,502	1,857	654	2,511
Belgaum	19,567	921	20,488	19,501	1,011	20,512	20,599	990	21,589	19,211	1,092	20,303
Dharwar	3,441	1,066	4,507	2,808	1,057	3,865	4,030	1,009	5,039	4,277	1,111	5,388
Ratnagiri	155	...	155	221	...	221	109	...	109	185	...	185
TOTAL BOMBAY	363,142	72,634	435,776	391,287	81,812	473,099	387,296	85,433	472,729	374,082	90,504	464,586
Bengal.												
Champaran	12,622	28,340	40,962	5,942	16,616	22,558	4,472	13,737	18,209	4,796	7,402	12,198
Shahabad	...	17,518	17,518	...	13,359	13,359	...	4,394	4,394	...	972	972
Nadia	331	7,339	7,670	403	6,299	6,702	25	3,467	3,492	...	23	23
Patna	...	1,588	1,588	...	1,548	1,548	...	1,816	1,816	...	1,861	1,861
Khulna	...	6,086	6,086	41	5,313	5,354	...	4,374	4,374	...	3,831	3,831
Saran	11,462	40,349	51,811	10,188	29,966	40,154	1,977	19,972	21,949	1,851	9,502	11,355
Darbhanga	14,527	76,797	91,324	6,196	62,727	68,923	3,986	49,665	53,651	636	30,835	31,471
Muzaffarpur	20,426	47,094	67,520	2,317	35,032	37,349	44	19,453	19,497	61	2,209	2,270
Palamau	1,064	2,369	3,433	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Manbhum	15,501	8,904	24,405	2,878	10,159	13,037	1,353	5,344	6,697	11,949	5,404	17,353
Pabna	37	16	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	406	..	406	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	514	1,401	1,915	260	396	656		229	229	...	211	211
Puri	2,052	1,197	3,249	237	1,386	1,623	2,082	1,354	3,436	...	582	582
Sonthal Parganas	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura	3,344	10,195	13,529	3,915	6,582	10,497	5,567	3,786	9,353	6,986	2,043	9,029
Lohardaga	1,008	3,207	4,215	...	2,412	2,412	...	1,695	1,695	...	1,113	1,113
Jessore	38	...	38	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	54	...	54	84	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BENGAL	83,376	252,400	345,776	32,502	191,795	224,297	19,508	129,284	148,792	26,279	66,008†	92,287
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Agra	3,386	6,916	10,302	3,741	6,812	10,553	3,446	6,676	10,122	...	6,573	6,573
Etawah	...	878	878	...	765	765	...	190	190	...	765	765
Banda	7,566	73,226	80,792	5,262	65,923	71,188	5,401	49,489	54,890	126	41,891	42,017
Cawnpur	...	4,073	4,073	...	3,302	3,302		2,727	2,727	...	2,422	2,422
Hamirpur	...	14,500	14,500	...	12,760	12,760	...	10,521	10,521	...	8,316	8,316
Allahabad	7,342	37,133	44,475	5,410	28,413	33,823	5,267	28,282	33,549	...	23,907	23,907
Jhansi	762	19,716	20,478	...	15,067	15,067		11,154	11,154	...	10,101	10,101
Jalaun	...	19,808	19,808	...	19,636	19,636	...	15,679	15,679	...	15,686	15,686
Jaunpur	...	23,392	23,392	...	20,971	20,971	...	19,971	19,971	...	11,623	11,623
Gorakhpur	...	9,545	9,545	...	9,567	9,567	...	6,987	6,987	...	6,142	6,142
Lucknow	1,122	15,158	16,280	1,294	15,660	16,954	901	14,776	15,677	...	16,105	16,105
Unao	...	17,812	17,812	...	16,889	16,889	...	15,887	15,887	...	14,343	14,343
Rai Bareili	1,054	13,303	14,357	37	13,375	13,412	50	11,300	11,350	...	5,853	5,853
Sitapur	...	3,374	3,374	...	532	532	...	2,940	2,940	...	523	523
Hardoi	2,265	43,357	45,622	...	42,378	42,378	...	41,159	41,159	...	39,707	39,707

(*) Includes 54,044 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(†) " 56,617 " " " " " "

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 4th September 1897.			For the week ending the 11th September 1897.			For the week ending the 18th September 1897.			For the week ending the 25th September 1897		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
16	Bara Banki	...	1,459	1,459	...	1,852	1,852	...	1,992	1,992	...	295	295
17	Mirzapur	793	11,327	12,120	31	8,403	8,434	32	6,370	6,402	27	2,747	2,774
18	Bijnor	...	1,391	1,391	...	1,031	1,031	...	1,192	1,192	...	1,217	1,217
19	Moradabad	...	1,221	1,221	...	1,224	1,224	...	1,212	1,212	...	808	808
20	Bareilly	...	851	851	...	811	811	...	701	701	...	406	406
21	Muttra	...	1,689	1,689	...	1,689	1,689	...	1,655	1,655	...	1,599	1,599
22	Etah	...	775	775	...	856	856	...	814	814	...	703	703
23	Mainpuri	...	2,414	2,414	...	20	20	...	1,059	1,059	...	430	430
24	Farukhabad	...	1,366	1,366	...	1,259	1,259	...	788	788	...	599	599
25	Budaun	...	284	284	...	261	261	...	265	265	...	265	265
26	Shahjahanpur	...	2,749	2,749	...	2,565	2,565	...	1,862	1,863	...	1,372	1,372
27	Pilibhit	...	2,072	2,072	...	1,986	1,986	...	1,984	1,984	...	1,897	1,897
28	Kheri	...	385	385	...	150	150	...	339	339	...	289	289
29	Sultanpur	...	1,488	1,488	...	1,111	1,111	...	921	921	...	406	406
30	Pertabgarh	...	2,468	2,468	...	2,139	2,139	...	1,704	1,704	...	940	940
31	Fyzabad	...	501	501	...	363	363	...	289	289	...	186	186
32	Fatehpur	...	8,190	8,190	...	7,386	7,386	...	6,326	6,326	...	6,307	6,307
33	Azamgarh	...	10,409	10,409	...	7,683	7,683	...	4,044	4,044	...	1,600	1,600
34	Benares	...	17,163	17,163	...	16,482	16,482	...	16,095	16,095	...	14,466	14,466
35	Gonda	...	2,456	2,456	...	1,993	1,993	...	1,287	1,287	...	988	988
36	Basti	...	568	568	...	393	393	...	280	280	...	295	295
	Total for N.-W. P. & O.	21,290	373,417	397,707	15,775	331,710	347,485	15,097	288,917	304,014	153	241,477*	241,630
	Punjab.												
1	Hissar	8,353	7,010	15,363	5,971	7,241	13,212	5,415	17	5,432	4,065	...	4,065
2	Rohtak	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi	...	651	651	...	633	633	...	650	650	...	654	654
4	Karnal	1,116	209	1,325	902	210	1,112	1,206	210	1,416	...	210	210
5	Umballa	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Punjab	9,469	8,078	17,547	6,873	8,074	14,947	6,621	877	7,498	4,065	864	4,929
	Central Provinces.												
1	Sangor	11,841	16,368	28,149	10,136	24,446	34,582	9,572	21,913	31,485	10,071	23,912	33,983
2	Damoh	12,783	15,562	28,345	57,746	19,060	76,806	13,780	19,699	33,479	14,617	19,418	34,035
3	Jubalpur	23,119	45,070	68,189	24,158	41,319	65,477	23,218	30,447	53,695	25,092	32,430	57,522
4	Mandla	15,195	16,527	32,022	14,569	18,453	33,022	12,880	21,077	33,957	12,103	22,669	35,072
5	Seoni	4,198	12,999	17,197	5,028	13,282	18,380	3,711	14,418	18,129	3,084	20,911	23,995
6	Narsinghpur	22,515	14,100	36,915	20,449	14,707	35,156	18,924	13,943	32,867	15,171	15,669	30,840
7	Hoshangabad	35,053	7,787	42,840	32,652	7,557	40,209	34,153	8,081	42,534	32,621	8,218	40,839
8	Nimar	1,069	1,401	2,470	1,182	1,548	2,730	1,210	1,635	2,845	1,515	1,630	3,145
9	Betul	8,499	4,983	13,482	9,737	7,429	17,166	8,217	10,457	18,674	8,252	10,416	18,668
10	Chindwara	14,613	4,109	18,722	12,270	3,717	15,987	10,937	7,070	17,107	9,446	8,382	17,828
11	Nagpur	7,756	8,522	16,278	8,941	8,656	17,597	8,354	9,355	17,709	7,570	9,500	17,070
12	Chanda	...	1,530	1,530	...	1,828	1,828	...	4,405	4,405	...	6,593	6,593
13	Bhandara	15,897	8,837	24,734	20,534	10,148	30,682	21,163	11,976	33,139	20,199	13,615	33,814
14	Balaghat	28,741	12,362	41,106	36,308	13,472	49,780	35,179	14,847	50,026	34,477	14,038	48,515
15	Raipur	40,909	22,955	63,864	43,069	25,634	68,763	40,335	31,319	71,654	38,034	33,855	71,889
16	Bilaspur	44,957	80,856	125,813	41,813	87,226	129,039	41,332	97,112	138,444	40,644	99,867	140,511
17	Sambalpur	800	71	871	992	...	992	992	...	992	410	183	593
18	Wardha	851	505	1,356	1,636	674	2,310	1,753	1,045	2,798	1,695	1,701	3,396
	Total Central Provinces	289,099	274,784	563,883	341,200	299,216	640,506	285,470	318,719	604,189	275,301	343,007	618,308
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	792	122	914	891	134	1,025	696	122	818	317	63	380
2	Myingyan	15,998	4,004	20,002	14,799	4,215	19,014	14,199	2,835	17,034	13,676	3,795	17,471
3	Yamethin	...	259	259	...	235	235	...	188	188	...	176	176
	Total Burma	16,790	4,385	21,175	15,690	4,584	20,274	14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 4th September 1897.			For the week ending the 11th September 1897.			For the week ending the 18th September 1897.			For the week ending the 25th September 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola	345	4,323	4,668	340	4,326	4,666	422	3,377	3,799	126	1,590	1,716
Basim	...	372	372	...	318	318	...	291	291	...	306	306
Ellichpur	2,384	2,894	5,278	1,576	2,784	4,360	1,343	2,587	3,930	1,134	1,676	2,810
Amraoti	8	347	355	(Not reported.)			134	484	618	...	610	610
Buldana	...	179	179	...	1,040	1,040	321	595	916	336	1,001	1,337
Wun	103	...	103	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Berar	2,840	8,115	10,955	1,982	8,468	10,450	2,220	7,334	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779
Hyderabad.												
Raichur				...	302	302	...	176	176	...	...	...
Naldrug				21,298*	216	21,514	15,709*	277	15,986	...	333	333
Gulburga				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar				...	1,041	1,041	...	388	388	...	1,016	1,016
Bir	15,531	5,744	21,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,777†	160	18,937
Mahbubnagar				...	254	254	...	...	...	...	308	308
Hyderabad				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgandal				...	397	397	...	1,245	1,245	...	884	884
Aurangabad				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385	1,385
Nalgonda				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hyderabad	15,531	5,744	21,275	21,298	2,210	23,508	15,709	2,086	17,795	18,777	4,086	22,863
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	16,216	8,138	24,354	14,950	8,089	23,039	6,362	10,545	16,907	5,214	8,778	13,992
Baghelkhand	10,972	5,081	15,153	10,113	4,817	14,930	6,300	4,424	10,724	6,166	4,390	10,556
Gwalior	5,157	3,011	8,168	5,436	1,638	6,984	5,815	1,665	7,480	1,800	308	2,108
Bhopal	750	678	1,428	766	704	1,470	767	689	1,456	Not reported.		
Total Central India	32,195	16,908	49,103	31,265	15,248	46,453	19,244	17,323	36,567	13,180	13,476	26,656
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	...	...	...	1,034	1,034	...	832	832	...	732	732
Dholpur	453	407	860	158	369	527	139	308	447	180	306	486
Bikanir	...	79	79	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	49	49
Jaisalmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	...	...
Bhurtpur	...	251	251	...	196	196	...	111	111	...	61	61
Tonk	792	3,755	4,547	718	3,610	4,358	608	3,584	4,192	588	3,560	4,148
Deoli	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	9	9	...	8	8
Bundi	...	297	297	...	305	305	...	315	315	...	257	257
Total Rajputana	1,245	4,797	6,042	966	5,596	6,562	74	5,222	5,969	768	4,973	5,741‡
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	1,261,191	1,191,205	2,452,396	1,222,492	1,119,619	2,342,111	1,053,330	998,281	2,051,611	965,748	890,502	1,856,250

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
‡ Besides 1,549 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however ally show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Dated 1st October, 1897. *Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st July 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN JULY.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	5,421	5,541	13,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,421	5,541	13,319
N.-W. P. & Oudh	10,202	7,843	16,280	2,156	1,684	29,675	...	...	...	12,358	9,527	45,955
Panjab	2,101	1,336	4,547	4,940	193	8,768	2,272	3,935	10,065	9,313	5,464	23,380
Cent Provs.	...	...	...	10	299	4,658	...	...	...	10	299	4,658
Bombay	...	...	...	82,998	75,907	75,511	...	...	...	82,998	75,907	75,511
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,626	11,015	11,316	22,626	11,015	11,316
Madras	...	...	...	2,820	10,846	3,117	...	...	...	2,820	10,846	3,117
Berar	818	1,026	...	1,761	2,630	4,757	...	...	...	2,579	3,656	4,757
Assam	655	1,283	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	1,283	767
Raj. & C. I.	757	1,635	3,185	30,106	34,017	65,105	...	...	...	30,863	35,652	68,290
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	4,057	7,930	4,919	...	...	...	4,057	7,930	4,919
Mysore	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
TOTAL	19,954	18,664	38,098	128,348	133,553	196,510	24,898	14,950	21,381	173,200	167,167	255,989
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	249	2,241	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	249	2,241
Bombay	*	15,216	4,692	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	15,216	4,092
Sind	*	...	...	*	7,740	10,685	*	...	...	*	7,740	10,685
Madras	*	6,431	...	*	1,144	2,209	*	...	...	*	7,575	2,209
Burma	*	464	268	*	44	550	*	...	...	*	508	818
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	[illegible]	1,373	*	...	...	*	701	1,373
Foreign countries	*	630	...	*	2,390	3,631	*	...	...	*	3,020	3,631
TOTAL	*	22,990	7,201	*	12,619	18,538	*	...	...	*	35,009	25,739
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	19,954	41,654	45,299	128,348	145,572	215,048	24,898	14,950	21,381	173,200	202,176	281,728
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	116,565	46,779	4,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,565	46,779	4,772
N.-W. P. & Oudh	58,402	30,929	76,070	18,880	...	323	...	...	...	77,372	30,929	76,402
Panjab	18,593	8,077	22,435	8,529	...	1,051	1,080,683	145,485	246,438	1,107,205	153,562	269,924
Cent. Provs.	...	1,608	...	6,119	8,409	47	...	...	...	6,119	10,017	47
Bombay	...	...	...	11,616	17,324	7,351	...	...	...	11,616	17,324	7,351
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	390,877	32,181	145,095	390,877	32,181	145,095
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	119	25	1	...	...	...	119	25	1
Assam	2,470	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	8,052	15,305	2,108	...	...	...	8,052	15,305	2,108
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	196,120	87,471	103,286	53,315	41,063	10,881	1,470,900	177,666	392,133	1,720,395	306,200	506,300
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	75	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	75
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	42	...	*	42	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	79,086	145,246	*	...	...	*	79,086	145,246
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	..	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	1,683	*	...	...	*	...	1,683
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	2,337	3,009	*	2,370	...	*	4,707	3,009
TOTAL	*	...	75	*	82,023	150,538	*	2,412	...	*	84,435	150,613
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	196,120	87,471	103,361	53,315	123,086	161,419	1,470,900	180,078	392,133	1,720,395	390,635	656,913

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of July 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Imports from January to July, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			
1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												COTTON
												By Rail and River—
46,586	52,103	85,147	...	...	12	...	...	...	46,586	52,103	85,159	Bengal
203,236	182,958	243,211	133,517	234,843	232,304	...	1	...	336,753	417,801	475,515	N.-W. P. & Oudh
52,507	29,146	59,235	58,830	68,010	57,462	118,831	266,101	291,675	230,228	363,257	408,372	Panjab
4,685	6,794	12,277	87,847	183,092	186,737	...	...	...	92,532	189,886	199,014	Cent. Provs.
...	38	5	2,014,710	2,169,350	1,685,116	...	...	...	2,014,710	2,169,388	1,685,121	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	223,489	185,506	172,482	223,489	185,506	172,482	Sind
...	...	...	27,674	44,470	19,142	...	...	...	27,674	44,470	19,142	Madras
14,702	55,333	47,125	617,452	889,035	740,268	...	...	...	632,154	944,368	787,393	Berar
12,537	12,718	14,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,537	12,718	14,741	Assam
26,809	10,700	34,016	650,329	543,378	780,158	...	...	...	677,198	554,078	814,174	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	19,485	18,085	26,558	...	...	...	19,485	18,085	26,558	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	57	135	169	...	...	...	57	135	169	Mysore
361,182	340,790	495,757	3,609,901	4,159,397	3,728,126	342,320	451,608	464,157	4,313,403	4,951,795	4,688,040	Total
												By Sea—
*	9,363	15,653	*	...	2,165	*	...	...	*	9,363	17,818	Bengal
*	70,631	43,061	*	59,118	38,939	*	...	...	*	138,749	82,000	Bombay
*	...	...	*	177,700	89,899	*	...	...	*	177,700	89,899	Sind
*	11,135	1,441	*	3,712	2,728	*	...	...	*	14,847	4,169	Madras
*	8,873	5,991	*	2,394	561	*	...	.	*	11,267	6,252	Burma
*	...	...	*	1,100,439	554,661	*	1	.	*	1,100,440	554,661	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	3,257	1,257	*	62,890	27,264	*	...	...	*	66,147	28,521	Foreign countries
*	112,259	67,103	*	1,406,253	715,617	*	1	...	*	1,518,513	782,720	Total
361,182	462,049	562,860	3,609,901	5,556,650	4,443,743	342,320	451,609	464,157	4,313,403	6,470,308	5,470,760	Total of Imports
												WHEAT
												By Rail and River—
464,589	249,096	101,825	...	...	222	...	...	...	464,589	249,096	102,047	Bengal
1,196,971	625,712	036,990	564,851	8,585	71,118	...	...	...	1,761,826	634,297	708,108	N.-W. P. & Oudh
142,381	70,004	42,741	721,087	14,489	18,035	4,618,099	1,027,781	671,256	5,481,567	1,112,274	732,062	Panjab
10,514	41,128	20,354	693,891	623,461	28,126	...	...	...	713,405	664,592	49,980	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	803,246	996,406	172,990	...	...	...	803,246	996,406	172,990	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407,837	554,767	414,767	1,407,837	554,767	414,767	Sind
...	...	..	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	Madras
47	5,046	...	50,468	33,419	152	...	...	...	50,515	38,465	152	Berar
2,470	78	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	2,470	78	...	Assam
...	...	278	332,355	552,155	46,955	...	...	...	332,355	552,155	47,233	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	4,598	...	...	...	...	...	4,598	...	Mysore
1,825,926	991,964	808,688	3,167,226	2,234,148	332,631	6,025,936	1,582,548	1,086,053	11,019,138	4,808,660	2,227,372	Total
												By Sea—
*	804	75	*	4,659	0	*	822	...	*	6,285	84	Bengal
*	...	...	*	415,228	5,051	*	860	...	*	416,088	5,051	Bombay
*	...	...	*	268,164	451,582	*	...	35	*	268,164	451,617	Sind
*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	Madras
*	...	...	*	130,717	...	*	22	...	*	130,739	...	Burma
*	2	...	*	38,500	12,018	*	21,256	...	*	59,848	12,018	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	...	82,152	*	18,370	52,070	*	5,077	1,216	*	23,447	135,438	Foreign countries
*	806	82,227	*	884,728	520,730	*	28,037	1,251	*	913,571	604,208	Total
1,825,976	992,770	890,915	3,167,226	3,118,876	853,361	6,025,936	1,610,585	1,087,304	11,019,138	5,722,231	2,831,580	Total of Imports

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st July 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in July.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	269,021	266,637	300,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	269,021	266,637	300,740
N.-W. P. & Oudh	70,996	107,251	129,489	813	3,000	9,825	...	...	...	77,809	110,251	139,314
Panjab	...	...	...	185	...	...	6,002	818	992	6,187	818	992
Cent. Provs.	6,372	2,557	...	3,218	6,306	9,016	...	...	...	9,590	8,863	9,016
Bombay	...	...	...	19,284	28,102	5,045	...	...	...	19,284	28,102	5,045
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	96	275	...	...	...	..	96	275	...
Berar	...	..	2,019	4,386	6,356	2,653	...	...	...	4,386	9,350	4,672
Assam	1,845	4,081	12,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845	4,081	12,009
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	6,302	4,238	4,981	...	...	...	6,302	4,238	4,989
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	4,226	10,399	397	...	...	...	4,226	10,399	397
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	354,234	380,526	444,257	38,600	67,676	32,825	6,002	818	992	398,836	449,020	478,074
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	..	*	...	...	*	...	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	...	38	*	...	...	*	...	18
Madras	*	...	...	*	..	..	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	670	*	...	..	*	...	670
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	91	843	*	...	...	*	91	843
TOTAL	*	...	...	*	91	1,531	*	...	...	*	91	1,531
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	354,234	380,526	444,257	38,600	67,767	34,356	6,002	818	992	398,836	449,111	479,605
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	54	45	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	45	38
N.-W. P. & Oudh	...	23	46	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	23	46
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	2	83	155	554	83	155	556
Cent. Provs.	3	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8
Bombay	...	...	...	16	68	1	...	...	...	16	68	1
Sind	...	.	...	...	...	...	381	350	596	381	350	596
Madras	...	...	...	4	68	21	...	...	..	4	68	21
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Assam	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	...	37	..	...	...	...	...	37
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
TOTAL	57	68	84	39	136	69	464	505	1,150	560	709	1,303
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	745	929	*	...	...	*	745	929
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Foreign countries	*	...	..	*	10	...	*	...	...	*	10	...
TOTAL	*	...	...	*	755	929	*	...	...	*	755	929
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	57	68	84	39	891	998	464	505	1,150	560	1,464	2,232

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of July 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Imports from January to July, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			
1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River—
1,427,304	1,406,995	1,221,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,427,304	1,406,995	1,221,967	Bengal
658,518	388,974	439,016	34,203	12,276	29,710	1,710	1,229	...	694,431	402,479	468,726	N.-W. P. & Oudh
502	469	...	3,396	25	...	21,778	10,976	2,243	25,676	11,470	2,243	Panjab
55,191	84,420	1,439	313,468	297,637	81,046	...	...	...	368,659	382,057	82,485	Cent. Provs.
...	194	...	1,121,244	1,369,877	73,604	...	...	...	1,121,244	1,370,071	73,604	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	18	...	215	18	Sind
...	...	...	55,066	96,863	48	...	...	...	55,066	96,863	48	Madras
2,088	63,755	4,229	447,615	668,053	33,312	...	...	...	449,703	731,808	37,541	Berar
7,712	29,222	24,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,712	29,222	24,784	Assam
3,318	...	7	201,879	183,311	84,126	...	...	...	205,197	183,311	84,127	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	366,962	539,104	30,176	...	...	...	366,962	539,104	30,176	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	416	164	...	...	...	...	416	164	...	Mysore
2,154,633	1,974,029	1,691,442	2,544,249	3,167,310	332,016	23,488	12,420	2,261	4,722,370	5,153,759	2,025,719	Total
												By Sea—
...	433	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	608	...	Bengal
...	...	...	...	1,116	1,641	...	70	16	...	1,186	1,657	Bombay
...	...	...	...	2,729	327	...	...		...	2,729	327	Sind
...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	208	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Burma
...	...	...	...	19,609	4,532	...	...		...	19,609	4,532	Non-Br. Ports in India
...	4	...	...	1,021	5,123	...	...		...	1,025	5,123	Foreign countries
...	645	...	...	24,650	11,623	...	70	16	...	25,365	11,639	Total
2,154,633	1,974,674	1,691,442	2,544,249	3,191,960	343,639	23,488	12,490	2,277	4,722,370	5,179,124	2,037,358	Total of Imports
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River—
16,315	13,262	16,372	3	... 6	...	...	...	...	16,318	13,262	16,372	Bengal
5,287	2,458	2,984	18	6	...	...	...	...	5,305	2,464	2,984	N.-W. P. & Oudh
1,427	...	308	19	5	70	2,792	4,504	2,426	4,238	4,909	2,804	Panjab
9	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	14	...	8	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	330	1,818	520	...	...	...	330	1,818	520	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,145	5,314	1,951	3,145	5,314	1,951	Sind
...	...	...	653	488	55	...	...	...	653	488	55	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
17	...	..	292	243	167	...	...	...	309	243	167	Raj. & C. I.
...	2	...	10	82	...	...	...	...	10	84	...	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
23,055	15,722	19,664	1,330	2,642	829	5,937	10,218	4,377	30,322	28,582	24,870	Total
												By Sea—
...	11	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	178	...	42	178	Bombay
...	...	...	...	3,995	1,943	...	...		...	3,995	1,943	Sind
...	3	...	...	12	25	...	...		...	15	25	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		...	3	...	Non-Br. Ports in India
...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...		...	250	...	Foreign countries
...	14	...	...	4,279	1,968	...	45	178	...	4,338	2,146	Total
23,055	15,736	19,664	1,330	6,921	2,797	5,937	10,263	4,555	30,322	32,920	27,016	Total of Imports

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 1st October 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH SEPTEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 18TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	Week ending 19th September 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th September 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 18th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	9,67,862	558	1,737	10,18,000	586	97,78,953	1,15,34,000	17,55,047	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	153	125	25,505	204	125	31,400	251	2,14,603	2,46,000	31,397	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	92,030	107	862	66,000	77	8,70,904	9,25,000	54,096	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,00,303	133	752	1,08,000	144	9,73,604	12,31,000	2,57,396	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	2,737	130	21	2,900	138	25,588	36,500	10,912	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	1,408	156	9	1,200	133	21,413	14,300	...	7,113
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,45,977	191	1,815	3,02,000	166	33,28,448	36,30,000	3,01,552	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	321	19	17	400	24	5,659	5,300	...	359
South Indian	161	1,042	1,82,903	176	1,042	1,73,000	166	19,13,686	19,71,000	57,314	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,414	82	54	4,800	89	55,461	58,700	3,239	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,12,177	96	1,165	1,31,000	115	12,30,141	18,18,000	5,81,859	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	28,451	96	296	33,000	108	2,90,013	4,56,000	1,56,987	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	756	75,092	99	815	79,000	97	9,92,962	11,06,000	1,13,038	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	8,728	44	200	9,700	49	1,14,937	1,21,000	6,063	...
Assam-Bengal	57	159	8,119	51	238	15,000	63	90,800	1,33,000	33,200	...
Burma	145	886	1,04,557	118	888	1,36,000	153	12,17,391	13,53,000	1,35,639	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	20,61,184	208	10,036	21,13,400	211	2,11,48,593	2,46,38,800	34,90,207	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,14,000	248	54,89,841	71,12,000	16,22,159	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,32,810	167	875	1,33,000	152	14,61,750	15,21,000	59,250	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,84,000	472	817	3,84,000	470	34,17,874	30,40,000	...	3,76,874
East Coast	89	500	30,007	60	538	61,500	114	5,15,621	7,11,000	1,95,379	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	87	25	2,680	107	25	1,100	44	26,083	19,400	...	6,683
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	10,39,764	217	5,138	12,93,000	252	1,09,10,169	1,24,03,400	14,93,231	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,400	4,80,337	342	1,491	4,03,000	270	49,60,231	50,44,000	83,769	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,45,380	467	461	1,99,000	432	23,07,807	24,59,000	1,51,193	...
Madras	248	840	2,06,629	246	840	2,20,000	262	23,33,929	26,15,000	2,81,071	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,92,346	355	2,792	8,22,000	294	96,01,967	1,01,18,000	5,16,033	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,477	40,93,294	229	17,966	42,29,000	238	4,16,60,729	4,71,60,200	54,99,471	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	25,786	161	160	44,800	280	2,49,958	3,41,000	91,042	...
Tarkessur	242	22	3,806	173	22	4,300	195	57,451	55,800	...	1,651
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	7,443	113	66	9,100	138	83,199	1,01,000	17,801	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	6,370	177	36	6,400	178	72,948	66,800	...	6,248
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,794	150	78	15,200	195	1,33,300	1,77,000	43,700	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,900	39	...	20,300	20,300	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	14,284	280	51	15,000	294	1,61,005	1,63,000	1,995	...
TOTAL	174	413	69,392	168	454	96,400	212	7,56,959	9,23,900	1,66,941	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	3,881	50	74	2,100	28	20,124	15,600	...	4,524
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,048	79	114	6,900	61	1,07,803	55,800	...	52,003
Nágdá-Ujjain	49	34	980	29	35	900	26	8,462	12,000	...	3,062
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	56,610	170	334	73,300	219	6,13,734	7,68,000	1,55,267	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	1,081	83	13	700	54	12,860	10,400	...	2,469
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	108	14,242	132	108	11,400	106	2,08,247	1,53,000	...	55,247
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,773	327	10	4,500	450	39,589	46,100	6,511	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,283	65	66	5,600	86	57,702	82,000	24,298	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	65	93	5,256	57	93	5,400	58	54,333	49,900	4,567	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,229	77	29	2,200	76	22,404	23,000	2,596	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dalhoi	49	72	3,413	47	79	4,000	51	31,058	38,500	7,442	...
Ankleswar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	2,400	2,400	...
Cooch Behar	50	22	965	45	22	1,000	45	11,112	8,000	...	3,112
TOTAL	111	968	1,04,298	108	966	1,18,700	119	11,63,326	12,14,900	48,624	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	84	334	27,240	79	334	22,700	68	2,54,779	2,54,000	...	779
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	46	3,473	76	46	3,800	83	33,111	26,900	6,789	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,300	45	...	25,400	25,400	...
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	61	364	17,502	48	364	21,000	57	1,88,588	2,13,000	24,412	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,605	43	60	2,000	33	29,308	26,400	...	2,905
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,858	73	94	6,400	68	68,148	75,300	7,152	...
TOTAL	70	898	56,678	63	949	58,100	61	5,73,934	6,31,000	60,069	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	42,33,602	214	20,365	45,04,200	221	4,41,84,995	4,90,60,100	57,75,105	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 19th September 1896.

SIMLA, *the 30th September, 1897.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIII OF 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 19th September 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th September 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	605	1,735	9,67,862	558	1,737	10,18,000	586	2,26,50,606	2,[illegible]4,37,000	37,86,394	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	140	125	25,505	204	125	31,400	251	4,22,690	4,71,000	48,310	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	92,030	107	862	66,000	77	24,38,940	25,91,000	1,52,060	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,00,303	133	752	1,08,000	144	23,36,372	28,69,000	5,32,628	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,737	130	21	2,900	138	62,631	71,100	8,469	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,408	156	9	1,200	133	38,206	30,700	...	7,506
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	211	1,815	3,45,977	191	1,815	3,02,000	166	91,22,643	87,02,000	.....	4,20,643
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	321	19	17	400	24	26,650	19,300	...	7,350
South Indian	165	1,042	1,82,903	176	1,042	1,73,000	166	43,47,926	44,22,000	74,074	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,414	82	54	4,800	89	1,24,930	1,30,000	5,070	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,165	1,12,177	96	1,165	1,34,000	115	32,92,020	38,83,000	5,90,980	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	28,451	96	296	32,000	108	7,02,040	9,51,000	2,48,960	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	75,092	99	815	79,000	97	26,05,188	29,47,000	3,41,812	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	70	200	8,728	44	200	9,700	49	3,47,986	3,82,000	34,014	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	8,119	51	238	15,000	63	2,53,676	3,75,000	1,21,324	...
Burma	176	880	1,04,557	118	888	1,36,000	153	30,78,840	35,90,000	5,17,160	...
TOTAL	231	9,894	20,61,184	208	10,036	21,13,400	211	5,18,52,244	5,78,77,100	60,24,856	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,14,000	248	1,31,03,766	1,43,19,000	12,15,234	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,32,810	167	875	1,33,000	152	38,04,730	39,45,000	1,40,270	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,84,000	472	817	3,84,000	470	63,23,413	59,23,000	...	4,00,413
East Coast	94	500	30,007	60	538	61,500	114	11,76,672	13,90,000	2,13,328	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	25	2,680	107	25	1,100	44	46,030	45,900	...	130
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 5,058	(*i*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,792	10,39,764	217	5,138	12,93,600	252	2,44,59,669	2,56,27,100	11,67,431	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,490	4,80,337	322	1,491	4,03,000	270	1,47,60,669	1,25,07,000	...	22,53,669
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,15,380	467	461	1,99,000	432	73,30,637	69,47,000	...	3,83,637
Madras	253	840	2,06,029	246	840	2,20,000	262	51,59,933	56,17,000	4,57,067	...
TOTAL	317	2,791	9,02,346	323	2,792	8,22,000	294	2,72,51,239	2,50,71,000	...	21,80,239
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	254	17,477	40,03,274	229	17,960	42,29,000	235	10,35,63,152	10,85,75,200	50,12,048	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	25,780	161	160	44,800	280	5,80,301	6,90,000	1,09,699	...
Tarkessur	273	22	3,800	173	22	4,300	195	1,46,396	1,47,000	604	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	7,442	113	66	9,100	138	2,27,714	2,09,000	...	18,714
Bengal-Dooars	140	36	6,370	177	36	6,400	178	1,28,602	1,24,000	...	4,602
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	11,704	150	78	15,200	195	2,96,747	3,81,000	84,253	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,600	39	...	(*k*) 30,700	30,700	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	14,284	280	51	15,000	294	3,92,964	3,71,000	...	21,964
TOTAL	170	413	69,392	168	454	96,400	212	17,72,724	19,58,700	1,85,976	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,880	39	74	2,100	28	43,879	48,500	4,621	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,048	79	114	6,900	61	2,25,777	1,56,000	...	69,777
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	960	28	35	600	26	(*l*) 15,662	49,200	33,538	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	56,610	170	334	73,300	219	14,39,509	16,13,000	1,73,091	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,081	83	13	700	54	71,918	32,400	...	39,518
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	168	14,242	132	108	11,400	106	5,43,690	3,32,000	...	2,11,690
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,272	327	10	4,900	490	74,057	93,000	18,943	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	4,283	65	66	5,700	86	1,19,220	1,46,000	26,780	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	88	93	5,256	57	93	5,400	58	2,31,120	1,05,000	...	66,120
Kolhápur	70	29	2,229	77	29	2,200	76	55,413	56,000	587	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,413	47	79	4,000	51	1,13,535	1,07,000	...	6,535
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	10	200	11	...	(*m*) 2,400	2,400	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	995	45	22	1,000	45	29,627	25,400	...	4,227
TOTAL	125	968	1,04,298	108	909	1,18,700	119	29,63,116	28,25,600	...	1,37,516
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	108	334	26,240	79	334	22,700	68	8,60,255	8,10,000	...	50,255
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,473	76	46	3,800	83	84,796	93,600	8,804	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,300	45	...	(*n*) 55,400	55,400	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	17,502	48	364	20,700	57	5,18,364	5,52,000	34,030	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,005	33	60	2,200	37	62,567	57,800	...	4,767
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,858	73	94	6,700	68	1,87,181	1,85,000	...	2,181
TOTAL	82	898	56,078	63	949	58,100	61	17,13,163	17,51,800	43,037	...
GRAND TOTAL	210	19,756	42,33,662	214	20,368	45,02,200	221	11,00,[illegible]3,255	11,53,14,000	51,0[illegible],345	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Snadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 18th September 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 10th September 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 18th September 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 18th September 1897.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st October 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2840 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th September 1897:—

No. 377 of 1897.—Frederick Henry Addis, district railway locomotive superintendent, late of Mhow, Central India, but at present of St. James street, Selby, Yorkshire, for improvements in apparatus for actuating couplings for railway vehicles.

No. 378 of 1897.—Burjorji Dhunjibhoy, contractor, residing near Manockji Set's Wadi, house No. 14 Fort, Bombay, for separating fibre from *bhindee* and rhea ribbons.

No. 379 of 1897.—Charles Smith (M.D., London), Surgeon, of Casterton, in the Colony of Victoria, for improvements in office indicators.

No. 2841 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 292 of 1896.—Frederick Arthur Ellis, engineer, of Sylvan grove, London, for improvements in cycle frames, and in the manufacture thereof. (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 326 of 1896.—Professor Shanker Abaji Bhise, president of the scientific club, near Ramwadi, Market Post, Bombay, for a safety trunk, to be called "Professor Bhise's safety travelling trunk and bed." (Specification filed 12 July 1897.)

No. 447 of 1896.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M. A., retired educational officer, of 69 Swami Pillai street, Chulai, Madras, for improved liquid measures. (Specification filed 14 September 1897.)

No. 78 of 1897.—Hermann Müller-Thurgau, director, wine growing school, of Waedensweil, near Zurich, in the republic of Switzerland, for a process for the production of non-alcoholic or feebly alcoholic fruit juices (fruit and grape wines) which may be kept or preserved without change. (Specification filed 21 September 1897.)

No. 97 of 1897.—George Spalding and John Steele Robbins, gentlemen, both citizens of the United States and both of 361 ElDorado street, Stockton, county of San Joaquin, state of California, U. S. A., for improvements in plows and rotary disk plows. (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 145 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, of 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved urinal plate with bucket attachment for natives. (Specification filed 16 September 1897.)

No. 174 of 1897.—Arthur Harry Briggs, spinner and manufacturer, of Briggella mills, Bradford, in the county of York, for improvements in drawing or spinning rollers. (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

No. 215 of 1897.—Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ld., engineers, 93 Clive street, Calcutta, for binders for binding bales of any description. (Specification filed 18 September 1897.)

No. 227 of 1897.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., retired educational officer, of 69 Swami Pillai street, Chulai, Madras, for a contrivance for hanging a lamp or other article. (Specification filed 15 September 1897.)

No. 258 of 1897.—The Doherty Iron Castings Process, Limited, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, for improvements in the process of melting iron. (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

No. 286 of 1897.—The Mudros Syndicate, Limited, of 10 Walbrook, in the city of London, for improvements in extracting metals from their ores, and apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

No. 2842 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 151 of 1890.—James Higginbottom's invention for improvements in apparatus for the separation of dust, bran, stones or other like impurities from flour middlings, semolina, grain, seeds or the like. (From 29 September 1897 to 29 September 1898.)

No. 95 of 1891.—Charles William Jones' invention for improvements in or relating to tobacco pipes, cigarette-holders, and other smoking mouth-pieces. (From 1 October 1897 to 1 October 1898.)

No. 177 of 1891.—Christopher Wyndham Wilson's invention for improvements in typewriters. (From 5 October 1897 to 5 October 1898.)

No. 238 of 1891.—Alexander Stanley Elmore's invention for improvements in the manufacture of metallic articles by electrolysis, and apparatus for that purpose. (From 26 October 1897 to 26 October 1898.)

No. 197 of 1892.—G. Henry and J. M. Campion's invention for destroying by burning fecal matter without permitting the escape into the air of offensive or poisonous gases. (From 2 November 1897 to 2 November 1898.)

No. 198 of 1892.—Francis Edward Elmore and Alexander Stanley Elmore's invention for an improvement in the manufacture of tubes by electrolysis. (From 24 October 1897 to 24 October 1898.)

No. 2843 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 4 of 1892.—Henry Sabow's invention for breaking tea, entitled "T breaker." (Specification filed 21 June 1893.)

No. 79 of 1893.—Alfred George Woodward Reid's invention for raising and holding at every required height the gates used for regulating the admission of water into minor distribution channels on irrigation canals. (Specification filed 20 June 1893.)

No. 157 of 1893.—Frederick William Pinson's invention for improvements in the construction of padlocks. (Specification filed 21 June 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 42 of 1892.—George Thomas Beilby's invention for a process and apparatus for the manufacture of cyanides. (Specification filed 23 June 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
W. Ewing . . .	Mandalay Civil Hospital.	22nd August, 1897 .	The District Judge, Mandalay, on 2nd September, 1897.	Deceased was an Engineer of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway. No Will found. No application.
Hamilton Martin King	Not stated . .	27th July, 1897 .	The Officiating District Judge of Rungpur, on 9th September, 1897.	Deceased was Manager of the Bullabari Tea Estate, in the District of Jalpaiguri. No Will found. No application.
Revd. T. B. Buckholdt.	Dhubri . . .	18th August, 1897 .	The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Perganas, on 11th September, 1897.	Deceased was a Missionary at Dhubri, Assam. No Will found. No application.
William Hall . .	Garden Reach . .	26th April, 1897 .	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 11th September, 1897.	Deceased was an Engineer of the Dredger *Wenlock*. No Will found. No application.
William Middleton (of 14, Warris Bagan Lane).	Presidency General Hospital.	8th September, 1897	Same Judge, on 13th September, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
James E. Massey (of 9, Serang's Lane).	Ditto . . .	12th September, 1897	Same Judge, on 16th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
John J. Rogers (of 6 Fairlie Place).	Ditto . . .	12th September, 1897	The same Judge, on 16th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
Henry Isaac Collins (of Jamalpore).	Ditto . . .	13th September, 1897	The same Judge, on 17th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
N. Hodges . .	Chunar . . .	8th September, 1897	The District Judge, Mirzapore, on 16th September, 1897.	Deceased is reported to have left a Will in the Registrar's Office, Calcutta. No application.
W. C. Stuart . .	Cawnpore . .	18th July, 1897 .	The District Judge of Cawnpore, on 17th September, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
John D'Cruze . .	At the Ambirk Tea Estate, Darjeeling.	15th October, 1896 .	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 17th September, 1897.	Deceased left a Will which is in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Mr. C. R. O'Donoghen, one of the Executors, applied on 29th July, 1897, to the District Delegate of Darjeeling for Probate, and 28th September, 1897, has been fixed for the disposal of the case.
Mrs. Harriet Fitzgerald (of 24-1, Wellesley Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	16th September, 1897	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore on 21st September, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
Chas. W. Low (of Jagannathgunge).	Ditto . .	20th September, 1897	The same Judge, on 24th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 29th September, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.

No. 19.

SEALED tenders for the supply of Indian grown black Tea will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon on the 26th day of November, 1897.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the abovementioned officer up to 4 P.M. on the 25th November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the abovementioned officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of earnest-money	Tenders will be received by
A.					
Deliverable at Madras.					
Madras Commissariat Storekeeper-General lb	210,000				
or B.					
Deliverable at the different Stations as noted below :—					
Madras . . . . . lb	32,000				
Bangalore . . . . . ,,	30,000				
Wellington . . . . . ,,	17,000				
Secunderabad . . . . . ,,	18,450				
Belgaum . . . . . ,,	15,550				
Bellary . . . . . ,,	9,000				
Rangoon . . . . . ,,	88,000				
or C.					
Deliverable at Meerut.					
Chief Commissariat Officer . . . lb	210,000	1st April, 1898.	31st March, 1899.	2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed ₹2,000.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras.

No. 13.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon, on the date fixed against the contract specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 2nd November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Schedule No. 6.						
Blankets, country, for Native Troops and Followers, 7′ × 4½′, weighing 4lb.	Madras .	10,000	1898. 1st April	1899. 31st March	₹ 500	1897. 3rd Nov.

No. 17.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon, on the date fixed against the contract specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 2nd November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Schedule No. 5.						
Blankets, brown, for issue to European Troops in Barracks, 7″6″ × 5′, weighing 4lb. 12 oz.	Madras .	9,130	1898 1st April	1899. 31st March	₹ 800	1897. 3rd Nov.
Blankets, white, for issue to European Troops in Hospitals, 7′ × 5′, weighing 5lb.	Do. .	3,000	1st April	31st March		

No. 15.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon, on the date fixed against the contract specified below.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 19th October, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of contract. From	Period of contract. To	Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Schedule No. 4.			1898.	1899.	₹	1897.
Sheets for Barracks, 7′ × 4′ . . .	Madras .	21,500	1st April	31st March	440	20th Oct.
Do. Hospital, 7′ × 5′ . . .	Do. .	9,000	1st April	31st March		

No. 12.

SEALED tenders for the supply of Country Manufactured Soap will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon on the 5th day of November, 1897.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the abovementioned officer up to 4 P M on the 4th November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the abovementioned officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of contract. From	Period of contract. To	Amount of earnest-money.	Tenders will be received by
Soap.					
A.					
Deliverable at the following Commissariat Godowns :—					
Madras . . . . . lb.	8,400	1898.	1899.	2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed ₹120.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras.
Bangalore . . . . . ,,	10,700				
Wellington . . . . . ,,	2,400				
Secunderabad . . . . . ,,	15,300	1st April	31st March.		
Belgaum . . . . . ,,	4,900				
Bellary . . . . . ,,	4,000				
Rangoon . . . . . ,,	29,600				
or B.					
The whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations—Deliverable at—					
Madras . . . . . lb.	45,700	1st April	31st March.		
or C.					
The whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations and Burma—Deliverable at—					
Madras . . . . . lb.	75,300	1st April	31st March.		

No. 14.

SEALED tenders for the supply of Sugar for Rations and Hospital will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon on the 5th day of November, 1897.

Forms of tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the abovementioned officer up to 4 P.M. on the 4th November, 1897.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the abovementioned officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of contract. From	Period of contract. To	Amount of earnest-money.	Tenders will be received by
"SUGAR, BROWN, FOR RATIONS."					
A.					
Deliverable at the following Commissariat Godowns :—		1898.	1899.		
Madras . . . . . lb.	75,000	1st April	31st March.	2½ per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs.2,000.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras.
Bangalore . . . . . ,,	122,200				
Wellington . . . . . ,,	96,000				
Secunderabad . . . . . ,,	167,000				
Belgaum . . . . . ,,	63,100				
Bellary . . . . . ,,	50,000				
Rangoon . . . . . ,,	316,300				
or B.					
The whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations—Deliverable at —					
Madras . . . . . lb.	573,300	1st April	31st March.		
or C.					
The whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations and Burma—Deliverable at—					
Madras . . . . . lb.	889,600	1st April	31st March.		
"SUGAR, WHITE, FOR HOSPITALS."					
A.					
Deliverable at the following Commissariat Godowns :—					
Madras . . . . . lb.	12,000	1st April	31st March.		
Bangalore . . . . . ,,	6,600				
Wellington . . . . . ,,	6,400				
Secunderabad . . . . . ,,	16,300				
Belgaum . . . . . ,,	4,000				
Bellary . . . . . ,,	2,500				
Rangoon . . . . . ,,	36,700				
or B.					
For whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations—Deliverable at —					
Madras . . . . . lb.	47,800	1st April	31st March.		
or C.					
For whole of the requirements of the Indian Stations and Burma—Deliverable at—					
Madras . . . . . lb.	84,500	1st April	31st March.		

No. 24.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, at Madras, up to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified below :—

Forms of tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the previous day of the opening of tenders.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of Articles.		Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of contract. From	Period of contract. To	Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Schedule No. 8.						Rs.	
Cases, Mattresses, barrack, ready-made, stitched of cotton cloth.	No.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Godowns, Madras.	11,000	1st April, 1898.	31st March, 1899.	565	2nd November, 1897.
Cases, Mattresses, Hospital, ready-made, stitched of cotton cloth.	„		1,000				
Cases, Mattresses, Hospital, ready-made, Reid's pattern.	„		900				
Mattresses, surgical cases, divided into 8 pieces.	Set		10				
Cases, pillow, barrack, ready-made, stitched of cotton cloth.	No.		11,000				
Cases, pillow, large, hospital, ready-made, stitched of cotton cloth.	„		1,000				
Cases, pillow, small, hospital, ready-made stitched of cotton cloth.	„		1,000				
Pillow covers, large	„		700				
Do. small	„		600				
Schedule No. 9.							
Locally-manufactured Carbolic (disinfecting) powder containing not less than 15 per cent. of free commercial acid.	lb		19,500			30	2nd November, 1897.
Schedule No. 19.							
Coal tar (Australian)	lb		5,000			25	16th November, 1897.
Fat, mutton	„		2,100				
Tar, Stockholm	„		9,050				
Schedule No. 22.							
Chagals, canvas, ambulance	No.		275			60	23rd November, 1897.
Crutches, French pattern	Pairs		5				
Dandies, Collis' pattern, complete	No.		50				
Do. without covers.	„		50				
Field stretchers, War Office pattern	„		10				
Schedule No. 23.							
Boots, ammunition, country, ankle, Native Troops, foreign S. K.	Pairs.		2,800			400	23rd November, 1897.
Boots, ankle, No. 1 quality, field S. K.	„		300				
Boots, ankle, No. 3 quality, field S. K. (to followers) when specially authorised.	„		100				
Shoes, hobnailed, for followers	„		4,300				
Schedule No. 24.							
Belts, leather, A. T.	No.		1,500			25	23rd November, 1897.
Schedule No. 26.							
Cardigan jackets	No.		8,470			540	23rd November, 1897
Schedule No. 28.							
Wool, Sheep's, well cleaned and teased.	lb		3,000			25	23rd November, 1897.

Description of Articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of contract. From	Period of contract. To	Amount of earnest-money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Schedule No. 30.					R	
Handkerchiefs, pocket, men's, country made. No.	Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Godowns, Madras.	7,200	1st April, 1898.	31st March, 1899.	25	30th November, 1897.
Napkin, small, for ophthalmic cases „		200				
Schedule No. 31.						
Socks, worsted . . . . Pairs.		2,400			45	30th November, 1897.
Mittens, warm . . . . „		1,000				
Schedule No. 32.						
Lockspad, brass, Dindigal pattern, with keys. No.		170			25	30th November, 1897.
Lockspad, iron, Hamilton's pattern, with keys. „		120				
Lockspad, brass, 4 lever, 2" size, for securing poison cupboards. „		20				
Schedule No. 34.						
Bags, water-proof, 31" × 26" . . No.		3,000			125	30th November, 1897.
Laces for do. . . . „		6,000				
Bags, water-proof (Government supplying plain canvas). „		3,000				
Schedule No. 37.						
Puttis, khaki, woollen, 7' 4", with tape for fastening. Pairs		3,000			40	2nd December, 1897.
Schedule No. 38.						
Pugries, khaki coloured, country cloth, 9 yards by 2 feet. No.		3,400			90	2nd December, 1897.
Pugries, khaki coloured, with red borders. „		400				

OFFICE OF THE COMST. STOREKEEPER-GENERAL.
MADRAS;
The 1st September, 1897.

N. SWANSTON, *Captain.*
Assistant Commissary-General, Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th September, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 60,07,897 1 11			
Public Deposits at Branches . 42,59,846 12 2	1,02,67,743	14	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,54,03,590	13	9
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .	7,53,760	13	0
Sundries	21,94,723	0	10
RUPEES .	9,67,30,818	9	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .	70,44,408	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .	70,15,082	11	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .	1,51,42,482	6	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .	2,15,56,889	5	4
Bills discounted and purchased .	1,34,47,954	8	11
Balances with other Banks . .	6,22,110	13	6
Bullion	2,896	11	0
Dead Stock	13,55,370	3	0
Stamps	8,310	6	0
Sundries	11,53,803	2	10
	6,79,40,618	4	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 1,54,22,809 2 7			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,33,76,391 3 0	2,87,99,200	5	7
RUPEES .	9,67,30,818	9	8

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th September, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 4·18.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd September, 1897.

No. 13-R.—In supersession of Notification No. 9-R., dated 1st July, 1897, Mr. C. Graham Lee, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 20th September, 1897, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

F. B. LONGE, *Major, R.E*,
For *Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,*
In charge Revenue Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd September, 1897.

No. 4219-G.—Hospital Assistant Jaggan Nath was appointed a Third Class Hospital Assistant for Government service from the 14th April, 1897, and transferred to the Ulwar Raj service from that date.

The 25th September, 1897.

No. 4232-G.—Surgeon-Captain H. T. Knaggs, Indian Medical Service, assumed medical charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency on the forenoon of the 5th August, 1897, *vice* Surgeon-Captain H. R. Woolbert, on leave.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd September, 1897.

No. 993.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest the following Magistrates of the 2nd class in the districts of Ajmere and Merwara with powers to pass sentences of whipping:—

AJMERE.

1. Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Bell, Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli.
2. Mir Sayad Hussen, Deputy Magistrate, Kekri.
3. Pundit Brij Jiwanlal, Tehsildar, Ajmere.
4. Rao Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Masuda, Honorary Magistrate.

MERWARA.

5. Munshi Gopinath, Tehsildar, Beawar.
6. Lala Ganeshram, Tehsildar, Todgarh.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 24th September, 1897.

No. 3997.—With the consent of the Mysore Durbar, the Resident hereby appoints Mr. M. Sreenivasa Row, M.A., M.B., C.M., B.Sc., to be Chemical Examiner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, except in regard to cases likely to be committed to the High Court at Madras.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th September, 1897.

No. 125-P.—Dr. Theodor Bloch, First Assistant to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, is appointed to officiate, with restrospective effect from the 5th August, 1897, as Deputy Superintendent of the Museum during the absence of Mr. Frank Finn on privilege leave.

By Order,

C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September, 1897.

No. 75.—Mr. T. Gregson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. C. F. White, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Offg. Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd September, 1897.

No. 3470-C.—Mr. J. Hogan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th August, 1897.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Kedar Nath to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 3482-C.—Mr. W. O'Grady, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for ten days, with effect from the 21st September, 1897.

No. 3494-C.—Mr. W. Walsh, Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 1st July, 1897.

No. 3501-C.—Notification No. 4704, dated the 16th August, 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st August, 1897, Part II, page 973, is cancelled.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 20th September, 1897.

Agent of Frisster and Rossmann's Sewing Machine Factory.
Deer & Co. (Timber Merchants).
Dorring, C.
Elkon & Co.
Griffiths & Co. (Tea Blenders).
Henderson, C. (Merchant).
Hoche & Co.
Hutton & Co.
La Touche, C. C.
Loodna Jehriah Coal Co., Ld.
Manderson & Co.
McMordie & Co.
McMullen, John.
Moir & Co.
Morgan, Ed., & Co.
Newman & Co., D. (Inventors and Manufacturers of Calender Ring).
Phillip & Son, Ironmongers.
Pridham, R.
Quriet, Mons.
Sebright, Cliff, care of Drake & Co.
Thompson & Co. (Gunsmiths).
Warne & Co., Frederic.
Williams & Co. (Booksellers).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albiute, C. B.
Andree, R. M.
Arakie, Miss.
Atkins, F. T.
Ayres, W. R.
Baptiste, R. J.
Bauer, Fritz.
Baxter, Mrs.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.
Bitsatsh, Solomon.
Braham, A.
Brew, G.
Brothers & Co., R.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. G. J.
Bruce, H. M.
Burrup, J. A.
Cann, H.
Campbell, Mrs.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Carleton, Mr.
Cook, Percy.
Cross, J.
Dale, Miss S.
Daly, H.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Miss L.
Davis, Mrs.
Delahaye, R.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devon-hire, E. T.
Dallot, Miss A.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Ellison, E. M.
Ferrao Joas, Antonio.
Furrell, James W.
Gallaghar, W.
Galway, C. H.
Gardanstein, Lazer.
George, E., Mrs.
Gibson, Miss.
Guise, Miss Dollie.
Gutpay, B. L.
Grosholz, A. E.
Harper, Allex.
Hemesten, F.
Hemming, Wm. P.
Hill, B.
Hoyle, J. O.
Inman, Thos.
James, Herbert.
James, Mrs. O.
Joakun, W. L.
Jones, Alfred.
Jones, K. C.
Jordan, Miss H.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kelsall, Miss L.
Kemp, Charles.
Kidd, J. A.
Klopsch, Dr.
Knight, Mrs. C.
Langer, A.
Langley, C. H.
Lopez, Eva, Miss.
Latchfield, E.
Martinz, J. F.
McCallum, E.
McNamee, R.
Miller, W.
Morris, J. R., Dr.
Murphy, Miss E., care of E. Murphy, Esq.
Norah, Miss.
O'Grady, W.
Peters, Miss Maggie
Phillen, E.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Raines Mrs.
Renardt, M.
Rhode, Capt. J. H.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, G.
Robson, B.
Rogers, G. S.
Roussac, J.
Setters & Co.
Sloane, S. H.
Smyth, S. G.
Soul, C.
Soul, Charles F.
Stavridi, A.
Stebning, Capt. A. E.
Stephens, Mrs. A.
Story, Mrs.
Street, H. A.
Swaines, A. M.
Swinforde, Mrs. W.
Taylor, W. J.
Temple, G. F.
Tetley, A. E.
Valentin, H.
Vartan, Altonnian.
Wall, T. D.
Weiss, A.
Williams, Esq.
Williams, F. F.
Wills, Mrs. M. H.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Chester, D.
Christian, C. W.
Katz, Gusta, Madam
Langer, A.
McCrea, G.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Schiller, M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashak, H. Mirza, Capt.
Browne, D. L.
Brown, Ella, Madam.
Binley, H.
Brown, G. C.
Pellers, H.
Carthrope, E. R.
Cardoza, A. H.
Cooke, E., Miss.
Cook, P.
Crosbie, H. M.
Chandler, M. H., Mrs.
Dracatt, C. H.
Dearkin, H.
Empy, Dr.
Elsey, H. C.
Fremarsdorf, E. J.
Freeman, J. A.
Fernandes, A.
Fulton, W. G.
Hutchenson, S. St.
Hubert, J. G., Surg.-Capt.
Jackson, H. C., Mrs.
Jones, A.
Jennegs, E.
Kenny, C.
Kinscruner, Major.
King, H.
Lyon, V.
Langley, F.
Lemn, J.
Lyon, Avadam.
Martin, J. R.
Martin, R. R.
Manrow, M. J.
Mawsun, S. P.
Moses, James.
Nesbith, H., Mrs.
Newman, F. N.
Payne, C. H.
Pringle, A.
Reley, G. R.
Roodoor, James.
Rhester.
Renaud, L., Monsieur.
Rider, T.
Reardon, M. T. D.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Shigemann, A., Miss.
Tasselle, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 20th September, 1897.

Biggs, Esq
Judah, Miss.
Studman, W.

The 2nd October, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	7th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	6th	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	2nd ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto	9th ,,	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	8th	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	7th	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	4th	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	2nd	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	9th	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	2nd	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	9th	Ditto.
Port Blair	4th	*Viâ* Rangoon.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	9th	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore, carrying also mails for Ceylon, at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایك مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایك پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه : ایك پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بهي بنتي هی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاك چار اونس والے ٹین ۱ چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین ۱ آٹهه آنه : اور ایك پونڈ والے ٹین ۱ باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R15, or, post free, R15-12.
½ „ R7-8, „ R8.
¼ „ R3-12, „ R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন	১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৲০
½ আধ " "	৭৲০	"	৮৲
¼ সিকি " "	৩৲০	"	৪৲০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ সিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (showing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R3.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1a. 6p. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

***Agni Purana,** (Text) Fasc. IV—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Aitareya A'ranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aitareya Brahmana, Vol. I, Fasc. I—V, and Vol. II, Fasc. I—V; Vol. III, Fasc. I—V; Vol. IV, Fasc. I—II, at annas 6. R6-6.

Anu Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Ashtasáhasrikā Prajnapáramitā, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

As'vavaidyaka, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Avadana Kalpalata, (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I, Fasc. I—V; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at R1. R10.

***Bhamati,** (Text) Fasc. III—VIII, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Brahma Sutra, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Brihaddevata, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Brihaddharma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14

***Chaturvarga Chintamani,** (Text) Vols. II, 1—25; III, Part I, Fasc. 1—18, Part II, Fasc. 1—10, at annas 6 each. R19-14.

Crauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Text) Fasc. I—XIII, at annas 6 each. R4-14

Crauta Sutra of Latyayana, (Text) Fasc. II—IX, at annas 6 each. R3.

Crauta Sutra of Cankhayana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. I—VII Vol. II, Fasc. I—IV; Vol. III, Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R5-10.

Cri Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

Kala Madhava, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Kala Viveka, Fasc. I. 6a.

Katantra, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Katha Sarit Sagara, (English) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Kurma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 6 each R3-6.

***Lalita Vistara,** (Text) Fasc. IV—VI, at annas 6 each R1-2.

Ditto, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12 each. R2-4.

Madana Parijata, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Manutika Saugraha, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Markandeya Purana,** (Text) Fasc. IV—VII, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Markandeya Purana, (English) Fasc. I—V, at annas 12 each. R3-12.

***Mimamsa Darsana,** (Text) Fasc. III—XIX, at annas 6 each. R6-6.

Narada Smriti, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

Nyayavartika, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Nirukta,** (Text) Vol. III, Fasc. 1—6, Vol. IV, Fasc. 1—5, at annas6 each. R5-4

***Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, by Kamandaki,** (Sans.) Fasc. II—V, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Nyayabindutika (Text). 10a.

Nyaya Kusumanjali Prakarana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—3, at annas 6 each. R3-6.

Padmawati. R2.

Paris'ishta Parvan, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Prithiraj Rasau, (Text) Part I, Fasc. I, Part II Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Ditto, (English) Part II, Fasc. I. 12a.

* The other Fasciculi of these works are out of stock and complete copies cannot be supplied.

Prakrita Lakshanam, (Text) Fasc. I. R1-8.

Parasara Smriti, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—8; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—4, at annas 6 each. R6-12.

Parasara, Institutes of, (English). 12a.

***Sama Veda Samhitá,** (Text) Vols. I, Fasc. 5—10; II, 1—6; III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8, at annas 6 each. Fasc. R12-6.

Sankhya Sutra Vritti, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each, R1-8.

Ditto, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12 each. R2-4.

Sus'ruta Samhitá, *(English) Fasc. I and II, at annas 12 each. R1-8.

***Taittiriya Aranya,** (Text) Fasc. II—XI, at annas 6 each R3-12.

* **Taittiriya Samhitá,** (Text) Fasc. IX—XL, at annas 0 each. R12.

Tandya Brahmana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each, R7-2.

Tattva Chintamani, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—10; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—2; Vol. IV, Fasc. I; Vol. V, Fasc. 1—5, at annas 6 each. R10-2

Tul'si Sat'sai, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Uvasagadasao, (Text and English) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Varaha Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 6 each, R5-4.

***Vayu Purana,** (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 2—6; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—7, at annas 0 each. R4-8.

Vishnu Smriti, (Text) Fasc. I—II, at annas 6 each. 12a.

Vivadaratnakara, (Text) Fasc. I—VII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Vrihannaradiya Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Vrihat Soayambhu Purana, Fasc. I—V. R1-14.

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28	Salep . . .	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
29	Chaulmugra Oil .	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
30	Black Wood or Rose-Wood of Southern India (Dalbergia latifolia) . .	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
de	Guide to Commercial Collections, 1892 . . .	0 0 9	0 9 0	0 1 0	0 2 6

GEORGE WATT,
Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.
CALCUTTA,
The 6th September, 1897.

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List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

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THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo, cloth lettered.

B.—Local Codes.

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. Rs 3 (10a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrep. aled Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. Rs 0 (12a.)

In the Press.

The Assam Code.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to the 1st November, 1895.

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12a. (3d.)

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II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1890. 5a. (1a. 6p.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

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Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an Index. Rs 3 (5a.)

I.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

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Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

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Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

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Act XV of 1874 (Laws, Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7a. (1a.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895, with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and prescribing rules under the Act. Rs 1 (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a. 6p. (1a.)

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Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a. (1a. 6p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2*a.* 0*p.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 0*a.* (1*a.*)

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Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

In the Press.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st April, 1897.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1895 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1895 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition) as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 0*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 0*p.* (1*a.*)

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Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the Volumes of General Acts for 1877—84, the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

A—General Acts.

The General Acts from 1834 to 1865, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a.*)

The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a.*)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, Ed. 1889. R5 (6*a.*)

B—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1893. R3 (7*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5 (10*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890, containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5 (8*a.*)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2 (6*a.*)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5 (10*a.*)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R3 (8*a.*)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4 (8*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March 1895. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3*a*. 0*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an index. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May 1894. 5*a*. 0*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a*. 0*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3 (4*a*.)

Act XVII of 1870 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

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Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15*a*. (2*a*.)

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Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3 (6*a*.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenance), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1894.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1894. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified, up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1 (5*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu, and Nagri. Bound. R3 (5*a*.)

Ditto, Unbound. R2-8 (5*a*.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4050, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an index. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a.* 6*p.* (3*a.*)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a.* (3*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (3*a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January, 1892. In Urdu. R1-0 (8*a.*)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March 1893. In Urdu. 0*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)
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Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways). In Nagri. 3*a.* 6*p.* (2*a.*)

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

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Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 31st January 1897, being the Third Quarter of the year 1896-97, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1895-96.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1897.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*a. p.*
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter . .	1,32,75,968 13 10	1,29,42,383 8 9	3,33,585 5 1	
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st November 1896 to 31st January 1897 in the Widows' Fund . . .	1,33,818 9 10	1,33,977 13 3	.....	159 3 5
Subscriptions from 1st November 1896 to 31st January 1897 in the Children's Fund . . .	83,144 7 3	82,927 10 3	216 13 0	.....
Entrance fees and stamps	211 14 7	394 8 1	.....	182 9 6
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus . . .	43 5 0	427 4 0	.....	378 15 0
Amount of Fines imposed on subscriptions in arrear	395 12 3	490 11 7	.....	90 15 4
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2,17,617 0 11	2,18,211 15 2	216 13 0	811 11 3
GRAND TOTAL .	1,34,93,585 14 9	1,31,60,595 7 11	A 3,33,802 2 1	811 11 3
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,25,193 2 8	1,22,182 13 4	3,010 5 4	.....
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	80,209 2 1	79,498 2 5	710 15 8	.....
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	11,502 0 6	8,131 10 9	2,630 5 9	.....
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India .	28,243 13 9	22,569 0 10	.....	6,675 3 1
Commission paid on account of money-orders .	589 0 0	568 14 0	20 2 6	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	2,33,737 3 6	2,33,450 9 4	B 6,421 13 3	6,075 3 1
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,32,59,788 11 3	1,29,27,144 14 7	C 3,32,380 4 10	5,263 7 10
GRAND TOTAL .	1,34,93,585 14 9	1,31,60,595 7 11	3,33,802 2 1	11 11
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing .	95,561 11 0	92,597 4 0	2,964 7 0	

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.		
Number of subscribers	1,484	985	1,400	984
Ditto of incumbents	806	778	550	784
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement . .	1,241	795	1,249	804

A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts . . 3,33,990 0 10
B.—Net increase in total disbursements . . 340 19 2
C.—Net increase in balance 3,33,043 12 8

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, *Chartered Accountants*,
S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant*, } *Auditors.*

F. W. DEMONTE,
Accountant.

Published by order of the Committee.

FUND OFFICE:
No. 2, UPPER WOOD STREET, CALCUTTA,

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

IN THE 1ST COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT ALIPORE.

Present:

Babu Bulloram Mullick, Rai Bahadur, Subordinate Judge.

CIVIL SUIT No. 87 OF 1896 (Administration).

Prince Mirza Mahamed Asgar, . *Plaintiff*,

versus

Prince Mirza Kamar Kader and others, ... *Defendants*.

Pursuant to a decree made in the above administration suit under the provisions of section 213, C. C. P., all persons having claims to the Estate of Prince Aktar Jah, deceased, one of the sons of the late *ex*-King of Oudh, residing at Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, whether as creditor or next-of-kin or heir of the said deceased, are required to appear before me on or before the 28th October, 1897, and submit and prove their respective claims to the said Estate. In the event of their failure to do so, they will be debarred from the benefit of the said decree, and the Estate will be administered in their absence.

BULLORAM MULLICK,
Subordinate Judge.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of votes on the question submitted in Circular No. 5, dated 21st May, 1897.

Subject.	Yes.	No.
Whether the new subscription tables shall be prepared in accordance with the proposal in the Circular . . .	934	25

By order of the Directors,
E. W. KELLNER,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE,
The 13th September, 1897.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	20'4	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	22 1	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	24'05	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	16'35	62'05	88'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 5	...	...
Thôngwa	21'4 to 23'8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	23 8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	23'29	54'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Toungoo	19'55	54'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	24'90	62'9	68'51	...	...	...	...	...	...	70'89	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	25'5	68	...	...	...	20'75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	21'25	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	22'95	45 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	2'5	50	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	400
Dacca	...	5-'5	50	...	35	...	...	...	...	50	56'25	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Calcutta	...	55	45	...	40	45	50	...	40	45	45	320
Central—												
Bardwan	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48'75	53'12	300
Pabna	...	45'31	44'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'62	53'12	280
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	62'5	50'25	...	...	...	..	...	41'25	43'75	62'5	300
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	33'91	49'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'91	35'78	307'5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	45'75	42'5	...	32'5	...	...	...	40	40	35'02	260
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	47'81	43'12	...	37'66	...	...	...	41'25	44'37	38'12	347'5
Muzaffarpur	...	53'28	45'31	...	36 4	...	...	33'28	40	44'37	53'28	278 28
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	37'6	58'7	44 43	51'2	38'18	41'82	53'54	...	...	45'47	53'54	293'33
Central—												
Cawnpore	36'35	51'01	43'73	48'49	35'33	...	...	...	...	43'85	48'49	290'88
Jhansi	...	55'12	44'43	...	35'62	...	...	...	...	47'03	...	245
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	320
Agra	...	55	42'13	...	32'97	40	...	...	42'06	40'35	50	206'87
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	42'68	...	33'33	...	...	...	...	43'23	...	270
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	53'33	43'33	50	30'35	...	...	...	...	45'68	...	280
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	43'44	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'56	...	256'25

AUGUST 1897 *(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds).*

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhoosa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	Districts.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
											Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
											Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
...	40	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	40	75	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
											Deltaic—
...	37·5	47·5 & 61·25	...	...	2(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	35·62	70	...	7(*a*)	5·5(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
											Central—
...	33·75	...	...	...	8(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	40	70	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
											Northern—
...	40	50	...	·12(*b*)	·17(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
											Orissa—
...	31·87	62·5	...	20(*a*)	2·75(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
											Bihár, south—
...	36·87	30	...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
											Bihár, north—
...	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	36·41	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
63·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
											Central—
53·33	...	70	75	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	Cawnpore.
52·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
											Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Meerut.
47·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	...	Agra.
											Submontane, west—
...	...	...	90 & 100	...	...	...	...	40 to 90	...	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
											Oudh—
											Southern—
56·98	...	75	...	2·5	...	...	...	35	...	...	Lucknow.
											Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	Fyzabad.

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT IN THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	...	48·44	...	38·75	44·43	44·43	...	43·28	46·3	...	320
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	32·5	75	42·5	43·75	32·81	37·5	52·5	...	40	42·5	55	290
Central—												
Lahore	35·52	59·27	38·54	43·28	30·47	35·16	47·03	...	47·03	43·28	55·16	352·34
South-eastern—												
Delhi	38·07	53·33	39·01	43·23	31·98	38·07	41·04	...	38·07	42·08	50	304·74
Submontane—												
Amritsar	38·07	61·56	41·04	41·98	30·78	44·43	...	...	...	41·98	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	55·78	40	52·08	26·67	36·35	47·03	...	33·33	43·28	42·5	290·94
Western—												
Multan	25	48·12	40	44·37	30·78	30·78	50	...	42·08	40·99	...	355·57
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	55	41·56	...	33·44	36·25	45·47	...	...	47·5	65	340
Shikárpur	...	...	35·62	...	29·37	30·94	...	...	...	43·12	...	331·25
Quetta	...	...	40	65	27·5	40	...	...	75	...	...	360
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·87	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	46	48	56	...	37	...	...	...	46	52	318
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	48·5	42·12	47·00	...	...	...	...	...	42·12	53·31	240
Eastern—												
Raipur	50	64	46	58	...	...	...	...	...	50	63	270
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	61·61	...	...	50·96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	80	61·5	66·66	...	53·33	66·66	...	...	57·12	61·5	320
Amráoti	...	66·25	61·56	66·25	...	50	66·25	...	...	50·87	61·56	320
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	34·37	21·87	...	...	45·62	...	456·87
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	...	...	...	376·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	43·38	...	...	...	53·33	...	380·42
Cuddapah	30·52	47·03	...	...	...	36·56	43·7	...	...	...	...	366·07
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·88	...	30·52	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	31·15	47·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·34	...	329·17
Tanjore	22·08	42·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·65	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	39·17	...	...	33·12	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	30·25	49·36	90·12	98·74	...	32·91	...	25·96	...	31·72	74·06	354
Bangalore	23·5	60·61	74·67	54	...	39·19	...	26·12	...	38·19	37·75	411

AUGUST 1897 *(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds)—continued.*

Gúr.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhoosa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	Districts.
											Rajputana—
											Eastern—
53·33	...	...	...	79·7	5	5	...	140	...	80	Ajmere.
											Panjab—
											Southern—
...	...	40	90	2·5	5	2·5	...	50	...	75	Ferozpur.
											Central—
...	...	57·13	95·52	10	6·67	...	...	100	...	86	Lahore.
											South-eastern—
...	...	80	123·02	5	8·91	3·8	...	60	...	125	Delhi.
											Submontane—
...	...	...	...	3·65	5·31	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
											Northern—
...	...	40	84·17	3·33	5	7·97	...	55	...	60	Rawalpindi.
											Western—
...	...	100	100	3·07	5·62	2·34	...	50	...	70	Multan.
											Sind and Baluchistan—
82·5	...	135	95	5·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
47·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	40 to 140	...	...	Quetta.
											Bombay—
											Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
											Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
											Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
											Central Provinces—
											Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Nagpur.
											Central—
...	30	80	115	...	...	...	...	40	...	30	Jubbulpore.
											Eastern—
...	43	180	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
											Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
...	...	320	70·25	5	...	11	...	60	...	50	Ellichpur.
...	...	200	110	·19(*a*)	...	...	...	55	...	85	Amráoti.
											Madras—
											South, central—
71·37	...	...	57·5	...	...	2·5	...	95	95	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	107·03	55·36	...	6·87	...	...	80	80	...	Salem.
											Central—
47·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	110	Bellary.
...	...	...	46·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Cuddapah.
...	...	100	58·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
											East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	5·1	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
											East Coast, south—
57·6	...	131·67	57·6	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	118·28	...	...	5·37	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
											Southern—
...	...	89·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	Madura.
											Mysore—
76·78	...	374	109·08	10·71	7·14	3·29	...	100	...	50	Mysore.
77	...	308·25	68·5	12·5	21·62	...	...	140 to 200	...	50 to 90	Bangalore.

(*a*) Per 100 pullies.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 3	11 5	11 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (delta)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 8	7 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 9	7 2	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	..	9 11	9 11	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	..	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 3	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 10	10 5	11 2	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	39 —	39 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	8 12	9 5	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	13 8	12 11	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 13	9 15	9 13	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 3	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 4	7 3½	...	...	5 4½	5 2½	7 4	7 3½	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	4 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 —	14 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 12	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 4	7 2	7 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 4	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	5 11	7 8	6 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 4	11 4	...	6 12	7 4	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 6	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Hooghly	10 —	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 10	6 —	7 5	7 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 8	8 —	7 8	8 —	6 14	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 2	...	...	...	...

the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenas erim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 6	...	...	6 12	7 —	19 —	18 4	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thongwa.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 5	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 7	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 0	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	28 3	28 3	8 10	8 10	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 9	15 9	7 6	7 6	15 2	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	7 2	8 —	...	...	4 13	5 8	9 7	8 1	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	39 —	39 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 10	12 10	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 3	14 3	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	*	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	14 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 6	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	7 3½	7 4	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	10 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	5 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergunj.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Howrah.
...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 9	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 7	...	...	11 7	12 5	10 10	10 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Faridpur.

* R1-0-0 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 14	9 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 14	7 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 12	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Pabna	9 —	9 3	13 8	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 13	8 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 14	5 4	6 9 and 7 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 10	8 10	9 —	9 —	6 —	5 4	7 2	6 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	...	6 12	5 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	..	...	5 —	5 4	5 12	6 —	..	..	...	...
Dinajpur	7 10½	8 1	...	...	...	5 6½	6 9½	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	5 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 —	7 —	..	...	6 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 9	7 4	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	6 8 to 7 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	10 —
Lohárdaga	5 — to 6 8	5 — to 6 4	...	...	5 8 and 5 12	5 — to 5 8	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	6 12	7 5	9 —	9 4	5 10	6 3	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
Hazaribágh	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 6	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	8 10⅜	8 12⅜	11 6	...	6 —⅜	5 4	7 7½	7 5⅜	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 4	8 4	10 4	10 4	6 4	6 —	7 —	7 4	9 4	8 —	...	...
Patna	9 4	9 8	12 —	11 —	7 8	7 —	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	8 12 and 9 —	8 12 and 9 —	9 8	9 8	6 12 and 7 —	7 — and 7 4	7 8 and 8 —	7 8 and 7 12	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 8	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 2	...	8 —	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 13	9 8	10 1	11 6	6 4	6 6	7 15	8 3	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 12	8 —	10 —	9 8	5 4	6 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	8 8	9 —	11 —	10 —	6 8	5 —	7 8 and 8 —	7 4	...	8 —	...	...
Saran	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 10	6 4	5 —	8 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Champaran	8 10½	8 12	11 4½	11 6	7 1	6 9	7 13½	7 11	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 1	8 —	9 9	9 5	4 14	4 10	7 6	7 7	...	...	7 2	...
Benares	8 13	9 3	10 9	10 13½	5 11½	5 7	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 3	7 9	7 9
Ghazipur	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 4	5 4	5 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8
Jaunpur	8 12	8 12	10 2	10 8	5 5	5 10	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	8 12	9 —	10 8	10 4	5 4	5 8	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Banda	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 4	6 —	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	...	...
Fatehpur	8 8	8 12	10 8	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 8	8 11	10 —	9 15	6 4	6 4	6 13	6 12	8 15	8 3	7 12	6 6
Jalaun	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 8	9 14	12 —	12 —	5 —	4 12	7 4	7 12	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	8 12	9 —	11 2	11 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 4	9 —	10 —	...	...
Etawah	9 9	10 —	11 2	11 8	4 8	4 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	6 —	9 —	6 —
Farukhabad	9 9	10 —	11 15	12 4	4 12	4 12	6 2	6 2	...	...	11 9	12 4
Mainpuri	10 4	10 8	12 10	12 8	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 8	...	...	12 4	12 5
Etah	10 1	10 10	12 10	13 2	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Agra	9 8	9 12	13 —	12 4	7 2	6 —	7 7	7 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —
Muttra	9 8	10 —	12 12	13 4	4 8	4 —	7 12	7 12	10 —	8 —	8 —	7 —
Aligarh	9 8	10 4	12 8	13 4	5 4	5 4	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 8	10 —	7 4
Bulandshahr	9 14	10 7	12 5	12 14	4 6	4 12	7 1	7 —	9 5	8 6	8 5	8 13
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	8 12	9 —	10 —	9 8	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 2	8 8	10 —	10 —	4 7	4 7	6 11	7 7	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 14	8 9	10 5	10 5	4 11	4 15	6 12	6 12	9 —	7 10	...	...
Basti	9 10	10 4	11 —	11 8	5 14	6 —	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...

epresent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Maruа or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	...	...	12 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	7 8 and 12 12	8 4 and 13 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 12	...	...	9 12	11 4	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 6	9 8	5 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	8 5½	9 9½	...	...	...	10 12	10 5	10 5	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	7 — and 8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 3	9 8	12 4	12 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	11 3*	10 14*	...	...	10 8	9 14	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 12	10 12	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	Manbhum.
8 —	8 —	...	...	7 — and 7 4	6 12 to 7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lohardaga.
				7 5	7 14	7 14	7 14	9 8	9 8	7 5	7 5	Palamau.
7 14	7 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	9 —	8 —	Hazaribagh.
8 4	8 —	...	...									
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	9 7½	9 7½	9 7½	...	8 14½	11 —½	10 8	9 15½	Monghyr.
...	...	7 —	...	8 12	9 —	9 4	...	9 10	9 4	10 —	9 —	Gaya.
...	...	8 8	9 —	9 12	9 12	10 —	...	11 —	10 12	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	9 4 and 9 8	9 8 and 9 12	10 —	...	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihar, north—
13 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	8 13	10 2	9 2	10 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhagalpur.
11 —	9 4	...	...	8 —	9 —	8 8	...	9 8	9 4	10 —	9 12	Darbhanga.
12 —	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
				8 12	9 4	9 8	9 —	10 8	10 4	10 —	10 —	Saran.
10 —	...	9 —	...	9 10	9 10	13 2½	10 4½	11 2½	10 11½	10 15	10 15	Champaran.
...	...	...	...									
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
8 —	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 8	9 8	Mirzapur.
...	...	8 15	8 15	8 13	9 8	...	...	7 9	7 9	10 2	10 2	Benares.
...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 —	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 8	8 8	10 8	10 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 4	Allahabad.
12 —	...	...	4 —									
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	9 12	10 —	7 12	7 8	10 12	10 8	Banda.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	...	...	7 4	7 12	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 10	9 2	9 3	7 2	7 2	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	8 8†	8 8†	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
9 —†	9 —†	9 —	9 —	8 12	9 4	...	...	9 12	10 10	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	9 12	8 —	8 6	11 —	11 4	Jhansi.
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 4	12 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	11 —	Etawah.
12 —	...	10 —	...	9 3	9 9	...	...	10 9	10 2	11 8	11 8	Farukhabad.
...	...	7 10	7 8	9 4	8 14	13 —	9 —	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	9 4	9 —	7 8	7 12	12 4	12 6	Agra.
...	...	...	...	8 8	10 —	...	...	11 4	11 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	12 —	10 —	9 12	10 4	12 4	8 8	8 12	8 12	11 12	11 12	Aligarh.
...	...	11 8	12 —	9 8	10 5	9 5	9 4	8 4	8 9	11 5	11 5	Bulandshahr.
...	...	11 —	11 —									
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 8	...	...	7 1	8 2	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 —	9 —	7 6	7 13	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur.
9 14	9 7	9 —	7 3	8 12	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 14	9 8	13 12	10 —	Basti.
13 4	13 8	9 —	9 —									

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	9 8	13 —	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Budaun	10 3	10 5	12 1	12 1	5 9	5 5	7 1	6 14	8 3	6 13	6 12	6 5
Pilibhit	9 7	10 6	13 —	13 —	5 —	6 8	7 13	8 12	...	...	...	...
Bareli	8 13	9 6	10 14	11 8	4 8	3 13	6 3	5 14	13 —	9 11	7 10	7 10
Moradabad	9 10	10 2	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 12	...	..	...	
Bijnor	9 —	9 9	10 11	11 4	6 12	6 12	7 5	7 5	...	7 14	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 5	10 9	11 —	12 2	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 6	...	...	...	...
Saháranpur	9 15	10 14	13 —	13 —	4 13	4 5	6 8	6 8	11 13	9 11	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	9 8	10 4	12 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 8	7 —	5 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	4 —
Almora	12 —	10 8	14 8	14 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	8 12	9 —	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 4	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	5 —	4 —
Unao	8 12	9 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...
Lucknow	9 8	9 12	11 4	11 4	4 8	4 8	7 10	8 —	...	..	8 —	8 —
Hardoi	9 4	9 12	12 —	12 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 8	10 —	11 4	11 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	9 8	10 —	11 8	11 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Gonda	9 6	9 10	11 8	12 —	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 8	...	6 8	7 8	7 —
Bahraich	9 8	9 4	12 4	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...
Sitapur	9 12	10 2	12 8	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kheri	9 10	10 —	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	11 —	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	10 5	10 8	13 1	13 —	5 8	6 4	7 9	6 9	12 6	12 —	...	...
Bánswara	13 2	13 12	10 4	10 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 6	9 12½	11 11½	12 8	7 13	7 13	8 3¼	8 3½	11 11½	11 11½	8 9½	7 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	15 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Erinpura	10 3½	10 3½	14 4	14 4	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 2	12 2	12 2	12 2½	12 2½
Ajmere	8 10½	9 —	10 11	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 2½	6 2½	9 4	8 8	9 4	9 4
Abu	9 10 & 10 4	9 — & 10 8	11 8	14 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	..	9 4	9 2
Kishengarh	8 8	9 8	11 8	11 12	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 4	9 —	9 —
Bundi	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 12	6 —	6 4	7 —	11 —	11 —	...	...
Kotah	9 6	10 —	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —
Jhallawar	8 6½	8 11	9 11	9 10	5 5½	5 1	6 7	6 6	9 11½	10 3½	...	...
Tonk	7 10	8 —	9 7	10 2	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 4	8 1	6 8	6 14	6 3
Jaipur	8 8	9 4	10 12	12 4	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	9 4	10 8
Kerauli	7 13	8 7	9 6	10 5	5 10	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 14	7 8	7 13	8 7
Dholpur	9 3½	9 10	11 13¾	11 11¾	5 5½	5 5½	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 12	9 4½	8 11½
Bhartpur	10 0	10 8	13 2	13 4½	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	8 14	8 14
Alwar	9 13½	10 8	12 14	13 5½	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 4½	8 11½	10 1	10 —
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	11 4	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 12	9 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Bahner	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 3	12 3
Anadra	9 7½ & 10 15	9 14 & 11 7	...	...	5 —	5 4	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 4	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	...
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13 & 8 2	8 12 & 9 4	10 —	11 4 & 11 12	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	8 12 & 9 6	9 4 & 10 —
Jaisalmer	8 3	7 9	...	...	6 —	5 9	6 6	6 12	9 6	9 —	8 3	8 4
Bikaner	8 —	9 4	10 —	11 —	3 12	4 —	5 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	10 —
Central India—												
Indore	...	7 —	...	10 12	...	6 —	...	6 8	...	7 12	...	...
Nimach Cantonment	9 —	8 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 4	8 4	8 4
Gwalior	...	8 8	...	10 1½	...	4 8½	...	5 5	...	8 8	...	8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 8	10 2	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 5	6 6	10 8	11 —	9 4	9 4
Ferozpur	9 4	10 —	12 —	12 4	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 4	10 12	7 8	8 4
Central—												
Lahore	10 2	10 —	12 10	13 12	...	...	6 5	6 10	10 14	11 8	8 4	8 4
Gujranwala	9 12	10 12	13 —	14 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 8	9 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	10 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Jhelam	10 —	11 —	13 8	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 12

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Makua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thuk, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*cont.d*
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 12	11 4	11 4	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahánpur.
9 12	9 •	8 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	8 12	7 4	7 13	7 7	10 8	10 2	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 12	...	11 11	8 7	8 12	...	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	11 4	6 9	8 2	9 1	9 11	9 11	7 10	7 6	10 9	12 9	Bareli.
...	..	7 6	7 4	9 —	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	8 11½	9 4½	9 —	...	7 9	7 5	11 —	10 3	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	9 3	10 —	...	...	6 9	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
10 12	10 12	16 2	17 3	9 8	10 1	11 13	10 12	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	*Hills*— Naini Tal.
12 8	12 —	...	7 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	Almora.
...	...	...	...	7 —•	7 —	...	...	5 —†	5 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Partabgarh.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 12	Sultanpur.
5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	9 2	9 4	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 4	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	10 —	10 —	7 —	8 4	11 —	11 4	Unao.
11 4	11 8	8 4	8 6	8 12	9 8	9 12	9 12	10 10	11 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	...	...	8 8	8 12	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	10 12	...	10 4	11 14	10 8	10 —	Gonda.
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 8	11 4	11 8	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	4 —	4 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	10 10	11 4	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
	...	...	...	11 11	11 13	13 1	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
	...	..	...	10 4	10 4	20 —	21 4	...	...	8 12	9 6	Banswara.
	...	9 6	10 2½	8 15½	10 8½	11 5½	12 8	6 10½	6 4	10 11¾	10 11¾	Meywar (Udaipur).
	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	15 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar
	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	13 —	12 •8	...	...	12 8	12 —	Sirohi.
	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
	...	8 —	8 8	8 12	9 3	9 8	10 3	...		12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
	..	...	...	9 4	9 9	11 4	11 8	{6 — &6 2}	{0 —& 6 1}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
	‡	‡	‡	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
	...	...	...	9 8	9 10	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	Bundi.
	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 4	Kotah.
	...	10 14½	10 12½	8 13	8 12½	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 12½	Jhalawar.
	...	...	...	7 6	8 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	10 2	10 —	Tonk.
	‡	12 —	12 —	{7 8 & 8 4}	{8 —& 9 4}	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
	...	10 —	10 —	6 9	7 8	...	...	8 12	10 —	9 11	10 —	Kerauli.
	...	7 14	7 14	8 4½	9 4½	...	...	10 6¾	10 7	11 4	11 4	Dholpur.
	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	9 9½	11 4	11 10	10 8	10 8	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
—	...	...	8 —	9 2	9 11¼	10 10¾	11 —	11 2¾	11 8	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
	...	...	...	8 11	8 13	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
	‡	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment
	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Balmer.
	...	...	...	9 4	9 10	11 6	12 4	6 8	6 12	12 —	12 —	Anadra
	..	...	...	8 8	12 4	13 —	11 8	...	...	11 10	11 4	Shahpura.
												Western—
	...	..	...	7 8	{8 10 & 8 12}	10 —	10 5	...	6 4	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur.
								..		21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
	...	...	...	8 —	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 12	11 8	11 12	Bikaner.
	..	..	...	8 4	9 —	...	...					
												Central India—
	...	...	...	...	8 3	...	8 8	...	8 8	...	10 4	Indore.
	‡	..	...	9 —	8 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
	10 1½	...	5 5	...	6 6	...	10 1½	...	6 10½	...	10 1½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
	§	§	§	9 4	10 2	9 —	10 —	§	§	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
	9	7 12	7 12	9 4	10 4	9 12	10 —	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
	‖	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 14	8 4	9 4	7 —	7 —	12 14	12 13	Lahore.
	‖	12 —	12 —	9 8	10 8	6 8	8 —	§	§	13 12	13 12	Gujránwála
	‖	§	‖	9 8	11 —	7 —	7 —	§	§	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
	†	‡	‡	9 10	11 —	10 8	10 —	‡	§	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

• Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ‖ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 —	10 4	13 2	13 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	9 —	10 —	9 —
Delhi	9 14	10 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 8	9 4	9 —
Rohtak	9 4	9 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 4	7 12	10 —	8 —	8 —	7 4
Karnál	9 8	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	5 —	5 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 12	10 —	14 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	7 8	9 —	10 —	7 —	7 —
Ludhiána	10 —	11 8	11 4	13 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 4	10 8	6 12	6 4
Jalandhar	10 4	11 —	12 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	10 10	11 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	9 —	9 —
Gurdaspur	10 8	10 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	9 12	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 12	9 12	7 8	8 4
Sialkot	9 8	10 —	13 —	13 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	8 —	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	6 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —
Kangra	11 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	†	†		†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	9 12	11 4	14 12	16 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 12	8 4	8 4
Hazara	10 4	11 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	5 14	5 14	‡	‡	‡	6 —
Peshawar	10 —	11 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 —	7 11	9 —	6 11
Kohat	10 14	11 —	15 6	15 10	...	...	6 14	7 14	‡	‡	10 7	10 7
Bannu	10 8	10 12	15 8	14 8	...	...	7 3	7 3	7 8	7 8	7 13	6 9
Western—												
Shahpur	11 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Jhang	10 12	11 4	13 5	14 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	6 —	5 —	‡	4 8
Multan	9 12	11 —	12 8	13 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 12	7 8
Montgomery	10 6	11 2	11 12	*	...	...	6 8	6 4	8 —	‡	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	10 —	10 2	12 8	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 12	9 1	6 9
Muzaffargarh	11 4	12 8	13 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	‡	7 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 6	9 6	10 —	9 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 8	8 8	9 —
Hyderabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	9 —	9 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 4	...	...	11 8	11 —	14 8	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —
Shikarpur	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 8	10 —	10 8
Quetta	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 12	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 3	7 10	9 4	9 4	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 12	6 1	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	6 8	7 2	5 15	6 10
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 —	8 9	9 7	9 —	...	...	7 3	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	7 15	7 15	7 5	7 15
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	*	*	8 2	8 5
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	9 15	9 15	8 14	8 6
Belgaum	6 1	6 5	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 15	8 6	9 14	9 8	7 5	7 13
Satara	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	6 14	7 9	5 14	6 9
Sholapur	7 —	7 7	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 13	7 13	7 10	8 1	7 2	7 2
Bijapur	5 5	5 12	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 9	7 10	7 10	7 1	7 1
Poona	6 15	6 15	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 10	6 10	7 10	8 4	7 8	7 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 14	5 13	...	...	5 8	5 14	6 —	6 13	6 14	7 9	6 9	6 9
Nasik	6 13	7 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	*	8 6	7 1	7 12
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	6 9	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 6	8 5	6 15	7 14
Broach	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 —	7 12	8 8	8 —	8 4
Kaira	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 —	9 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	7 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	7 —	6 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	9 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 9	8 —	...	...	8 9	9 —
Disa Cantonment	9 12	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 8	10 8	11 8	10 8	12 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 9	9 1	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 5	9 13	8 13	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 9	7 9	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	7 8	8 4	...	...
Khandwa	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 4	*	*	*	*
Hoshangabad	7 10	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 4	9 —	8 12	...	...
Betul	7 —	7 3	...	...	5 9	6 —	6 9	6 14	8 —	8 —	...	...
Chhindwara	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	5 —	6 2	6 4	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 7	8 4	9 3	9 4	...	...
Wardha	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 8	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

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Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun. Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, okra, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	9 4	9 10	10 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 12	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 12	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	7 —	8 —	8 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	‡	‡	0 12	9 14	10 8	11 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	12 8	12 8	9 0	10 4	11 8	12 —	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
‡	‡	8 —	10 —	10 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
13 —	13 —	11 —	12 —	9 4	9 12	7 12	7 12	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
†	†	‡	‡	9 12	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
‡	‡											
												Hills—
										8 8	8 —	Simla.
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	9 8	9 12	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Kángra.
‡	‡			10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —			
												Northern—
•	•	10 12	9 12	9 —	10 6	11 12	11 12	14 4	14 —	13 12	13 12	Rawalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	8 10	9 2	10 —	8 11	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	13 —	14 —	7 14	9 3	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	15 —	Peshawar.
†	†	‡	‡	9 9	9 9	12 12	13 10	†	†	17 14	16 9	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 0	10 12	13 —	10 10	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Bannu.
												Western—
										13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
14 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	14 —	13 —	Jhang.
5 —	12 —	6 —	8 —	9 12	10 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Multan.
†	†	10 —	12 —	9 8	11 —	9 —	9 —	†	†	12 8	12 —	Montgomery.
‡	‡	†	†	9 4	10 12	*	*	6 —	6 —	16 —	15 8	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 10	8 4	8 2	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	11 —	‡	‡	7 —	‡	‡	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 11	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡			
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	5 4	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 —	10 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	10 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 12	5 12	5 —	6 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
								...	...	10 8	10 8	Karwar.
11 2	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
9 6	9 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 3	10 3	Alibág.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
7 14	7 14	...	...	7 8	8 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
•	•	...	...	o —	8 —	...	...					
												Deccan—
								6 15	6 15	10 14	10 14	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 5	6 2	9 1	9 1	Belgaum.
14 8	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	•	5 12	10 2	10 11	Satara.
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 —	11 —	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 4	6 11	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
...	•	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 3	10 12	Poona.
10 14	10 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...					
												Khándesh—
								6 4	7 —	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 15	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 1	12 11	Násik.
8 10	9 3	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 5	9 5	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...					
												Gujarat—
								6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat.
•	•	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
				7 12	8 —			8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
8 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
8 8	•	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 6	7 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
•	•	...	...	9 13	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
10 14	12 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...					
•	•	...	...									*Káthiawár—*
												Rájkot.
•	•	...	...	8 1	8 5	...	...	6 4	6 8	70 —	70 —	
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
								6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	•	•	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
•	•	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 7	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	7 9	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...					

• Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1897—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	7 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 9	...	...	...	...
Saugor	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 —	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 1	...	...	5 12	5 5	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Mandla	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 —	8 13	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	6 4	7 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	6 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chanda	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 2	7 10	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	7 2	...	...	7 2	6 6	8 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	6 2	6 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 4	7 8	6 —	6 14
Basim	5 12	6 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 4	7 12	8 —	...	...
Akola	6 14	7 2	...	...	4 13	4 13	6 —	6 6	7 —	7 15	...	...
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Wun	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	4 11	5 —	*	...	4 8½	4 9½	5 1	5 1	5 2	8 3	9 —	9 7½
Bolaram	5 5	5 10	*	...	4 13	5 2	5 10	6 10	8 2	8 14	*	...
Chanarghat	6 2	5 10	*	...	5 10	5 —	8 6	7 8	8 6	8 8	9 2	10 —
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	8 11	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Combatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 8	12 3	12 3	14 5	17 8
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 5	13 6	14 10	18 —	19 5
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 13	8 13	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 2	10 5	10 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	8 11	9 6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	8 14	10 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 14	...	...	13 10	8 11
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 13	10 8	*	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 11	14 13	12	*	11 5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 8	11 8	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	*	...	*	...	8 11	9 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 14	10 14	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	14 10	15 6
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 0	...	...	17 6	19 11
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	15 6	15 6	15 3	15 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 9	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 —	13 —	10 3	11 13	11 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	4 12	6 —	...	...	6 12	7 4	7 8	7 12	10 12	10 12	...	...
Bangalore	5 5	6 12	4 13	6 12	6 1	6 8	6 5	6 12	9 12	10 —	...	...
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	6 8	6 4	6 —	6 —	5 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Hassan	...	7 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 —	14 —	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 4	6 5	5 12	7 6	7 —	7 10	9 7	10 —	13 2	12 10	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	8 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	5 —	3 8	5 —	8 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Armar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*cont'd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur.	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 9	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 14
Saugor.	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11
Damoh.	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	5 12	6 —	8 —	8 —
Jubbulpore.	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 12
Mandla.	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 8	...	8 8	8 8
Seoni.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 12
Balaghát.	...	...	...	...	6 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —
Bhandara.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —
Chánda.	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	...	...	6 8	6 10	9	9 —
Eastern—												
Bilaspur.	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2
Raipur.	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4
Berar—												
Buldána.	..	...	...	...	6 6	6 10	...	..	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —
Basim.	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	6 10	7 —	9 —	9 —
Akola.	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 6	11 —	11 6
Ellichpur.	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti.	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —
Wun.	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 —	8 —	— —	9 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad.	9 4	9 10	*	...	6 —	6 14	*	...	5 10½	6 3	8 7	8 7
Bolárum.	*	...	*	...	6 —	7 8	9 —	...	*	...	8 12	8 12
Chadarghat.	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	*	...	*	...	9 10	9 4
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar.	...	*	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 3	11 3
S. Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 4
South, salt—												
Coimbatore.	14 13	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 5	10 5
Nilgiris.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11
Salem.	15 —	15 6	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	10 —	10 6
Central—												
Trichy.	13 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	10 13 8½	10 5&11 5
Arumbapur.	14 2	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah.	15 —	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5
Karnul.	14 3	14 3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 2
East Coast, south—												
Godávari.	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11 —	11 —
Vizagapatam.	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12 —	13 9
Ganjam.	10 14	10 14	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—												
Kistna.	11 4	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 3	13 2
Nellore.	15 6	15 10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
East Coast, north—												
Madras.	14 —	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 8	12 8
Chingleput.	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot.	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8
S. Arcot.	13 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 13	12 13
Tanjore.	15 2	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly.	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly.	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 13	13 5
Madura.	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12 11	12 11
Mysore—												
Mysore.	14 12	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	9 13	13 —
Bangalore.	14 8	15 2	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	10 6	11 8	10 —	10 8
Kolar.	18 —	19 4	9 4	9 4	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur.	17 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	1 —	10 8	8 —	8 —
Hassan.	21 —	20 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Kadur.	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Shimoga.	18 10	17 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 8
Cuttaldrug.	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —
Coorg—												
Coorg.	17 8	19 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8
Aden.	*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	1st November 1896 to 25th September 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	84,931	11,550,685
	Exports	44,026	4,869,918
		+40,905	+6,680,767
RANGOON	Imports	3,135	368,296
	Exports	336,071	28,878,623
		−332,936	−28,510,327
MADRAS	Imports	55,400	1,413,300
	Exports	15,600	396,700
		+39,800	+1,016,600
BOMBAY	Imports	304,700	10,750,900
	Exports	171,800	4,768,400
		+132,900	+5,982,500
KARÁCHI	Imports	43,600	1,681,771
	Exports	49,800	4,461,576
		−6,200	−2,779,805
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 25th September 1897.
PATNA	Imports	43,500	1,220,600
	Exports	12,200	822,600
		+31,300	+398,000
GAYA	Imports	17,000	299,200
	Exports	...	95,700
		+17,000	+203,500
SHAHABAD	Imports	12,400	352,400
	Exports	1,400	346,400
		+11,000	+6,000
SÁRAN	Imports	21,400	1,374,100
	Exports	300	172,500
		+21,100	+1,201,600
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	...	476,400
	Exports	3,900	57,500
		−3,900	+418,900
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,322	974,765
	Exports	6,000	80,151
		+4,322	+894,614
DARBHANGA	Imports	19,700	1,345,600
	Exports	10,600	134,900
		+9,100	+1,210,700
Bhágalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,500	298,100
	Exports	20,900	1,143,500
		−17,400	−845,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,125	328,034
	Exports	54,490	1,078,121
		−52,365	−750,087
Purnea	Imports	1,000	122,335
	Exports	4,800	177,881
		−3,800	−55,546
Malda	Imports	...	2,200
	Exports	...	2,000
		...	+ 200
Santhal Parganas (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,000	247,294
	Exports	8,900	465,385
		−7,900	−218,091
Rajshahi Division—			
Rajshahi (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,400	382,500
	Exports	200	58,098
		+ 1,200	+ 324,402
Dinajpur (..)	Imports	1,400	66,100
	Exports	4,000	415,284
		−2,600	−349,184
Jalpaiguri	Imports	12,500	361,003
	Exports	801	15,318
		+ 11,699	+ 345,685
Darjeeling	Imports	5,900	168,000
	Exports	600	6,600
		+ 5,300	+ 161,400
Rangpur	Imports	3,300	57,000
	Exports	200	80,500
		+ 3,100	−23,500
Bogra (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,900	65,100
	Exports	100	297,900
		+ 3,800	−232,800
Pabna (..)	Imports	4,100	279,800
	Exports	...	22,300
		+ 4,100	+ 257,500
Dacca Division—			
Dacca	Imports	3,100	31,900
	Exports	2,100	27,100
		+ 1,000	+ 4,800
Narainganj	Imports	...	33,800
	Exports	...	163,000
		...	−129,200
Maimensingh (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,417	84,919
	Exports	1	9,716
		+ 1,416	+ 75,203
Faridpur	Imports	4,300	206,500
	Exports	...	126,500
		+ 4,300	+ 80,000
Backerganj	Imports	100	2,000
	Exports	...	47,400
		+ 100	−45,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	200	47,904
	Exports	100	40,063
		+100	+7,841
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	700
	Exports	...	6,900
		...	−6,200
CHITTAGONG	Imports	8,400	607,942
	Exports	100	135,120
		+8,300	+472,822
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	4,900	184,300
	Exports	57,400	1,843,700
		−52,500	−1,659,400
BIRBHUM	Imports	500	36,700
	Exports	17,700	1,651,200
		−17,200	−1,614,500
HOOGHLY	Imports	6,500	117,600
	Exports	1,800	84,200
		+4,700	+33,400
MIDNAPUR*	Imports	...	361,054
	Exports	...	1,436,408
		...	−1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	300	33,900
	Exports	100	26,000
		+200	+7,900
NADIA	Imports	9,500	822,800
	Exports	10,700	868,700
		−1,200	−45,900
MURSHIDABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,000	66,400
	Exports	6,000	302,900
		−5,000	−236,500
JESSORE	Imports	600	272,300
	Exports	1,400	71,700
		−800	+200,600
KHULNA	Imports	...	16,200
	Exports	...	34,200
		...	−18,000
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	800	204,300
	Exports	200	2,800
		+600	+201,500
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,400	213,500
	Exports	200	8,200
		+2,200	+205,300
SINGHBHUM (,,)	Imports	...	8,933
	Exports	100	48,700
		−100	−39,767
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	3,004
	Exports	...	5,978
		...	−2,974

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	2,130
	Exports	138	337,402
		−138	−335,272
BALASORE	Imports	1,500	24,000
	Exports	32,100	1,200,800
		−30,600	−1,176,800
PURI	Imports	2	2,315
	Exports	2,570	55,283
		−2,568	−52,968
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	1,590	273,625
	Exports	8,232	219,030
		−6,642	+54,595
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	1,100	218,100
	Exports	3,600	484,000
		−2,500	−265,900
MEERUT	Imports	2,500	327,040
	Exports	15,500	639,659
		−13,000	−312,619
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	1,600	46,600
	Exports	16,000	809,300
		−14,400	−762,700
ALIGARH	Imports	2,900	160,400
	Exports	31,300	881,300
		−28,400	−720,900
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	3,600	86,847
	Exports	6,469	163,927
		−2,869	−77,080
AGRA	Imports	6,700	550,200
	Exports	11,500	527,400
		−4,800	+22,800
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,300	117,200
	Exports	1,100	27,200
		+200	+90,000
MAINPURI	Imports	...	17,700
	Exports	400	30,100
		−400	−12,400
ETÁWAH	Imports	200	66,900
	Exports	3,500	49,500
		−3,300	+17,400
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	19,500
	Exports	6,100	216,100
		−6,000	−196,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports	1,700	235,000
	Exports	100	11,100
		+1,600	+223,900
Moradabad	Imports	3,100	212,500
	Exports	4,700	426,400
		—1,600	—213,900
Shahjahánpur	Imports	1,800	95,864
	Exports	3,900	316,942
		—2,100	—221,078
Budaun	Imports	100	4,600
	Exports	500	22,600
		—400	—18,000
Pilibít	Imports	400	54,275
	Exports	100	79,850
		+300	—25,575
Bareli	Imports	3,900	185,200
	Exports	1,100	211,400
		+2,800	—26,200
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	14,700	1,915,600
	Exports	12,100	691,400
		+2,600	+1,224,200
Fatehpur	Imports	5,800	225,300
	Exports	...	3,466
		+5,800	+221,834
Bánda	Imports	3,400	650,500
	Exports	1,800	8,800
		+1,600	+641,700
Hamírpur	Imports	300	152,700
	Exports	...	4,500
		+300	+148,200
Allahabad	Imports	9,200	1,257,300
	Exports	600	17,900
		+8,600	+1,239,400
Jhánsi	Imports	16,400	486,300
	Exports	1,000	20,200
		+15,400	+466,100
Jalaun	Imports	6,700	279,000
	Exports	600	15,900
		+6,100	+263,100
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	18,500	663,500
	Exports	1,100	48,100
		+17,400	+615,400
Mirzapur	Imports	7,400	246,915
	Exports	1,000	14,363
		+6,400	+232,552
Jaunpur	Imports	4,200	223,700
	Exports	...	43,300
		+4,200	+180,400
Ghazipur	Imports	15,800	160,600
	Exports	100	84,700
		+15,700	+75,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	...	26,800
	Exports	4,900	360,900
		—4,900	—334,100
Ballia (*preceding week*)	Imports	285	80,986
	Exports	900	64,582
		—615	+16,404
Gorakhpur	Imports	900	136,100
	Exports	700	528,600
		+200	—392,500
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál	Imports	...	6,700
	Exports	...	...
		...	+6,700
Naini Tal	Imports	900	28,000
	Exports	...	84,200
		+900	—56,200
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	18,100	525,000
	Exports	1,200	89,100
		+16,900	+435,900
Unao	Imports	...	62,200
	Exports	...	600
		...	+61,600
Rae-Bareli	Imports	2,500	273,100
	Exports	600	10,500
		+1,900	+262,600
Sitapur	Imports	...	22,795
	Exports	7,800	413,500
		—7,800	—390,705
Kheri	Imports	...	12,700
	Exports	4,000	171,800
		—4,000	—159,100
Hardoi	Imports	600	166,500
	Exports	1,400	50,900
		—800	+115,600
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad	Imports	2,200	245,600
	Exports	1,700	341,800
		+500	—96,200
Gonda	Imports	4,900	204,832
	Exports	3,600	202,800
		+1,300	+2,032
Bahraich	Imports	...	8,810
	Exports	1,600	212,100
		—1,600	—203,290
Barabanki	Imports	...	70,200
	Exports	9,900	324,800
		—9,900	—254,600
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	2,312	46,310
	Exports	2,159	135,832
		+153	—89,522
Bikaner	Imports	3,632	210,843
	Exports	...	5
		+3,632	+210,838

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	13,100	334,400
	Exports	3,300	100,455
		+9,800	+233,945
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	5,200	1,080,800
	Exports	2,300	101,200
		+2,900	+979,600
ROHTAK	Imports	900	7,100
	Exports	600	4,800
		+300	+2,300
GURGÁON	Imports	1,900	111,600
	Exports	11,600	223,000
		−9,700	−111,400
DELHI	Imports	15,300	880,700
	Exports	15,200	452,900
		+100	+427,800
KARNÁL	Imports	1,100	56,522
	Exports	1,200	55,400
		−100	+1,122
AMBALA	Imports	10,800	429,100
	Exports	2,700	71,200
		+8,100	+357,900
SIMLA	Imports	800	74,000
	Exports	...	200
		+800	+73,800
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	2,900	104,500
	Exports	18,400	924,900
		−15,500	−820,400
LUDHIÁNA	Imports	3,000	125,700
	Exports	25,800	785,000
		−22,800	−659,300
FEROZPUR	Imports	8,100	356,100
	Exports	36,000	841,100
		−27,900	−485,000
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	7,600	199,900
	Exports	3,700	210,400
		+3,900	−10,500
JHANG	Imports	...	28,300
	Exports	3,400	178,100
		−3,400	−149,800
MONTGOMERY	Imports	2,400	113,500
	Exports	800	27,200
		+1,600	+86,300
LAHORE	Imports	19,400	509,802
	Exports	15,200	433,401
		+4,200	+76,401
AMRITSAR	Imports	7,600	312,600
	Exports	12,000	599,400
		−4,400	−286,800
GURDÁSPUR	Imports	100	61,600
	Exports	4,300	426,718
		−4,200	−365,118

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	2,500	140,400
	Exports	1,000	62,800
		+1,500	+77,600
GUJRÁT	Imports	1,100	151,200
	Exports	1,200	36,000
		—100	+115,200
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	900	122,300
	Exports	3,800	540,200
		—2,900	—417,900
SHAHPUR	Imports	500	76,700
	Exports	1,900	81,900
		—1,400	—5,200
JHELAM	Imports	2,366	219,544
	Exports	955	31,059
		+1,411	+188,485
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	21,200	1,059,751
	Exports	3,700	113,200
		+17,500	+946,551
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	5,900	296,600
	Exports	10,300	346,600
		—4,400	—50,000
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	200	7,470
	Exports	3,900	124,057
		—3,700	—116,587
DERA ISMAIL KHAN (*incomplete*)	Imports	700	21,500
	Exports	3,600	229,300
		—2,900	—207,800
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	100	8,101
	Exports	2,300	163,500
		—2,200	—155,399
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	5,900	604,900
	Exports	23,800	375,600
		—17,900	+229,300
KAIRA	Imports	4,600	219,000
	Exports	2,000	204,800
		+2,600	+14,200
PANCH MAHÁLS (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	17,553
	Exports	3,782	654,523
		—3,782	—636,970

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	1,200	382,931
	Exports	1,300	279,366
		—100	+103,565
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	15,000	665,700
	Exports	6,200	221,600
		+8,800	+444,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports	...	761
		...	+70,113
KATHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,292	193,775
	Exports	457	5,166
		+1,835	+188,609
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	7,900	1,042,900
	Exports	100	14,400
		+7,800	+1,028,500
NÁSIK	Imports	6,700	685,200
	Exports	600	87,300
		+6,100	+597,900
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	3,900	325,900
	Exports	3,300	77,000
		+600	+248,900
POONA	Imports	13,400	1,100,721
	Exports	2,000	48,000
		+11,400	+1,052,721
SHOLAPUR	Imports	13,500	486,200
	Exports	8,800	213,000
		+4,700	+273,200
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,229	622,494
	Exports	7,074	25,210
		+2,155	+597,284
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	12,700	549,600
	Exports	400	181,100
		+12,300	+368,500
BIJAPUR („)	Imports	25,800	709,600
	Exports	800	15,100
		+25,000	+694,500
DHARWAR	Imports	5,500	246,933
	Exports	18,800	607,321
		—13,300	—360,388
TANNA	Imports	1,900	213,700
	Exports	700	347,100
		+1,200	—133,400
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,800	127,967
	Exports	2,000	139,320
		—200	—11,353
KOLHAPUR	Imports	6,069	827,100
	Exports	2,639	85,195
		+3,430	+741,905
KANARA	Imports	...	27,100
	Exports	...	126,300
		...	—99,200
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	7,800	698,100
	Exports	1,000	23,300
		+6,800	+674,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	4,482	153,002
	Exports	39,044	2,178,665
		−34,562	−2,025,663
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	9,900	387,800
	Exports	8,500	368,400
		+1,400	+19,400
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	900	28,100
	Exports	4,200	316,000
		−3,300	−287,900
HYDERABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,200	172,900
	Exports	10,000	273,700
		−6,800	−101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	15,600	350,600
	Exports	...	22,160
		+15,600	+328,440
JUBBULPORE	Imports	3,500	448,900
	Exports	4,300	272,700
		−800	+176,200
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	3,000	206,500
	Exports	2,300	95,200
		+700	+111,300
HOSHANGABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	7,300	263,200
	Exports	100	44,900
		+7,200	+218,300
NIMAR	Imports	5,200	276,300
	Exports	1,000	33,900
		+4,200	+242,400
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	3,200	114,800
	Exports	300	21,100
		+2,900	+93,700
NÁGPUR	Imports	8,300	600,900
	Exports	1,300	128,200
		+7,000	+472,700
CHÁNDA	Imports	...	16,500
	Exports	...	71,600
		...	−55,100
BHANDÁRA	Imports	1,200	391,500
	Exports	1,500	99,600
		−300	+291,900
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	1,600	121,800
	Exports	2,100	512,100
		−500	−390,300
BILÁSPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,200	208,959
	Exports	400	59,698
		+4,800	+149,261
SAMBALPUR	Imports	...	13,500
	Exports	12,100	628,700
		−12,100	−615,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	9,700	362,600
	Exports	700	25,000
		+9,000	+337,600
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	3,400	263,700
	Exports	1,400	134,000
		+2,000	+129,700
BULDÁNA	Imports		52,156
	Exports	100	5,100
		+822	+47,056
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	6,800	189,700
	Exports	100	135,900
		+6,700	+53,800
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	22,700	614,900
	Exports	600	41,500
		+22,100	+573,400
GODÁVARI	Imports	3,400	218,500
	Exports	38,800	1,660,600
		−35,400	−1,442,100
KISTNA	Imports	800	50,474
	Exports	16,000	1,228,807
		−15,200	−1,178,333
NELLORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	27,058
	Exports	1,900	91,804
		−1,800	−64,746
KARNÚL (..)	Imports	...	132,200
	Exports	800	39,600
		−800	+92,600
BELLARY	Imports	10,600	622,300
	Exports	5,900	160,900
		+4,700	+461,400
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,900	142,600
	Exports	1,300	181,800
		+1,600	−39,800
CUDDAPAH	Imports	3,000	142,600
	Exports	5,200	123,100
		−2,200	+19,500
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	33,400	347,100
	Exports	9,800	691,400
		+23,600	−344,300
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	1,800	31,800
	Exports	18,500	316,300
		−16,700	−284,500
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,000	100,500
	Exports	41,200	1,074,500
		−40,200	−974,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 25th September 1897.	30th January to 25th September 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM	Imports	800	43,100
	Exports	11,500	499,000
		−10,700	−455,900
COIMBATORE	Imports	15,600	388,600
	Exports	8,500	1,005,700
		+7,100	−617,100
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	945	50,659
	Exports	15,116	325,711
		−14,171	−275,052
TANJORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,700	175,000
	Exports	80,500	4,081,400
		−74,800	−3,906,400
MADURA	Imports	5,700	103,900
	Exports	11,800	659,900
		−6,100	−556,000
TINNEVELLY	Imports	43,300	935,000
	Exports	14,000	800,500
		+29,300	+134,500
MALABAR	Imports	23,000	1,845,600
	Exports	4,100	415,500
		+18,900	+1,430,100
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	400	112,820
	Exports	900	628,490
		−500	−515,670

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

No. 103, dated Calcutta, the 16th July 1897.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Simla.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department for the year 1896-97.

Arrangement of Subjects.

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2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
21. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
22. THE RESERVE.
25. The Investment.
26. Profits of Circulation.

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

27. Issue and Receipt of Notes.
40. Encashment of Foreign Notes.
46. Issue and Receipt of Coin.
50. State of the Coinage.
56. Exchange of small Coin.
57. Transactions at Agencies.
60. CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.
61. FRAUD AND FORGERY.
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67.
70. TREASURY STATISTICS.
74. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Prescribed Statements.

No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1896-97.
„ II.—Statements of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1896-97.
„ III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
„ IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
„ V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1896.

Other Statements.

No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
„ VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
„ VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1893-94.
„ IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1893.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. A. F. Cox officiated as Head Commissioner during the whole year.

The other circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below:—

Bombay—Mr. O. T. Barrow was Commissioner from the 31st May to 27th November 1896, Mr. W. Harvey officiated from the 1st April to the 30th May and Mr. E. Lawrence during the remainder of the year.

Madras.—Mr. F. C. Harrison was Commissioner during the whole year, except from the 22nd to the 31st March 1897 when Mr. W. H. Michael officiated.

Rangoon.—Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac was Commissioner during the whole year.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. *The monthly audit of the accounts* has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made of the Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi Offices.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the gross and net circulation* at the beginning and end of the year :—

	Gross circulation.	Retired by other offices.	Net circulation.
	R	*R*	*R*
1st April 1896 . . .	26,70,72,050	76,65,060	25,94,06,990
31st March 1897 . . .	24,36,09,585	60,76,515	23,75,33,070

The year closed with a net circulation more than 2 crores lower than that with which it opened. As in the previous year, however, the falling off did not begin until after July, from which month it rapidly declined and the average net circulation for the whole year shows a decrease of more than 10 per cent. as compared with the average of 1895-96. The averages of the last six years have been as follows :—

	R
1891-92	25,43,62,371
1892-93	27,09,95,630
1893-94	28,29,15,237
1894-95	31,11,11,406
1895-96	29,28,10,291
1896-97	25,98,10,128

5. As explained in previous reports the net circulation is not a true indication of the use which is made of notes by the public, as it includes the value of notes held by Government in the Reserve and other treasuries. It does not follow that when the net circulation is high a corresponding rise takes place in the active circulation of notes among the people and this has been strikingly illustrated by the experience of the past few years when owing to the large accumulation of Government balances caused by the results which immediately followed the Currency legislation, the net circulation including the notes in Reserve Treasuries increased to an unprecedentedly high figure while the circulation excluding the amounts in Reserve Treasuries varied in the opposite direction being less in the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, than it had been in the immediately preceding year, 1892-93. In fact, the tendency of late years has been for the active circulation to decrease, as the net circulation increased and *vice versa*. These results, however, seem to have been abnormal due to the violent disturbance of ordinary conditions caused by the non-distribution of Government balances through their usual channel (*viz.*, payment of Council Bills) in 1893-94 followed by a more rapid distribution than usual in the two following years. In paragraph 11 of last year's report it was shown that prior to this abnormal period it had, as a rule, been customary for the net and active circulation to move on average in the same direction though not to the same extent and in the year now under review these normal features

* A note is in "gross circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the "gross circulation."

are once more presented as will be seen from the following table which is a reproduction of that published last year with the year 1896-97 added.

Year.	Circulation, including Reserve Treasury.	Circulation, excluding Reserve Treasury.	
1884 85 .	14,62	13,05	Increased together.
1885-86 .	14.71	13,95	Ditto.
1886 87 .	14,20	13,33	Decreased together.
1887-88 .	16,16	15,54	Increased together.
1888.89 .	16,43	15,27	Slight movement in opposite direction.
1889-90 .	16,15	15,15	Decreased together.
1890-91 .	22,88	21,15	Increased together.
1891-92 .	25,43	23,30	Ditto.
1892-93 .	27,09	24,83	Ditto.
1893-94 .	28,29	22,21	Wide movement in opposite directions.
1894-95 .	31,11	23,95	Increased together.
1895-96 .	29.28	25,86	With movement in opposite directions.
1896-97 .	25,98	24.13	Decreased together.

It does not now seem probable that there will in the immediate future be wide fluctuations in this respect in opposite directions, the Reserve Treasury balances having now fallen to their ordinary level.

6. The following table shows the true active circulation of notes with the public after excluding not only the notes in the Reserve Treasuries but also those in the other Treasuries and the Presidency Banks :—

Last day of month.	Net circulation in lakhs on last day of month.			Amounts held in Reserve Treasuries.			Amounts held in other Treasuries.			Total held in Treasuries.			Balance being notes in circulation with the public.			Notes held by Presidency Banks at Head Offices.			Active circulation among the people.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
April	30,64	30,76	25,92	10,59	6,81	2,11	1,80	2,20	1,88	12,30	9,01	3,99	18,34	21,75	21,93	1,50	2,22	1,85	16,84	19,53	20,08
May	31,13	30,17	26,80	9,44	6,08	2,72	1,71	2,08	1,80	11,15	9,06	4,52	19,98	21,11	22,37	2,69	1,98	2,64	17,29	19,13	19,73
June	31,40	30,86	27,78	9,70	7,32	1,74	1,86	1,92	1,79	11,56	9,24	3,53	19,84	21,62	24,25	2,51	2,85	4,13	17,33	18,77	19,82
July	31,20	32,43	29,59	8,51	5,95	3,62	1,54	1,70	1,57	10,05	7,65	5,19	21,15	24,78	24,40	3,50	5,06	4,61	17,56	19,72	19,79
August	31,57	31,54	28,33	8,32	4,22	2,85	1,34	1,58	1,41	9,66	5,80	4,26	21,91	25,74	23,97	3,76	5,75	3,62	18,15	19,99	20,35
September	31,23	30,37	26,80	6,50	1,91	2,30	1,22	1,59	1,37	7,81	3,50	3,67	23,42	26,87	23,22	5,09	6,16	3,05	18,33	20,77	20,14
October	31,81	29,98	25,08	5,84	76	82	1,20	1,46	1,30	7,04	2,22	2,12	24,77	27,74	22,96	5,85	6,18	1,88	18,92	21,55	21,08
November	32,36	28,39	24,53	4,88	1,10	1,01	1,35	1,61	1,10	6,23	2,71	2,11	26,13	25,68	22,42	6,83	4,44	1,92	19,30	21,24	20,50
December	31,45	27,82	25,25	4,17	83	1,87	1,62	1,87	1,10	5,79	2,70	2,97	25,66	25,12	22,29	5,46	3,97	2,40	20,20	21,15	19,89
January	29,50	27,12	24,27	4,72	1,38	1,52	2,44	2,03	1,46	7,16	3,41	2,98	22,34	23,71	21,29	2,63	3,21	1,95	19,71	20,50	19,34
February	30,35	25,09	23,58	6,46	1,82	83	2,21	1,88	1,57	8,67	3,70	2,40	21,68	22,69	21,18	2,24	1,78	2,18	19,44	20,91	19,00
March	30,79	25,04	23,75	6,58	2,04	89	2,25	2,03	2,00	8,83	4,07	2,89	21,67	21,87	20,86	2,61	1,77	2,10	19,06	20,10	18,76
Average	31,11	29,28	25,98	7,16	3,42	1,93	1,71	1,83	1,53	8,87	5,25	3,38	22,24	24,02	22,59	3,74	3,77	2,72	18,50	20,24	19,87

7. It will be observed from this table that the rise in the active circulation noticed last year which had been continuous for about three years and reached the highest recorded point in 1895-96 has received a check. This is, no doubt to some extent connected with the famine and a still further fall may be anticipated in the earlier months in the current year as the resources of the people are more and more tapped to provide for the present emergency, the natural tendency during a period of scarcity being, for notes to be exchanged for coin to a greater extent than usual.

8. It will also be seen from the table that the active circulation as in the previous year rose to a maximum about October. It then fell, continuously to a minimum in March. As in the previous year also the Presidency Banks note balances were increased by the cessation of the trade demands in June and July. The increase was rather earlier than usual, but its more marked features were that it was both much smaller and less sustained than usual. This result was no doubt, due to the effect of the Government Loan, and a corresponding temporary increase may be observed in the Reserve Treasuries' note balances in the months of July and August. When once the Presidency Banks' balances had fallen owing to the loan they did not recover again as a tighter money market set in and continued to the close of the year. The result has been that the average balance in the Presidency Banks has been particularly low for the year taken as a whole.

9. The active circulation, even excluding the Presidency Bank figures, was lower than that of the previous year for all months from September to March. This was no doubt in some measure due to the famine, but further remarks are made on this point in paragraph 12 below.

10. For the reasons given in previous reports it is difficult to explain in any detail the variations in individual Circles; but it is usual to give the figures for each Circle, and the net circulation is accordingly distributed over the various circles in the following table:—

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allahabad	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Ca'icut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	(Thousand- of Rupees).								
March 1896 . .	10,93,93	1,02,01	1,59,36	7,39.71	71,90	3.57,65	19,88	48,97	25,94,07
April „ . .	10,84,37	96,48	1,75,85	7,20,61	85,20	3,50,71	19,28	59,36	25,91,8
May „ . .	11,99,06	98,11	1,88,91	7,08,78	83.78	3.47.35	19,80	42,83	26,88,63
June „ . .	11,55,19	1,25,39	1,92,69	7,93,24	82,29	3,48.12	27,74	53.75	27,78,41
July „ . .	12,60,16	1 27,54	2,10,99	8,80,87	82,12	3,18,09	26,25	52,37	29,58,90
August „ . .	11,26,80	1,24,52	2,16,95	8,71.51	94,23	3 07,92	26,65	54,59	28,23,17
September „ . .	10,33,52	1,14,20	1,71,32	9,05.74	91,92	2,76,71	20,08	69,14	26,89,23
October „ .							19,83	62,94	25,08,12
November „ . .	10,87,40	1,06,67	1 52.57	6,70,26	90,62	2,76,19	15,95	53,34	24,53,30
December „ . .	11,27,84	1,13.31	1,58,86	6,77,62	85,10	3,02,39	15,33	43,14	25,25.59
January 1897 . .	10,43.37	1,26,42	1,85,76	6,24,41	83,08	2,99,92	13,22	50,50	24,26,68
February „ . .	10,11,43	1,34,08	1,76,79	5,92,69	86,39	2,80,95	13,44	62,08	23,57,85
March „ . .	10,11,57	1,56,60	1,80,19	5,92,98	94,07	2,73,60	13,63	53,29	23,75,33
Average of last twelve figures.	11,02,32	1,19,33	1,81,25	7,28,49	87,40	3,04,45	19,82	54,05	25,98,10
Average of 1895-96 .	12,16,10	1,15,80	1,67,67	9,23.14	67,15	3,54,40	18,85	64,60	29.28,10
„ 1894-95 .	13,17,43	1,31,76	1,07.15	10,12,75	68,06	3,52,54	12.76	48,60	31,11,11

From this it will be seen that the chief decreases have been in the Calcutta and Bombay Circles: Madras shows a small falling off, and other Circles have slightly increased.

11. It is not possible to bring out for each Circle the active circulation by the method employed above in respect of the total circulation, because both Treasuries and Presidency Banks hold notes of Circles other than their own. The Reserve Treasuries, however, hold practically the whole of their balances in notes of their own Circles, and in the following table the circulation of the three larger Circles is accordingly reduced by the note balances of the Reserve Treasury, and is compared with the corresponding results for the preceding two years :—

Last day of	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Other Circles.			Total.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	(In lakhs of Rupees.)														
April 1896 .	7,94	9,97	10,00	5,90	6,81	6,70	2,46	3,03	2,75	3,84	4,14	4,36	20,14	23,95	23,81
May ,, .	8,18	9,55	10,22	6,98	6,96	6,96	2,49	2,76	2,65	4,03	3,93	4,33	21,68	23,20	24,16
June ,, .	7,88	9,94	10,44	7,14	6,99	7,88	2,49	2,55	2,99	4,19	4,06	4,82	21,75	23,54	26,04
July ,, .	8,16	10,98	10,08	7,57	8,29	8,07	2,81	2,65	2,83	4,15	4,56	4,99	22,69	26,48	25,97
August ,, .	7,94	10,34	9,20	7,95	9,67	8,37	3,04	2,79	2,64	4,31	4,51	5,17	23,20	27,31	25,38
September ,, .	8,31	10,28	9,93	9,02	10,96	7,46	3,04	2,80	2,47	4,27	4,43	4,73	24,64	28,47	24,59
October ,, .	8,76	10,29	10,40	9,49	11,20	6,82	3,15	3,00	2,56	4 57	4,73	4,48	25,97	29,22	24,26
November ,, .	9,46	10,42	9,98	10,02	9,05	6,69	3, 9	3,14	2,67	4,81	4,68	4,18	27,48	27,29	23,52
December ,, .	9,83	11,15	10,17	9,48	8,24	6,42	3,15	2,95	2,62	4 82	4,65	4,17	27,28	25,99	23,38
January 1897 .	9,61	11,05	9,57	7,63	7,53	6,08	3,16	2,86	2,51	4,38	4,29	4,59	24,78	25,73	22,75
February ,, .	10,03	10,31	9,63	6,58	6,87	5,01	3,17	2,86	2,48	4,11	4,14	4,73	23,89	24,18	22,75
March ,, .	10,18	10,55	9,70	6,68	6,47	5,64	3,14	2,85	2,54	3,92	4,03	4,98	23,92	23,90	22,86
Average . .	8,86	10,40	9,94	7,87	8,25	6,92	2,94	2,85	2,63	4,28	4,34	4,63	23,95	25,86	24,13

12. It may be noticed that in Bombay while there has of late years been a marked increase in the active circulation in the months of September and October, in the year 1896-97 there has been a total absence of such increase. This was, no doubt, due in the first place to the tightness of the money market. A Bank rate ranging from 4 to 8 per cent. prevailing from the months of September to November 1896, while in the previous year the rate did not rise above 3 per cent. until late in November. The balance of notes held by the Presidency Banks and included in the above figures was consequently very low, as will be seen from the following table :—

Average balance of Currency Notes held by the Bank of Bombay.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
September	312	453	165
October	338	431	95
November	387	244	101
December	299	172	88
Average .	334	325	112

The effect of a tight market was no doubt aggravated later in the year by the plague and famine, and the same can as regards the famine, be said with respect to the Calcutta circulation of the last three months of the year.

13. The details of the net circulation of 31st March 1897 for each denomination of notes are as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees.							Total.	
	10.	20.	50	100.	500.	1,000.	10,000.	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta . . .	79,018	3,071,609	67,644	55,972	226,28	20,024	24,104	915	3,545,567	10,11,56,760
Allahabad . . .	15,546	59,383	27,045	19,704	29,512	5,081	3,191	472	159,934	1,56,00,360
Lahore . . .	31,615	83,365	53,656	30,398	44,572	7,420	4,097	217	255,340	1,80,18,945
Bombay . . .	375,850	1,109,949	133,296	81,892	108,356	8,839	18,954	535	1,837,671	5,92,98,360
Karachi . . .	3,278	114,077	22,908	9,635	10,845	1,026	2,252	346	164,367	94,06,570
Madras . . .	76,131	200,110	41,086	22,765	157,572	4,365	2,068	301	504,398	2,73,59,425
Calicut . . .	18,547	9,801	3,406	2,545	7,391	96	40	15	41,841	13,63,215
Rangoon . . .	9,627	51,384	13,658	7,70	20,677	753	905	76	104,782	53,29,435
Total .	609,612	4,699,678	362,699	230,613	605,206	47,604	55,611	2,877	6,613,900	23,75,33
Total for 31st March 1896 . . .	625,552	4,600,900	368,080	247,639	622,785	49,214	66,491	3,715	6,584,385	25,94,96,990
Total for 31st March 1895 . . .	563,015	4,328,358	364,900	240,275	617,192	47,865	61,168	9,477	6,232,250	30,70,00,105

14. There has been a decrease in notes of all denominations except that of R10, and the decrease in the higher denomination which are largely held by the Reserve Treasury and Presidency Banks is most marked.

15. The percentage of increase or decrease in each denomination as compared with 1895-96 is given below :—

	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Five Rupee . .	... —2·5
Ten „ . .	... +2·1
Twenty „ . .	... —1·4
Fifty „ . .	... —6·8
One hundred Rupee .	... —2·8
Five „ „ .	... —3·3
One thousand „ .	... —16·4
Ten „ „ .	... —22·5

The cause of the increase in R10 notes is obscure. It has occurred in most circles except Bombay, where the decrease in the circulation of all the lower value notes is very noticeable and can no doubt be traced to the effects of the plague. The details of these for two years are as follows :—

	Bombay circulation. Number of Notes for Rupees.			
	5.	10.	20.	50.
1895-96	407,063	1,141,120	132,283	92,054
1896-97	375,850	1,109,949	133,296	81,892

16. Dividing the net circulation between notes of R500 and upwards and notes below R500, the values at the end of each of the last three years have been—

(Thousands of Rupees.)

	Notes of R100 and under, value.	Percentage of total.	Notes of R500 and upward, value.	Percentage of total.	TOTAL.
	R		*R*		*R*
1894-95	12,71,30	41	17,98,70	59	30,70,00
1895-96	13,11,59	50	12,82,48	50	25,94,07
1896-97	12,93,50	54	10,81,83	46	23,75,33

The lower value notes are again in excess, and in greater excess than last year. This is due to the causes mentioned above (paragraph 14), *viz.*, the low balances of the Presidency Banks and Reserve Treasury.

17. The varying proportions in which notes of each denomination have circulated in the whole of India and in the principal Circles during the last two years, are exhibited below :—

	CALCUTTA.		ALLAHABAD.		LAHORE.		BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		TOTAL OF ALL CIRCLES.	
YEARS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Rupees 5					9·7	12·6	12·4	21·1	20·45	13·5	15·1	9·5	9·2
„ 10	85·8	86·6	37·6	37·1	32·1	32·6	59·2	67·4	38·1	39·7	69·9	71·
„ 20	2·1	1·9	18·1	16·9	21·2	21·	7·1	7·2	8·2	8·1	5·6	5·5
„ 50	1·07	1·6	12·6	12·3	13·5	11·9	4·8	4·5	5·	4·5	3·8	3·5
„ 100	6·55	6·38	17·5	18·5	16·3	17·5	5·9	5·9	33·6	31·2	9·45	9·2
„ 500	·7	·6	2·4	3·2	2·55	2·9	·5	·5	·9	·9	·7	·7
„ 1,000	·85	·7	2·3	2·	1·7	1·6	1·3	1·03	·5	·4	1·	·80
„ 10,000	·03	·02	...	·3	·05	·1	·1	·02	·2	·1	·05	·04
TOTAL	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

18. The distribution of the circulation in each Circle between the various denominations of notes has varied but slightly, and each Province still maintains its habitual preference for particular values. For the first time for some years, however, the percentage of R5 notes used in Bombay has fallen, there having been at the same time an increase in the use of R10 notes. Madras has again taken rather a larger share of R10 notes and a smaller one of those of R100. The circulation of R10,000 notes has decreased on the whole for reasons already indicated. The percentage of R10 notes used in all India has again risen at the expense of other values, there being so far no check in the increasing popularity of this value.

19. The average value during the last four years of the notes in circulation in each circle on the last day of the year is given below, notes of R10,000 being

excluded, as their high value and irregular consumption only tend to create mistaken impressions:—

	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta Circle	26	28	28	26
Allahabad „	68	66	68	68
Lahore „	62	60	60	59
Bombay „	29	31	31	34
Karachi „	36	34	35	38
Madras „	48	51	56	57
Calicut „	29	38	29	27
Rangoon „	43	42	47	45
All India	31	33	34	34

20. Except in Calicut, where the average value has decreased to its former level, the changes are slight, the total result being a small decrease in values.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

21. There is nothing new to report on the subject of the analysis of circulation. As stated in previous reports, all differences have been ascertained, even where they have not been reconciled, and current work can now, therefore, be proved, allowing for the known differences.

RESERVE.

22. The Currency Reserve upon 31st March 1897 stood as follows:

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Silver Coin—						
At Calcutta	2,88,80,811	6	0			
„ Allahabad	1,35,82,955	0	0			
„ Lahore	2,68,23,280	0	0			
„ Bombay	1,51,06,763	0	0			
„ Karachi	37,14,355	0	0			
„ Madras	3,56,91,540	0	0			
„ Calicut	13,85,480	0	0			
„ Rangoon	1,23,47,940	0	0			
				13,75,33,124	6	0
Invested in Government securities	9,99,99,945	10	0			
				9,99,99,945	10	0
Total agreeing with net circulation (*vide* paragraph 4).				23,75,33,070	0	0

23. The proportion of the Currency Reserve held in coin is now about 56 per cent. against 69 and 74 per cent. in each of the two preceding years. This fall is due to the investment of a further sum of two crores in Government Securities made under the legislation of December last.

24. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances on the 30th September, 1896, and 31st March, 1897, were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles, the balances being verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject by a gazetted officer unconnected with the Currency Department.

INVESTMENTS.

25. The nominal value of the investment is R10,20,81,500 which is held at a book-value of R9,99,99,945-10-0. Of the nominal value, R8,15,95,000 consist of 3½ per cent and R2,04,86,500 of 3 per cent. securities.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

26. The interest realised and credited under the head "Profits on Note circulation" during the year is R28,55,825, being the interest on the nominal amount invested at 3½ per cent. No interest was realised during the year on the amount invested at 3 per cent.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF NOTES.

27. The following are the gross issues and receipts of the year, the detail by Circles being shown in Statement VI :—

	R	R
Gross circulation, 1st April 1896		26,70,72,050
ISSUES—		
Over the counter	90,10,15,515	
At Agencies	1,27,20,500	
In remittance transactions: Between Head Offices and Agencies	12,33,84,025	
In remittance transactions: Between Circles	16,92,91,000	
In purchase of securities	1,99,90,000	
		1,22,64,01,040
		1,49,34,73,090
RECEIPTS—		
Over the counter	82,16,52,935	
At Agencies	22,17,000	
From other Currency Circles	11,74,62,130	
In remittance transactions: Between Head Offices and Agencies	11,87,35,555	
In remittance transactions: Between Circles	18,97,95,885	
		1,24,98,63,505
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1897 (*vide* paragraph 4)		24,36,09,585

28. The transactions between Head Offices and Agencies show a large increase as the use of this means of preventing actual remittances is being more largely resorted to everywhere. The receipts from other Currency Circles represent the receipts in each Circle of its own notes cashed in other Circles; the amounts so received again increased this year exceeding those of last year by 88 lakhs and being larger than any year since 1893-94.

29. The remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one Currency Office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another. The total remittance transactions were exceptionally heavy due to low Government balances and a straitened money market rendering numerous remittances necessary both on Government and trade account.

30. The total issues and receipts for the last three years are as follows:—

	Issues. ₹	Receipts. ₹
1894-95	1,00,57,23,145	1,00,23,36,925
1895-96	1,17,17,93,445	1,21,74,23,785
1896-97	1,22,64,01,040	1,24,98,63,505

31. The issues have increased by about 546 lakhs, and the receipts by 324 lakhs as compared with the previous year, the difference being made up as follows:—

	Issues.	Receipts.
Over the counter	−3,56	−6,85
Remittance transactions	+7,56	+9,15
From other Currency Circles . . .	—	+88
Other heads	+1,46	+6
	+5,46	+3,24

32. The Issues and Receipts in the various Circles bears no fixed proportion to the circulation. This is brought out in the following table which gives for each of the larger circles, the value of the gross circulation, the mean value of the receipts and issues, and the percentage of the former on the latter:—

IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Average circulation on last day of month.	Mean value of Receipts and Issues.	Percentage of amount in column 2 on that in column 3.
Calcutta .	11,02	54,40	20
Allahabad	1,19	5,27	
Lahore	1,81	9,09	
Bombay	7,28	25,05	29
Madras	3,04	17,33	17
Rangoon	55	10,17	

33. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both Offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees.							Total.	
	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues . .	1,068,746	6,059,452	645,477	443,419	1,434,953	169,070	291,072	60,628	10,172,817	122,64,01,040
Receipts .	1,083,621	5,973,074	652,933	462,948	1,455,756	170,530	301,958	61,571	10,162,391	124,98,63,505
More Issues .	—	86,378	—						10,426	
„ Receipts .	14,875	—	7,456	19,529	20,803	1,460	10,886	943		2,34,62,465

The receipts exceeded the issues in every case except in that of notes of R10, following the decrease in the circulation which has already been referred to.

34. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations are given in the following table :—

	Notes cashed.			Notes Issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
At Calcutta . .	12,880	14,520	14,806	15,437	16,251	16,093	10,053	11,691	13,000
„ Bombay . .	7,720	8,630	8,490	8,878	9,651	8,761	5,032	4,829	5,077
„ Madras . .	3,275	4,872	5,140	3,527	4,931	5,039	3,161	4,329	5,289
„ Rangoon . .	1,050	1,301	1,587	1,184	1,445	1,694	1,007	1,339	1,581

35. The proportion of cancellations continues high, especially in the Madras and Rangoon Circles, the withdrawals of notes which have been at all soiled being regarded as an important safeguard against forgery. The difference in procedure in this respect, at the time when the Department was first organised and at the present time, is made evident by the following table, which shows the percentages of cancellations in the Calcutta Circle in the first, second and third years of the notes issued in 1862 and 1892. Five Rupee notes were first issued in 1872.

Denomination.	Percentage of Cancellations in					
	First Year.		Second Year.		Third Year.	
	Issue of 1862.	Issue of 1892-93.	Issue of 1862.	Issue of 1892-93.	Issue of 1862-63.	Issue of 1892-93.
Rupees 10	·88	31·19	6·53	46·87	35·2	12·15
„ 20	·2	60 01	5·59	32·54	32·37	4·20
„ 50	·99	70·87	9·52	23·59	43·15	2·9
„ 100	·6	61·61	13·3	32·13	34·51	3·33
„ 500	Nil	57·51	46·9	38 12	33·27	2 49
„ 1,000	4·09	86 74	67·35	9·76	18·76	1·37

36. The following table shows in continuation of that given last year what proportion of the first issues still remain in circulation. This information is given for all India (except Burmah). The first issues were made in 1862 in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; in 1864 in Allahabad and Lahore; and not until 1883 in Burmah. There were a few errors in last year's table, which have now been corrected and which account for some small differences which may be observed.

Denomination.		First Year.		Second Year.	
		Issued.	Outstanding.	Issued.	Outstanding.
		₹	₹	₹	₹
Rupees	10	25,50,000	22,530	14,75,000	10,530
,,	20	24,32,000	16,040	15,12,000	7,760
,,	50	46,30,000	19,100	24,92,800	9,350
,,	100	97,48,500	36,600	51,45,000	10,000
,,	500	64,50,000	17,500	55,47,000	3,000
,,	1,000	1,66,50,000	43,000	2,87,98,000	12,000
	Total	4,24,60,500	1,54,770	4,49,69,800	52,640

37. The outstandings in the issues of the first year are proportionately nearly three times as large as those of the second year's issues, possibly because Paper Currency when quite a novelty was not preserved so carefully as when its value became better known. It appears not unlikely that not less than a lakh of the first year's issue will never be presented for payment. These old notes are still coming in, though slowly. Taking the Calcutta Circle alone, the cancellations of the issues of the first year, 1862, during the last ten years are shown below:—

Denomination.		Originally issued in 1862.	Cancelled since 1885.	Still outstanding.
Rupees	10	102,000 pieces	23 pieces.	1,117 pieces.
,,	20	50,000 ,,	5 ,,	506 ,,
,,	50	45,600 ,,	15 ,,	259 ,,
,,	100	41,585 ,,	25 ,,	253 ,,
,,	500	5,900 ,,	8 ,,	29 ,,
,,	1,000	13,450 ,,	51 ,,	39 ,,

38. It seems evident, therefore, that many of these notes must have been lost and will never be presented. The Bank of England makes extraordinary investments of the value of all notes outstanding for more than forty years.

39. Some difficulty was occasioned during the year by the Bank of England stopping the issue of certain series which had hitherto been confined to a particular circle and issuing new series to certain circles, the letter denoting which had previously been used in other circles. This necessitated in some cases a second serial letter (A) being stamped on the notes in India after the original serial letter, in order to distinguish them from notes bearing the same serial letter previously issued. It has since been arranged with the Bank of England to stop the issue to circles of serial letters belonging to another circle and to issue for each circle only the serial letter previously used for it adding a second serial letter (A) in cases where the old letter has been exhausted.

The stock of R10 notes in Madras ran short during the year, and it had to be supplied temporarily with Rangoon Notes with the word Madras overprinted on them.

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

40. The following is the Foreign Note account of the Circles in aggregate :—

	R	R
Balance held on 1st April 1896 . . .	.....	76,65,060
Received over the counter . . .	11,49,64,325	.....
From other Circles	17,05,970	.....
Received at Agencies (net) . . .	8,09,260	.....
		11,74,79,555
TOTAL		12,51,44,615
Remitted to Circles concerned . . .	.....	11,90,68,100
Balance on 31st March 1897 . . .	.....	60,76,515
TOTAL		12,51,44,615

41. The details by Circles of the amount received over the counter in the above statement are as follows :—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed.

CIRCLE.	CASHED BY								TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	...	71,89,845	4,35,700	62,21,750	4,51,530	23,58,450	16,615	16,015	2,11,04,57	2,59,68, 10	2,24,06,190	2,39,
	(c)											
Allahabad . . .	1,74,50,955	...	7,01,150	1,03,840	98,10	58,150	7,04	2,06	2,15,37,910	1,77,28,900	2,47,95,125	3,
	(c)											
Lahore . . .	2,02,37,215	9,21,595	...	1,53,055	12,93,575	45,745	2,310	1,980	2,77,53,475	1,94,43,560	1,88,12,660	1,
Bombay . . .	73,27,495	5,11,580	4,91,615	...	5,22,505	40,77,695	28,00,040	6,150	1,58,10,380	2,41,88,200	2,14,34,155	1,70,
Akola . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
Nagpur . . .	...	60	5	...	...	50	...	...	11	5	5	
	(c)											
Karachi . . .	3,16,490	42,555	4,51,000	58,85,000	...	17,060	4,200	200	67,06,245	44,47,310	36,74,110	58,
Madras . . .	21,31,450	3,63,155	5,12,535	1,13,3 ,1.0	2,41,115	...	12,62,085	4,845	1,50,60,695	1,03,30,515	1,16,15,175	1,40,
	(c)											
Calicut . . .	27,570	4,950	5,050	7,30,175	2,835	44,91,055	...	50	53,67,935	73,27,800	14,04,610	36,
Cocanada . . .	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	85	
Rangoon . . .	3,63,80	4,720	14,020	1,71,505	5,455	88,500	915	...	6,49,590	13,05,140	4,97,045	6,
TOTAL 1896-97 . .	4,06,10,525	90,42,550	23,35,825	3,25,56,040	25,82,200	1,13,89,765	31,66,410	31,300	31,44,64,525	...	...	
,, 1895-96 . .	4,52,66,300	1,43,13,440	70,41,430	3,47,00,075	25,10,225	50,77,040	24,760	52,705	...	11,02,79,255	...	
,, 1894-95 . .	4,01,41,200	80,38,580	1,26,04,910	2,18,00,240	23,92,430	77,97,440	17,41,025	28,375	...	...	10,46,40,590	
,, 1893-94 . .	6,55,74,530	13,090	34,75,250	2,49,70,785	20,79,400	63,39,425	21,71,005	13,710	...	...	...	12,

The letter (c) indicates the value of Foreign Notes which were legally encashable, *i.e.*, the amount of Sub-Circle notes encashed by their respective head circles.

42. The gross amount of Foreign Circle encashments by all circles for 1896-97 exceeds that of the previous year by about 47 lakhs. The chief variations have been net decreases of 53 and 12 lakhs in Allahabad and Lahore and net increases of 39, 54 and 34 lakhs at Calcutta, Madras and Calicut. Calcutta has cashed fewer notes of Bombay and Rangoon, but more notes of other Circles. Bombay has cashed fewer notes of Calcutta and Allahabad but more notes of other circles. In Allahabad the decrease has been chiefly in Calcutta notes.

43. The encashment of Foreign Circle Notes represents the transfer of funds by the public from one Circle to another, and the following statement compares, in lakhs of rupees, the net transfer thus made between each of the Circles during the last two years. The plus figures indicate that transfers *to* the Circle exceeded those *from* it, and the minus figures represent an opposite movement

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference
Calcutta .	+199	+284	+85
Allahabad .	—19	—123	—104
Lahore .	—124	—225	—101
Bombay .	+78	+174	+96
Karachi .	—18	—40	—22
Madras .	—80	—45	+35
Calicut .	—25	—19	+6
Rangoon .	—11	—6	+5

44. The most important transfers were those from Madras and Lahore to Bombay, and from Allahabad and Lahore to Calcutta and Calcutta to Allahabad.

45. As noticed in previous reports the closing of the Mints has caused a very considerable difference in the encashment of Bombay notes by other Circles. Before the Mints were closed the transfers from that Circle always exceeded the transfers to it, but since that event the transfers to it have been in excess. The net figures for Bombay for the last seven years are :—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
—186	—68	—161	+70	+6	+78	+174

The difference occurs largely in the encashment of Bombay notes at Calcutta, the amounts so encashed having been in the last seven years 266, 184, 258, 112, 132, 178 and 74 lakhs respectively. When the Mints were open, silver was chiefly imported at Bombay and tendered to the Currency Department, and the notes received in payment were to a large extent remitted to Calcutta and paid in as revenue; but this has ceased with the closing of the Mints.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

46. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by Circles see statement VII) :—

	Coin. R	a.	p.
Balance, 1st April 1896	17,96,81,990		
RECEIPTS—			
Over the counter	16,66 88,987	0	0
At Agencies	1,19,80,503	0	0
In Remittance transactions—			
Between Head Office and Agencies R16,57,16,415-4			
Between Circles R10,31,82,760	26,88,99,175	4	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	44,75,68,662	4	0
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	62,72,50,652	4	0
ISSUES—			
Over the counter	20,22,90,732	0	0
At Agencies	15,27,000	0	0
In purchase of securities	9,945	10	0
In Remittance transactions—			
Between Head Office and Agencies R16,18,82,205-4			
Between Circles R12,40,07,645	28,58,89,850	4	0
TOTAL ISSUES	48,97,17,527	14	0
BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1897 (see paragraph 22)	13,75,33,124	6	0

47. The receipts and issues for the past three years are given below :—

	Receipts. R	a.	p.	Issues. R	a.	p.
1894-95	33,07,83,210	0	0	32,78,99,415	0	0
1895-96	37,41,10,350	0	0	42,14,28,465	0	0
1896-97	44,75,68,662	4	0	48,97,17,527	14	0

48. The net result was a decrease in the coin reserve of 421 lakhs. This decrease after deducting 2 crores on account of the fresh investment in December 1896 and R2,75,000 paid at Allahabad last year (but received in 1895-96) exactly corresponds with the decrease in the net circulation as shown in para. 4.

49. The receipts and issues exceeded those of the previous year by 7,35 lakhs and 6,83 lakhs respectively, the differences being made up as follows :—

	Lakhs of Rupees. Receipts.	Issues.
Over the counter	+3,20	+38
Remittance transactions	+4,73	+6,42
Other Items	−58	+3
	+7,35	+6,83

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

50. The following table shows the withdrawal of shroff-marked, uncurrent coin and coin of 1835 from circulation during the year and the remittance of such coin to the Mint and other Provinces :—

In thousands of Rupees.

SHROFF-MARKED COIN.							UN-CURRENT COIN.							* COINS OF 1835.					
Opening Balance.	Receipts from		Total.	Remitted to		Closing Balance.	Opening Balance.	Receipts from		Total.	Remitted to		Closing Balance.	Receipts from		Total.	Remitted to		Closing Balance.
	Other Provinces.	Public.		Other Provinces.	Mints.			Other Provinces.	Public.		Other Provinces.	Mints.		Other Provinces.	Public.		Other Provinces.	Mints.	
25	1	69	95	75	2	18	6	2	20	28	25	...	3	8,3	12,81	13,64	1,00	10,8[illegible]	1,7[illegible]
5	...	7	12	...	...	12	1	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	1,30	1,30	5	...	1,-[illegible]
...	...	4	4	...	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	5,50	5,50	9	1,62	3,79
3	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1,14	1,14	...	3	1,11
3	...	2	5	1	...	4	1	...	3	4	2	...	2	...	8,59	8,59	74	5,43	2,[illegible]3
1,34	58	2,76	4,68	...	3,23	1,45	10	16	26	52	...	40	12	77	22,36	23,13	...	16,50	6,[illegible]3
2,05	17	9,64	12,76	...	7,00	4,80	14	9	98	1,21	...	84	37	21	10,85	11,06	...	10,34	72
17	...	30	47	...	41	6	25	...	67	92	...	86	6	2	7,90	7,92	35	5,99	1,[illegible]8
10	...	83	93	...	90	3	15	...	75	90	...	83	7	40	4,24	4,64	...	3,00	1,64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	26
4,92	76	14,37	20,05	76	12,53	6,76	72	27	2,99	3,98	27	3,93	78	2,23	74,95	77,18	22,37	53,29	21,50

* Transactions for 14 months from February 1896 to March 1897.

51. The total amounts of shroff-marked rupees withdrawn from circulation in the last eight years are shown below :—

	£
1889-90	23,44
1890-91	20,68
1891-92	20,43
1892-93	13,06
1893-94	11,87
1894-95	9,79
1895-96	13,34
1896-97	15,13

There has again been an increase in the amount withdrawn.

52. The total amount of 1835 coin withdrawn since it was first recalled is about 75 lakhs, a large portion of this has been provisionally utilised in the coinage of small coin at the Mint.

53. The following statement shows the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act during the calendar year 1895 :—

Name of Province.	Number of treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other causes.			
		₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹	₹	½₹	¼₹	⅛₹
India . . .	9	15,373	1,811	...	...	1,377	5	9	1	16,806	1,230	586	82	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces .	19	3,427	474	596	1,424	261	4	4	...	356	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . .	...	12	...	...	...	2,370	6	12	7	214	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . .	8	802	442	...	...	102	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . .	44	3,446	159	...	...	970	10	8	4	1,968	24	6	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces.	47	11,038	750	...	...	2,587	49	59	33	7,447	659	861	47	...	...	...	...
Punjab . . .	33	35	...	...	...	1,847	6	1	2	11,617	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . .	25	53,808	17,300	...	...	1,041	119	131	58	210	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . .	25	41,589	869	...	...	804	120	143	198	1,779	3	4	1	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . .	...	4	.	...	...	13	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	...	129,524	21,835	596	1,424	11,431	310	368	292	40,406	2,001	1,457	130	...	...	...	..

The amount of coin believed to have been reduced by fraudulent means is still largest in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and India Treasuries. There is some reason to think that a portion of that believed to have lost more than 2 per cent. by reasonable wear has really been reduced by other means, but its detection at the treasuries is a matter of great difficulty.

54. There was no coinage of whole rupees during the year. The usual statements of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1893, and of the rupee census or proportion of each of those annual issues found on examination in each District Treasury of a certain number of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in each district, are shown below :—

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1893.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV . . .	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12 502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue .	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
,, 1840, 2nd issue .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
,, 1862 . . .	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
,, 1874 . . .	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
,, 1875 . .	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
,, 1876 . . .	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
,, 1877 . . .	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
,, 1878 . . .	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
,, 1879 . . .	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
Carried over .	1,08,34,88.525	10,76,07,305	1,19,36,10,305	2,38,47,06,135

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1893—continued.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Brought forward .	1,08,34,88,525	10,76,07,305	1,19,36,10,305	2,38,47,06,135
Victoria 1880 . . .	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
,, 1881 . . .	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
,, 1882 . . .	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
,, 1883 . . .	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
,, 1884 . . .	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
,, 1885 . . .	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
,, 1886 . .	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,16,457	5,20,24,523
,, 1887 . . .	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
,, 1888 . .	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
,, 1889 . . .	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
,, 1890 . .	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
,, 1891 . . .	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
,, 1892 . . .	3,24,55,120	...	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
,, 1893 . . .	91,40,310	...	(*a*)6,95,90,000	7,87,30,310
TOTAL .	1,31,93,53,490	10,76,07,305	1,92,89,38,881	3,35,58,99,676

(*a*) Includes R5,00,000 coined in 1892 for the Bikanir State.

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years from 1880 to 1897, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.

		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
William IV		3'2	3'25	3'1	3'05	2'75	2'65	2'2	2'15	1'95	1'8	1'05	1'0	1'55	1'35	1'4	1'45	1	'5
1840, 1st issue		7'55	7'45	7'15	7'8	7'05	6'8	5'7	5'35	5'15	5'05	4'0	4'5	4'6	3'95	3'95	4'25	4'	4'1
1840, 2nd ,,		22'45	21'5	20'7	19'4	18'75	18'6	15'85	15'4	15'1	13'45	12'55	12'5	11'85	10'0	11'	11'2	11'7	11'7
1862 . .		36'	34'25	33'9	32'1	30'5	29'4	27'85	26'7	25'5	23'05	22'75	22'15	21'4	19'75	19'05	20'05	20'	20'
1874 . .		1'55	1'45	1'4	1'3	1'15	1'15	1'	'9	'9	'85	'9	'8	'7	'05	'75	'85	'7	'7
1875 . .		2'0	2'2	2'2	2'	1'8	1'7	1'65	1'45	1'45	1'35	1'35	1'35	1'2	1'15	1'15	1'25	1'1	1'1
1876 . .		2'85	2'65	2'6	2'4	2'35	2'2	2'	1'95	1'8	1'7	1'0	1'55	1'45	1'35	1'4	1'5	1'4	1'4
1877 . .		10'4	9'05	9'45	9'1	8'2	7'75	6'75	6'2	5'9	5'55	5'15	5'1	4'7	4'2	4'4	4'4	4'4	4'4
1878 . .		6'85	6'55	6'45	6'1	5'95	5'35	4'5	4'25	3'95	3'7	3'45	3'4	3'15	3'	2'9	3'	3'1	3'
1879 . .		4'55	5'15	5'6	5'1	5'7	5'1	4'15	3'75	3'5	3'35	3'15	3'	2'85	2'7	2'65	2'7	2'6	2'7
1880 . .		2'	5'55	5'75	5'3	5'35	4'75	4'5	3'95	3'9	3'5	3'3	3'2	2'8	2'7	2'75	2'7	2'6	2'7
1881 . .		...	'05	'75	'9	'85	'6	'5	'4	'5	'55	'5	'4	'4	'4	'55	'4	'4	'4
1882 . .		...	...	'95	4'15	7'2	6'05	6'	5'4	4'9	4'35	4'	4'	3'45	3'2	3'1	3'1	3'	3'
1883 . .		...	...	...	'25	1'3	1'05	1'05	1'55	1'4	1'3	1'15	1'1	1'	1'05	1'	1'1	1'2	1'
1884 . .		...	...	...	...	1'35	3'0	4'	4'05	3'05	3'4	3'	2'7	2'45	2'2	2'2	2'25	2'2	2'1
1885 . .		...	...	...	...	...	1'45	0'4	8'55	7'85	6'6	6'35	5'6	5'05	4'8	4'45	4'35	4'2	4'2
1886 . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	2'3	6'	4'9	4'5	3'55	3'4	3'05	2'9	2'65	2'6	2'4	2'6
1887 . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'95	5'1	0'43	6'25	6'3	5'55	5'2	4'9	4'7	4'7	4'4
1888 . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'25	0'05	6'25	5'05	5'	4'5	4'	3'85	3'6	3'7
1889 . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'1	5'3	4'6	4'4	4'5	4'25	3'95	4'3	4'1
1890 . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'3	4'45	6'3	6'05	6'3	5'05	7'3	7'4
1891 . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'0	6'	4'75	4'3	3'9	3'7	3'7
1892 . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'05	5'85	6'55	6'2	6'	6'
1893 . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'85	3'05	4'3	4'4	5'1
Portuguese .		...	...	...	'05	'05	...	...	'05	'05	'05	'05	'05	'05	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

VICTORIA.

55. The statement does not exhibit any marked feature. The proportion of the issues of 1840 and 1862 is still larger than in 1893, and very slightly larger than last year, the figures for five years being 34·6, 34·6, 35·5, 35·7, and 35·8, per cent. As there ought naturally to be a decrease in the amount of earlier issues in circulation, this appears to show that hoarded rupees continue to some small extent to be exchanged for bar silver. I append a short note by Mr. Harrison on the present circulation.

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing £2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.

INDIA.

VICTORIA.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
William IV	5·25	3·5	3·	1·8	2·	2·15	1·2	1·35	1·2	1·15	1·1	1·25	1·35	·7	·6
1840, 1st issue	9·8	8·05	0·9	4·8	4·7	5·45	2·55	3·35	5·2	4·3	3·3	3·3	2·9	2·4	2·6
1840, 2nd „	30·2	24·45	17·1	13·2	12·55	13·55	11·5	10·9	10·1	7·1	8·1	10·05	11·6	10·5	10·2
1862	50·2	41·55	25·05	23·45	20·5	20·8	20·05	19·2	20·3	14·9	10·9	18·75	20·95	17·3	17·7
1874	3·7	1·15	·95	·9	·05	·55	·75	·55	·7	·55		·6	1·05	·5	·6
1875	·85	2·55	1·25	1·4	1·	1·3	1·4	·95	1·1		·9	1·	1·5		1·1
1879	...	2·9	1·7	1·05	1·8	1·55	1·4	1·45	1·3	1·1	1·1	1·35	1·85	1·2	1·5
1877	..	6·25	6·1	5·65	4·45	4·15	4·55	3·9	3·9	3·1	3·5	4·1	4·25	2·7	3·9
1878	...	4·4	4·4	3·	3·05	3·1	2·7	2·9	3·1	2·3	2·3	3·	3·1	2·5	3·
1879	...	4·5	4·9	3·55	3·1	3·	3·8	2·45	3·4	2·85	3·1	3·4	3·2	3·1	3·4
1880	...	·7	5·3	4·2	3·75	4·1	3·9	3·2	3·3	1·95	2·5	2·7	3·1	3·1	3·1
1881	...	...	·05	·05	·5	·25	·4	1·45	·8	·1	·3	·2	·2	1·	·5
1882	...	...	7·35	6·9	7·05	6·75	4·45	4·2	5·2	3·05	2·8	2·55	2·7	3·9	3·2
1883	...	...	2·35	1·15	1·35	1·3	1·75	1·75	1·5	·85	·9	·8	1·35	2·4	1·3
1884	...	...	8·5	7·05	7·05	7·1	5·	4·4	5·3	1·9	2·5	2·05	2·9	2·8	2·6
1885	...	...	1·2	20·15	18·2	16·25	9·	9·4	5·5	3·8	5·9	4·5	4·5	5·	4·7
1886	...	...	...	·95	0·8	5·3	9·8	3·35	4·2	3·9	4·3	2·9	2·75		3·
1887	...	...	...		·5	2·9	5·	5·9	6·2	4·	4·5	3·35	3·85	3·7	3·9
1888	...	...	...	...	...	·05	·7	0·7	6·2	6·5	6·5	5·05	5·75	4·2	4·
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	12·8	6·8	4·25	5·9	4·7	4·05	4·3	4·
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	5·9	9·5	8·7	7·1	4·8	6·1	6·
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	20·75	6·2	5·9	3·8	4·9	4·
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	4·1	6·7	5·4	7·8	6·
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	5·2	4·75	5·2	6·
Surat, Arcot and Portuguese.	...	...	...	·05	·1	·1	·05	·05							
TOTAL															

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

VICTORIA.															
William IV	2·05	1·15	·8	1·2	·75	·9	·5	·7	·6	1·05	·5	·8	·75	·3	·3
1840, 1st issue	7·25	4·85	3·1	4·55	2·8	3·5	3·35	2·05	2·9	3·4	3·7	3·1	3·4	3·4	4·3
1840, 2nd „	27·	20·9	18·15	16·6	13·9	13·9	9·65	11·8	9·8	11·75	5·75	9·65	10·1	11·9	11·7
1862	58·9	43·1	35·45	33·45	30·25	29·2	25·7	25·2	23·3	23·45	19·9	20·8	20·05	24·1	19·1
1874	3·5	1·55	1·3	1·05	·95	·85	·9	·85	·7	·8	·05	·7	·75	·7	·7
1875	·7	3·45	2·25	2·05	1·8	1·65	1·6	1·75	1·4	1·35	1·4	1·25	1·25	1·3	1·2
1876	...	5·	3·9	2·85	2·7	2·5	2·2	2·	1·9	1·6	1·55	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·4
1877	...	11·25	7·1	7·05	5·5	5·05	4·75	4·4	4·3	4·1	3·45	3·7	3·95	4·2	3·9
1878	...	0·4	4·95	4·2	3·85	3·4	2·95	2·85	2·8	2·75	3·05	2·35	2·5	2·65	2·4
1879	...	1·7	3·5	3·3	3·1	2·85	2·05	2·85	2·2	2·25	2·45	2·2	2·25	2·2	2·1
1880	...	·95	5·7	5·5	4·75	4·45	4·2	3·8	3·7	3·05	3·55	3·1	3·1	2·85	2·8
1881	...	...	·4	·4	·35	·7	·35	·25	·2	·55	·75	·3	·3	·2	·2
1882	...	...	6·35	5·7	4·9	4·3	3·9	3·5	3·3	3·3	2·6	2·85	2·75	2·8	2·6
1883	...	...	1·5	1·3	1·25	1·05	1·1	·75	·8	·95	1·1	·9	1·	·9	·8
1884	...	...	3·2	3·05	2·95	2·85	2·95	2·6	2·5	2·3	2·05	2·05	2·05	1·9	1·7
1885	...	...	2·05	5·45	6·9	5·8	5·6	4·75	4·4	4·05	3·05	3·8	3·75	3·3	3·4
1886	...	...	...	·3	8·35	7·4	5·85	4·6	5·	3·8	3·55	3·55	3·4	3·	2·8
1887	...	...	...	...	5·25	5·02	6·3	4·05	4·9	3·9	4·3	3·7	3·8	3·8	3·6
1888	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	12·2	9·45	9·1	6·3	6·45	5·9	5·6	5·	4·4
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7	5·1	4·9	4·3	4·1	4·05	4·	4·	4·1
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9	6·	6·55	6·25	6·2	6·1	7·8	6·
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	6·6	6·6	6·1	5·95	4·7	5·9
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	7·6	6·95	6·75	5·6	5·7
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·05	4·3	4·25	3·7	7·6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10

BURMA.

VICTORIA.															
William IV	2·35	1·45	1·45	1·25	1·2	·9	1·	1·	1·1	·85	·95	·8	1·05	·6	·3
1840, 1st issue	6·1	4·15	4·4	3·4	3·7	3·5	3·8	3·7	3·5	3·35	3·3	2·85	3·35	3·2	3·
1840, 2nd „	25·05	15·85	11·75	11·5	11·3	10·7	11·9	10·05	9·5	8·75	8·5	7·8	8·5	8·3	9·5
1862	61·55	32·75	22·05	18·25	20·5	19·4	19·3	18·75	18·1	15·	14·25	13·5	14·35	15·1	16·1
1874	3·6	3·1	1·05	1·	1·	1·	1·2	1·4	1·2	·75	·9	·85	1·	·9	·9
1875	1·35	5·15	2·3	1·7	1·5	1·7	1·8	1·75	1·9	1·35	1·25	1·3	1·35	1·2	1·2
1876	...	1·95	1·6	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·2	1·	·8	·9	1·2	1·	1·1
1877	...	7·05	5·85	6·65	6·2	5·5	5·8	5·15	5·7	4·6	3·85	3·95	4·2	4·3	4·4
1878	...	10·55	6·2	4·15	3·7	3·4	3·9	3·3	3·3	2·85	2·4	2·45	2·65	2·05	2·3
1879	...	1·9	3·7	2·55	2·7	1·8	2·	1·95	2·	1·8	1·25	1·4	1·9	1·5	1·9
1880	...	5·55	6·3	3·75	3·9	3·6	3·4	3·25	3·1	2·6	2·15	2·3	2·4	2·3	2·3
1881	...	...	2·	1·05	·8	·8	·8	·95	·7	·75	·5	·9	·7	·9	·9
1882	...	...	18·5	13·2	11·4	9·3	9·1	8·35	8·1	6·3	5·85	5·4	5·2	5·15	4·9
1883	...	...	2·	1·69	2·9	2·2	2·1	1·85	1·9	1·6	1·25	1·35	1·5	1·4	1·3
1884	...	...	5·5	5·35	6·7	5·1	5·	4·05	3·9	3·4	2·8	2·8	2·7	2·8	2·9
1885	...	...	·9	20·15	13·9	11·1	10·4	9·2	8·5	6·85	6·2	5·95	5·8	5·7	5·2
1886	..	...	...	2·85	6·2	6·9	5·2	4·6	4·2	3·65	3·	3·	2·9	2·8	2·8
1887	..	...	...	...	1·1	10·7	10·3	14·3	12·7	10·9	10·	9·25	8·9	8·5	8·
1888	..	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·9	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·65	1·65	1·75	1·9	1·9
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35	2·	3·55	4·15	4·3	4·05	4·	3·9
1890	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	4·2	11·75	13·1	13·2	12·2	12·4	11·7
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	6·15	4·8	4·9	3·95	3·8	3·7
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	6·45	8·6	7·4	7·5	7·3
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	1·2	1·6	2·5	2·8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing Rs.1,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.

		1875.	1880.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894	1895.	1896.	1897.
							ASSAM.									
VICTORIA.	William IV	8·2	5·4	4·	3·75	3·8	3·2	3·1	2·2	2·1	2·3	1·9	1·65	1·65	1·1	·6
	1840, 1st issue	12·7	11·15	8·2	6·15	6·4	6·3	6·7	6·9	4·9	5·6	3·9	4·2	4·55	4·1	5·5
	1840, 2nd ,,	34·3	21·55	18·7	18·4	16·3	18·4	15·6	12·5	13·8	13·2	11·9	10·3	10·45	12·3	10·6
	1862	40·2	37·15	28·5	28·8	26·4	29·	25·9	22·7	22·1	22·4	20·5	19·95	19·55	19·5	19·5
	1874	·6	1·55	1·2	1·25	1·1	1·4	1·	1·	·9	·9	2·0	·85	·8	·9	·7
	1875	...	1·6	1·4	1·55	1·3	1·4	1·2	1·3	1·4	1·2	1·1	·95	1·05	1·1	1·
	1876	...	1·4	1·5	1·35	1·6	1·4	1·5	1·3	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·1	1·25	1·4	1·
	1877	...	13·5	10·9	10·1	9·4	9·6	8·7	7·2	7·5	6·8	5·2	6·5	6·	6·4	6·
	1878	...	5·6	5·6	5·9	5·8	5·1	5·	3·9	4·1	4·2	3·9	3·45	3·8	3·4	3·45
	1879	...	1·1	3·1	3·	3·2	3·	2·9	2·5	2·4	2·3	2·4	2·15	2·25	2·2	2·1
	1880	...	...	2·4	2·45	2·2	2·4	2·2	2·1	1·8	1·9	2·	1·95	1·75	1·8	1·8
	1881	...	...	·7	·65	·6	·7	·5	·3	·4	·3	·6	·4	·55	·5	·3
	1882	...	...	6·7	6·5	5·7	5·2	5·1	4·2	3·9	3·6	3·5	3·6	3·35	3·	3·
	1883	...	...	4·6	3·95	3·	2·4	1·9	1·5	1·9	1·4	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·3
	1884	...	...	2·	2·4	4·2	2·9	2·6	2·2	2·	2·2	1·5	1·85	1·85	1·8	1·7
	1885	...	...	·5	2·8	3·2	3·6	4·2	5·2	5·	5·2	5·2	4·75	4·6	4·3	4·
	1886	...	...	...	·3	·8	·9	1·6	2·9	2·4	2·4	2·8	2·25	2·45	2·2	2·
	1887	...	...	...	...	...	2·7	6·9	11·9	11·	10·	9·7	9·05	8·1	7·5	7·
	1888	...	...	...	...	...	·4	2·9	4·9	4·7	4·2	4·8	3·85	3·5	3·5	3·4
	1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	3·2	5·6	4·9	5·3	5·	4·75	4·4	4·25
	1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·8	2·5	4·1	4·85	5·05	5·1	5·9
	1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	1·2	1·7	2·1	2·2	2·4	2·5
	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	2·2	5·05	5·8	5·5	6·9
	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	3·2	4·1	5·4
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
							BENGAL.									
VICTORIA.	William IV	6·05	4·35	3·4	3·35	3·25	2·9	2·65	2·2	2·4	2·15	1·55	1·7	1·95	1·2	·7
	1840, 1st issue	11·15	7·3	7·6	6·05	7·9	6·6	6·4	4·6	4·9	4·55	3·95	4·05	4·55	3·95	3·9
	1840, 2nd ,,	31·75	21·75	18·9	17·9	16·9	15·8	13·6	12·4	12·8	12·05	10·35	10·15	10·9	11·4	12·2
	1862	47·7	31·85	27·95	27·	27·6	25·5	22·7	21·2	20·1	19·8	17·2	17·2	18·1	18·7	19·5
	1874	1·15	2·05	1·4	1·25	1·1	1·	1·05	1·3	1·	·8	·9	·8	·95	·9	·9
	1875	·6	2·7	1·85	1·55	1·5	1·5	1·45	1·4	1·4	1·1	1·15	1·05	1·15	1·1	1·3
	1876	...	2·8	2·05	1·7	1·85	1·9	1·45	1·6	1·5	1·3	1·15	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·4
	1877	...	15·1	10·2	9·05	9·15	8·4	7·2	6·8	6·6	6·	5·3	5·	5·05	5·3	5·2
	1878	...	9·6	6·05	5·05	5·5	4·7	4·4	4·2	4·2	3·6	3·25	3·1	3·2	3·45	3·3
	1879	...	1·7	3·5	3·2	3·2	2·9	2·05	2·5	2·4	2·15	1·9	1·95	2·1	2·1	2·4
	1880	...	·8	3·15	2·75	2·6	2·9	2·45	2·4	2·1	1·9	1·75	1·8	1·85	1·9	2·
	1881	...	...	·6	·45	·4	·4	·4	1·2	·6	·35	·35	·3	·5	·3	·4
	1882	...	...	5·05	5·35	5·3	4·8	3·8	3·2	3·5	2·05	2·05	2·85	2·8	2·7	2·9
	1883	...	...	2·05	2·3	2·2	1·7	1·55	1·5	1·3	1·05	1·2	1·3	1·15	1·25	1·3
	1884	...	...	2·95	2·75	2·75	2·7	2·2	2·	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·6	1·75	1·6	1·8
	1885	...	...	1·8	1·4	1·	0·4	5·5	5·6	5·5	4·9	4·3	3·9	4·05	3·9	3·9
	1886	...	...	...	1·7	1·9	3·1	3·05	2·7	2·7	2·9	2·2	2·15	2·15	2·2	2·2
	1887	...	...	...	...	·2	0·3	11·2	10·5	9·6	8·15	7·2	6·4	5·9	5·9	5·5
	1888	...	...	...	...	...	·8	5·15	5·	4·3	3·9	3·15	3·1	3·05	3·1	3·1
	1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	·55	0·8	0·3	5·9	5·15	4·55	4·1	4·2	4·1
	1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	·9	3·1	7·8	7·95	6·8	6·25	6·35	6·
	1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	3·	3·45	3·1	3·05	3·	2·9
	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	10·45	10·05	8·8	8·1	7·1
	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	5·8	5·35	6·3	6·
	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1*	...	...	...
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
							NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.									
VICTORIA.	William IV	9·2	5·05	4·7	4·	4·1	4·	4·	3·4	3·85	3·3	3·35	3·05	2·9	·95	1·
	1840, 1st issue	10·6	11·1	10·2	9·9	9·4	8·3	9·1	7·8	7·2	8·5	7·05	7·2	7·7	7·2	7·1
	1840, 2nd ,,	38·05	27·9	24·75	21·05	21·7	22·5	19·85	16·6	20·2	18	17·6	17·	16·9	17·2	16·8
	1862	35·8	31·4	27·3	29·1	28·8	27·7	26·6	27·1	26·2	25·4	24·3	23·75	23·35	23·3	23·4
	1874	·3	1·15	1·	·9	·9	·9	·85	·9	·9	·8	·9	1·	·85	·9	·8
	1875	·05	1·85	1·4	1·45	1·4	1·4	1·35	1·3	1·35	1·3	1·3	1·35	1·4	1·3	1·2
	1876	...	2·4	2·05	2·1	2·1	2·	1·75	1·9	1·85	1·7	1·95	1·8	1·75	1·7	1·9
	1877	...	8·9	7·75	7·4	7·5	7·3	7·1	6·9	6·5	6·6	6·1	6·	5·9	5·8	5·6
	1878	...	6·4	5·7	5·25	5·5	5·	5·2	4·8	4·5	4·4	4·35	4·2	4·1	4·1	4·
	1879	...	3·9	5·1	4·8	4·9	4·25	4·1	4·15	3·8	3·9	3·9	3·9	3·7	3·9	
	1880	...	·2	2·85	2·95	2·7	2·8	2·8	2·8	2·8	2·7	2·7	2·75	2·5	2·6	2·7
	1881	...	...	·2	·3	·2	·2	·2	·3	·25	·3	·35	·45	·35	·35	·1
	1882	...	...	2·75	2·75	2·9	2·8	3·	3·	2·75	2·7	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·7	2·6
	1883	...	...	1·05	1·3	1·	1·1	1·05	1·	1·05	1·	1·35	1·2	1·1	1·1	1·1
	1884	...	...	1·3	1·8	1·8	1·9	2·05	2·	1·9	2·1*	2·1	2·	1·9	2·	1·9
	1885	...	...	·9	2·9	3·7	3·9	4·4	4·5	4·4	4·5	4·25	4·05	4·05	4·2	4·2
	1886	...	...	...	2·35	1·8	2·0	2·5	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·3	2·4	2·3	2·3	2·3
	1887	...	...	...	...	·2	·9	1·75	2·4	2·5	2·9	3·05	3·05	3·1	3·3	3·
	1888	...	...	...	...	..	·1	1·05	2·2	2·45	2·0	2·7	2·55	2·58	2·7	2·8
	1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	·55	1·5	1·45	2·	2·15	2·25	2·4	2·5	2·6
	1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·85*	1·5	2·15	2·45	2·05	3·1	3·3
	1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	·3	·9	1·3	1·7	1·75	2·	2·3
	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	1·05	2·25	2·55	3·2	3·1
	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·95	1·35	1·8	2·
	1894	...	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

portion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.

PUNJAB.

	1875.	1880.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
an IV	10·05	4·3	3·7	3·65	3·4	3·1	3·1	3·4	3·1	2·9	2·8	2·6	2·8	1·4	1·1
1840, 1st issue	20·5	10·95	8·9	7·6	8·1	9·4	9·7	8·6	8·8	8·55	7·8	7·6	8·9	7·4	6·8
1840, 2nd ,,	43·6	27·7	23·6	20·3	20·2	18·9	17·5	17·6	17·3	17·7	16·6	15·9	15·35	15·8	16·9
1862	25·8	21·75	23·4	20·2	21·2	21·1	21·4	21·3	21·1	21·25	21·1	19·95	20·85	20·6	21·
1874	·05	·6	·7	·55	·7	·8	·7	·6	·6	·05	·6	·8	·7	·7	·8
1875	...	·6	·9	·85	1·	·8	1·	·9	1·1	·95	1·	1·05	1·	1·1	1·
1876	...	1·55	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·7	1·65	1·4	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·4
1877	...	9·45	8·3	7·1	6·9	6·3	6·5	6·3	6·4	5·95	5·7	5·05	5·25	5·3	5·4
1878	...	7·3	7·1	5·4	5·2	5·2	5·2	4·9	4·8	4·	4·2	4·25	3·9	4·1	4·
1879	...	14·7	14·2	10·3	8·5	8·4	8·2	7·7	6·9	6·35	6·5	5·8	5·65	5·4	5·3
1880	...	1·05	5·	4·1	4·	3·7	3·7	3·7	3·9	3·45	3·2	3·2	3·1	3·	3·15
1881	...	...	·1	·1	·1	·3	·1	·1	·2	·4	·3	·3	·2	·3	·2
1882	...	...	1·	2·2	2·4	2·5	2·5	2·8	2·7	2·5	2·4	2·05	2·4	2·6	2·3
1883	...	...	·3	·5	·5	·5	·5	·5	·5	·65	·6	·8	·65	·8	·8
1884	...	...	·7	3·1	3·2	2·9	3·	2·6	2·55	2·5	2·45	2·3	2·1	2·	
1885	...	...	·4	12·55	11·	10·4	10·1	9·6	9·2	8·1	7·9	6·8	6·2	6·1	6·1
1886	...	...	...	·1	2·2	3·3	3·2	3·1	2·9	2·9	2·9	2·7	2·55	2·5	2·55
1887	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·9	1·4	1·8	1·9	2·	2·1	2·1	2·2	2·2
1888	...	...	...	...	...	·1	1·1	2·1	2·6	2·55	2·7	2·95	2·45	2·6	2·6
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·9	1·1	2·1	2·5	2·55	2·4	2·6	2·6
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	1·45	2·3	2·8	2·9	3·2	3·3
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	1·5	2·5	2·9	3·05	3·3	3·1
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	2·1	2·7	3·2	3·1
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	1·2	2·2	2·3
Ulwar	...	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

MADRAS.

am IV	2·6	2·05	1·85	2·25	1·85	1·45	1·45	1·3	1·1	1·15	·95	·9	·95	·4	·3
1840, 1st issue	8·05	7·2	5·9	6·55	6·15	5·15	4·85	6·3	3·65	4·15	3·65	3·35	3·9	3·2	3·7
1840, 2nd ,,	31·35	26·85	23·55	20·5	20·55	19·25	18·45	13·85	16·0	13·3	14·05	13·5	12·35	12·9	12·1
1862	57·	46·35	40·5	39·1	39·15	35·0	33·45	30·1	30·55	30·25	28·35	26·95	25·3	26·	25·1
1874	·2	·9	1·	·95	·85	1·	·9	·8	·75	·8	·6	·7	·75	·7	·7
1875	·8	2·3	2·	2·05	1·95	1·7	1·65	1·6	1·75	1·55	1·35	1·35	1·5	1·35	1·3
1876	...	3·55	2·65	2·75	2·7	2·2	2·25	2·15	2·05	1·9	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·95	1·9
1877	...	4·35	3·2	3·25	4·75	4·8	4·45	4·15	4·15	3·9	3·65	3·8	3·95	3·8	3·9
1878	...	3·3	3·75	3·7	3·6	3·5	3·15	2·9	2·85	2·8	2·85	2·95	2·65	2·5	2·6
1879	...	1·8	2·55	2·1	2·3	2·25	2·2	2·3	1·95	2·45	1·9	1·85	1·9	1·9	1·8
1880	...	·75	1·	1·4	1·05	1·15	1·05	1·2	1·25	1·15	1·1	1·05	1·	2·0	2·0
1881	...	...	·35	·25	·25	·25	·3	·3	·2	·6	·25	·3	·4	·2	·2
1882	...	...	·2	·55	·4	·4	·05	·25	·45	·5	·55	·15	·2	·1	·1
1883	...	...	·95	·2	·05	·7	·05	·05	·05	·1	·9	·95	·15	·1	·1
1884	...	...	2·5	·8	·5	·45	·35	·15	·05	·4	·2	·1	·05	·2	·2
1885	...	...	·05	1·55	·4	·4	·3	·2	·1	·2	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
1886	...	...	...	·05	1·	·55	·45	·35	·25	·35	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2
1887	...	...	...	...	·05	2·4	1·85	1·55	1·75	1·7	1·65	1·65	1·85	1·8	1·9
1888	...	...	...	...	...	·7	3·45	4·85	4·85	4·0	4·55	4·55	4·55	4·35	4·4
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	·35	7·35	6·5	6·	5·3	5·3	4·8	4·7	4·9
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·45	4·05	5·4	6·35	5·95	5·35	5·3	·5
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·	2·7	3·45	4·1	4·25	4·0	6·3
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	1·8	2·35	2·6	2·05	2·8
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	2·35	4·05	4·1	4·6
Surat, Arcot and Portuguese.	...	...	...	...	·15	·1	·1	·05	·05	·1	·05	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

BOMBAY.

am IV	1·85	1·05	·85	·55	·9	·65	·55	·55	·4	·4	·35	·5	·45	·2	·2
1840, 1st issue	5·	3·	2·5	4·55	3·	1·05	2·15		1·05	2·3	1·4	1·8	1·8	2·1	1·9
1840, 2nd ,,	19·1	15·3	12·95	9·95	10·15	8·6	9·35	8·55	7·05	8·45	7·25	6·85	7·6	8·0	8·6
1862	62·3	35·15	30·	28·05	25·75	21·9		21·75	19·9	20·75	18·6	17·4	18·2	19·7	18·9
1874	5·7	1·05	1·15	·05	·8	·8	·7	·05	·6	·6	1·15	·55	·55	6	·7
1875	6·05	3·	1·95	1·8	1·55	1·4	1·25	1·35	1·2	1·2	1·15	·95	1·	1·1	1·1
1876		4·05	2·7	2·35	2·15	1·85		1·6	1·45	1·45	1·25	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·3
1877		7·6	5·35	4·05	4·15	3·45	3·4	3·55	2·05	2·05	2·35	2·5	2·45	2·9	2·9
1878		8·3	4·4	3·75	3·1	2·75			2·25	2·25	1·75	1·95	2·	2·2	2·3
1879		9·7	5·8	4·7	4·05	3·5	3·		2·6	2·55	1·85	2·1	2·2	2·4	2·5
1880		8·1	8·05	7·8	6·3	5·05	4·05	4·85	4·25	·4	3·2	3·25	3·2	3·2	3·2
1881			·55	·4	·35	·35		·5	·25	·3	·25	·2	·25	·3	·3
1882			8·	7·15	5·85	5·55	4·45	4·15	3·45	3·25	2·9	2·25	2·05	2·7	2·7
1883			2·25	1·6	1·1	1·1	·85	1·	·6	·8	·8	·75	·75	·8	·9
1884			8·5	6·1	5·45		4·15	3·3	3·05	2·05	2·3	1·55	2·2	2·2	2·1
1885			4·7	9·75	10·55	10·35	8·45	6·05	5·05	4·8	3·8	3·8	3·75	3·5	3·6
1886			...	4·75		7·7	5·9	5·	4·1	3·4	2·8	2·85	2·75	2·8	2·7
1887			...	...	5·5	8·5		5·6	4·35	4·25	3·35	3·55	3·3	3·7	3·6
1888			...	...		9·05	12·2	8·35	7·15	6·4	4·55	4·75	4·75	4·5	4·5
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	7·1	5·	5·3	4·75	4·3	3·9	4·5	4·7
1890	...	...	...	...				7·05	11·05	8·9	8·3	8·3	8·05	9·	9·7
1891	...		...	...					9·15	9·05	7·15	7·4	6·75	5·7	5·9
1892	...		...	...					...	2·85	10·15	9·55	9·35	7·8	7·6
1893	...		...	...							8·45	10·6	10·8	8·1	7·7
Surat, Arcot and Portuguese.	...		·3	·25			·15				·15		...	...	...
TOTAL	100		100	100									100		

portion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year examined.

HYDERABAD (BERAR).

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
am IV . . .	·2	·35	·4	·3	·5	·4	·4	·3	·6	·45	·4	...
1840, 1st issue .	2·1	1·6	1·45	1·75	2·9	2·5	1·3	1·4	2·	1·8	3·2	1·7
1840, 2nd ,, .	9·1	7·55	9·45	7·25	7·4	7·1	7·85	6·1	8·15	8·3	7·8	8·6
1862 . . .	30·7	24·8	25·	19·05	20·3	19·8	20·7	16·2	18·7	19·4	17·6	19·1
1874 . . .	1·05	·75	·8	·5	·7	·5	·6	·5	·65	·65	·5	·6
1875 . . .	2·15	1·6	1·6	1·	1·4	1·2	1·25	1·1	1·05	1·1	1·	1·1
1876 . . .	2·55	1·95	1·95	1·4	1·6	1·4	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·65	1·2	1·3
1877 . . .	4·9	4·15	4·5	2·9	3·4	3·1	3·3	2·7	3·	3·15	2·7	3·
1878 . . .	3·9	2·95	3·05	1·95	2·2	2·2	2·3	1·9	1·95	2·1	1·7	2·1
1879 . . .	3·8	2·9	2·75	1·9	2·2	1·9	2·1	1·8	1·8	1·95	1·6	2·
1880 . . .	7·35	5·3	5·1	3·65	3·9	3·7	3·5	3·	3·2	2·9	2·7	3·1
1881 . . .	·6	·35	·9	·2	·3	·2	·2	·2	·2	·25	·2	·2
1882 . . .	6·9	4·9	4·65	3·55	3·4	3·4	3·4	2·7	2·8	3·	2·3	2·6
1883 . . .	1·4	1·2	·85	·65	·7	·6	·6	·7	·75	·75	·5	·7
1884 . . .	4·6	3·3	3·45	2·75	2·9	2·7	2·4	2·1	1·95	2·1	1·7	2·
1885 . . .	11·45	13·	7·5	4·65	4·8	4·4	4·4	3·6	3·5	3·65	2·7	3·2
1886 . . .	7·25	16·65	10·2	5·45	5·	4·5	3·9	3·5	3·05	3·1	2·3	3·
1887 . . .	...	6·65	11·35	7·85	6·	5·2	4·9	3·8	3·7	4·	3·6	3·7
1888 . . .	...	...	5·05	22·2	14·9	11·6	9·5	7·	6·15	6·2	4·3	5·1
1889 . . .	...	...	...	10·95	8·4	7·7	6·1	4·8	4·7	4·7	7·3	5·6
1890 . . .	...	...	...	...	7·1	10·3	10·	10·4	7·05	7·2	16·2	12·6
1891 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	8·	8·5	6·7	6·15	4·4	5·1
1892 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	12·8	10·05	9·	7·1	7·3
1893 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	6·8	6·45	7·	6·1
Surat, Arcot and Portuguese.	...	·05	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

55. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were as follows :—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net Issues.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Half Rupees	8,11,877	0	0	18,16,751	8	0	10,04,874	8	0
Quarter Rupees . . .	13,87,524	0	0	25,15,445	4	0	11,27,921	4	0
One-eighth Rupees . . .	8,55,879	14	0	15,55,183	14	0	6,99,304	0	0
TOTAL .	30,55,280	14	0	58,87,380	10	0	28,32,099	12	0
TOTAL, 1895-96 .	28,32,726	0	0	54,38,527	12	0	26,05,801	12	0

There have been larger receipts and much larger issues of small silver compared with the previous year. The chief increase in the net issues occurs in half rupees and quarter rupees at Calcutta and Allahabad and eighth rupees at Calcutta.

AGENCIES.

57. The only Province in which the Currency Agency system, properly so called, is at all thoroughly worked, is the Punjab. The issue of notes from the Agencies in that Province at Simla, Rawal Pindi, Umballa, and Peshawar shows a very large increase, the total issues amounting to 2,32 lakhs against 1,69 lakhs in 1895-96 and 158 lakhs in 1894-95. The issues from Agencies form a very large proportion (25 per cent.) of the total issues in this Circle.

58. The other so-called Agencies are really Currency chests, established with the object of more conveniently and rapidly effecting the resource operations of Government. This system is being developed every year.

59. At the end of the year, the total number of Currency chests was 148 against 161 in 1895-96, but the total balance of coin deposited in them was upwards of 6,70 lakhs of rupees against 6,25 in 1895-96 distributed as follows :—

	1895-96. ₹	1896-97. ₹ a. p.
Calcutta Circle	2,01,37,617	1,89,13,171-4-0
Allahabad ,,	37,00,000	96,00,000
Lahore ,,	1,40,74,794	1,44,58,577
Bombay ,,	81,55,000	54,25,000
Madras ,,	1,35,05,000	1,41,47,500
Rangoon ,,	29,56,180	44,92,680
	6,25,28,591	6,70,36,928-4-0

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

60. The following is a statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

Nature of loss.	Number of notes for Rupees									
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Whole notes, lost or destroyed	..	...	...	3	8	4	...	...	15	2,950
Half notes { lost by post	17	163	46	54	196	7	3	...	486	31,435
Half notes { lost accidentally	18	105	38	47	262	20	2	...	492	42,450
Mutilated notes . . .	7	203	4	20	19	3	7	...	263	13,995
1896-97 .	42	471	88	124	485	34	12		1,256	90,830
1895-96 .	39	365	137	101	412	24	22	...	1,100	86,835
1894-95 .	53	311	92	133	490	30	13	...	1,122	88,805

Both the number and the value of these claims increased during the past year, but are very small when compared with the value of the notes in circulation. Notes lost by theft are not included in the above statement, as no claim lies on their account against the Department. The names and addresses of presenters of stolen notes are ascertained and communicated to the Police, but these proceedings seldom lead to the recovery of the value of the notes by the rightful owners. Thus in Calcutta 98 cases were referred to the Police during the year, in three of which only were convictions secured,—two were on account of notes of ₹100 and one was on account of a ₹500 note.

FRAUD AND FORGERY

61. The forged notes presented during the year have been the following :—

Circle in which presented.	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	TOTAL.
Calcutta	1	34	...	...	...	3	3	41
Bombay	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	6
Madras	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Allahabad	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	7
Lahore	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rangoon	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	6	40	1	3	1	8	3	62

The total number falls short of that of the previous year by 32, the chief decreases being in Bombay and Madras; but nearly all the large numbers in those provinces in the previous year were seized in two cases.

62. Of the Calcutta forgeries the R5 note was one of the $\frac{R}{70}$ series of which specimens had previously come to light in 1888 and 1890. The forgers and utterers of these have not been detected. Of the 10-rupee notes, 8 belonged to the well-known Mahendra forgery, one to the $\frac{U}{22}$ and one to the $\frac{U}{24}$ forgery, both of which are described in paragraph 54 of the report for 1892-93, and one belonged to the $\frac{V}{2}$ forgery of the same year. Nothing fresh was discovered regarding those forgeries. The other 23 notes were new forgeries, of which 13 were of the $\frac{V}{17}$ series and were brought down in a batch by the Police, having been discovered in Buxar. Another rather large batch of the same forgery has since been discovered in Calcutta. Two men have been sent up for trial in connection with the Buxar notes, and the matter is still under investigation by the Police who are endeavouring to trace the original source of the forgery. This forgery is an extremely good one, and might be passed even by Banks in the course of business. The other forgeries are crude and only likely to deceive the most ignorant. Of the R500 notes, two belong to the old Etawah forgery of 1889-90. Thakur Das, the leader of the gang then convicted, is still in jail for another seven years, but some of his accomplices have been released and are apparently putting these notes into circulation again. In one of these cases the utterer was arrested but has absconded. In the third case the note has not been yet received for inspection, but the utterer has been sentenced at Moradabad to 10 years' imprisonment. Of the R1,000 notes, two were of the Cawnpur forgery of 1894-95. In one of these the utterer has been sentenced at Benares to 10 years'. imprisonment. The other case is still under investigation by the police. The third case is apparently a new forgery; the utterer was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. Of the Bombay notes, all were old forgeries (in which the utterers have all been convicted in previous years), except one for R500, Bombay series $\frac{R}{21}$, and one for R100, Bombay series $\frac{W}{33}$. In the former case the utterer was convicted in Bombay and

sentenced to four years' imprisonment. In the latter case no clue has been obtained.

63. The Madras forgery was a new one of inferior execution. The utterer was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Bangalore. The Allahabad cases were all old forgeries. Those of ₹50 were of the $\frac{1}{5^0}$ Calcutta series, and the utterer was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at Budaon. The ₹10 note was of the $\frac{R}{8^8}$ series, and the ₹500 notes of the $\frac{V}{7^5}$ series. The utterer in one of the latter cases was convicted at Moradabad In the other cases the accused have not been apprehended. In the Lahore cases the notes were all Calcutta notes of old forgeries. The utterer has not been detected. The three notes presented at Rangoon were sent to the Assay Office by the Bank of Bengal, Moulmein; they were of the old Rangoon forgery mentioned in the report for 1891-92. Apparently, there has been no conviction in respect of the present case.

64. There have been a few cases of fraud in connection with claims on half and mutilated notes of the usual description. In one case in Calcutta one Koylash Nath Sanyal deposited the right half of a currency note for ₹10 and claimed value on the ground that he had received the entire note in 1895 on account of pay, and not half of it, whereas, as a matter of fact, the other half had been sent to the Currency Office in May 1880 by the Post Master General, Bengal, as an unclaimed note. No prosecution has so far been undertaken in this case. In a somewhat similar case, however, at Sehore, where a claim was made to the Bombay office for value of a note, half of which was produced and half stated to have been lost in a previous year in which the half note was known to have been in the Currency Office, a conviction was obtained and one Oomrajan was sentenced to a fine of ₹55 or 3 months' imprisonment in default. The punishment appears to have been inadequate In another case in Calcutta, on which a similar claim was made by one Rama Nath Mahapatra in December 1896, a prosecution has been instituted, but the accused has not yet been placed on his trial.

A similar case also occurred in Madras, in which one Samanna Chetty claimed value on two half notes of ₹100 each, stating that the other halves had been lost. It was proved, however, that they had been deposited by a *bonâ fide* claimant as a mismatched note in 1892, and Samanna was convicted of attempting to cheat and fined ₹1,000 or 3 months' imprisonment in default.

Another case of similar nature also occurred in Madras, in which one Narayan, Patel of Belgaum, was convicted of attempting to cheat by representing that he had a half note in his possession in August 1895 and lost it, while it was proved that the note was in the Currency Office at the time under investigation of a *bonâ fide* claim. The accused was sentenced to fine or imprisonment, but was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The Legal Remembrancer has, however, advised an appeal against the acquittal. Still one more case of this sort in Bangalore is now under enquiry. In another case one Debi Das reported in February 1896 that a note for ₹100 was stolen from him on the 14th of that month. The note was subsequently cashed at Calcutta, and, report having been made, the receiver of the note as stolen property was detected and convicted. One case of attempted fraud occurred at Allahabad,

where a note for R10 was altered to R10,000. The alteration was very clumsy, and the two persons implicated were convicted and sentenced at Lucknow to seven years' imprisonment.

65. A somewhat peculiar case occurred in Bombay in which one Jamsedji Framji claimed from Government the value of certain half notes, the other halves of which he alleged had been obtained from him by cheating by one Chutterbhuj. As however he had taken no action against Chutterbhuj in either a Civil or Criminal Court to prove that the transaction was a fraudulent one and as he admitted that he had given the half notes to Chutterbhuj voluntarily, payment of his claim was refused. He then brought an action against Government in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Karachi, for the value of the half notes which was defended under the advice of the Hon'ble Advocate General, Bombay. The case has since been decided against the claimant.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

66. The following is the detail of silver remittances:—

Through Circle Offices—

	R
Allahabad to Calcutta	59,37,000 (R9,37,000—uncurrent coin).
Madras to do.	100,00,000
Bombay to do.	25,00,000
Lahore to Allahabad	25,00,000
Madras to Bombay	25,00,000
Karachi to do.	12,000
Bombay to Karachi	1,20,000
Lahore to do.	30,00,000
Bombay to Rangoon	25,00,000
Calicut to do.	25,00,000

Through Agencies—

Allahabad to Calcutta	67,55,300 (R8,21,300—uncurrent coin).
Lahore to do.	30,65,320 (R5,65,320—uncurrent coin).
Madras to do.	40,00,000
Calcutta to Allahabad	2,00,000
Lahore to do.	16,00,000
Calcutta to Lahore	62,000
Lahore to Bombay	13,49,140 (shroff marked and uncurrent coin).
Madras to Calicut	5,00,000

Treasury Remittances—

			To + From—	
India	−7 lakhs.		N.-W. P.	+30 lakhs.
C. P.	+36 „		Punjab	−1 „
Burma	*Nil.*		Madras	−11 „
Assam	+15 „		Bombay	−30
Bengal	−42 „			

As the earnings of three important railways, *viz.*, the Oudh and Rohilkhund, the Bengal North Western, and the Indian Midland Railways, are paid into the North-Western Provinces treasuries, and as the revenue collected in those provinces ordinarily exceeds the expenditure disbursed within them, there has been for some years past a large accumulation of silver coin there. As mentioned in paragraph 66 of last year's report, silver coin has also been gravitating to the Madras Presidency for sometime past. During the first half of the year under review remittances of silver were therefore regulated mainly with the object of dispersing these accumulations of silver in the North-Western Provinces and the Madras Presidency. Thus R127 lakhs and 175 lakhs, of which 25 lakhs were sent through Bombay were remitted from the two Provinces respectively to Calcutta where the financing of the excellent jute crop of Bengal created an exceptionally heavy demand for coin.

The ordinary course of silver remittances was, however, entirely changed during the second half of the year in consequence of the famine. Owing to the serious falling off in Land Revenue and the large famine expenditure on famine relief in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, it became necessary to send heavy remittances to them, 43 lakhs having been remitted through the Currency Department and 30 lakhs through the treasury to the North-Western Provinces and 36 lakhs to the Central Provinces through the treasury. The exports of rice from Burma were exceptionally heavy during the year and it became necessary to remit 50 lakhs in coin to Rangoon of which 25 were sent from Bombay and 25 lakhs from Calicut.

DISTRIBUTION AND ABSORPTION OF SILVER.

67. The absorption of whole rupees during the year, as compared with the previous year, is shown below :—

In lakhs of Rupees.

	1896-97.					1897-98.				
	April to June.	July to Sept	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency . . .	22,70	22,85	22,37	19,85	22,70	17,07	10,78	18,03	15,20	17,07
Treasury . . .	8,80	7,87	6,58	4,75	8,80	7,87	7,10	5,14	3,43	7,87
TOTAL .	31,50	30,72	28,95	24,60	31,50	25,84	20,88	24,07	18,72	25,84
Closing Balance—										
Currency . . .	22,85	22,37	19,85	17,07	17,07	10,78	18,03	15,20	13,75	13,75
Treasury . . .	7,87	6,58	4,75	7,87	7,87	7,10	5,14	3,43	5,04	5,04
TOTAL .	30,72	28,95	24,60	25,84	25,84	20,88	24,07	18,72	18,79	18,79
Net Difference + or —	+78	+1,77	+4,35	—1,24	+5,66	—1,04	+2,81	+5,35	—67	+6,45
Deduct—Remittances to Mint for recoinage .	...	—1	—2	—23	—26	—1	—0	—45	—9	—64
Net absorption +, or return from circulation . .	+78	+1,76	+4,33	—1,47	+5,40	—1,05	+2,72	+4,90	—76	+5,81
Net receipts into (+) or payments from (—) treasuries . .	—1,33	—7,45	—3,08	+5,83	—6,03	—1,96	—1,07	—4,91	+6,21	—2,63

68. The following statement shows the distribution of the absorption shewn above by circles and provinces :—

In lakhs of Rupees.

Circle or Province.	1895-96.					1896-97.				
	April to June.	July to Sep	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total
Calcutta	—69	+2,15	+1,98	—1,67	+1,77	—1,67	+3,65	+1,92	—83	+3,07
Allahabad	—68	+31	—25	—12	—74	—16	—14	+79	—40	+9
Lahore	+1,61	—20	+59	—42	+1,58	...	—62	+48	—1,06	—1,20
Bombay	+69	+2	+1,09	+85	+3,55	+23	—3	+98	+40	+1,58
Madras	+60	+3	—26	—1,03	—1,26	+41	+37	+2	—1,25	—45
Burma . .		—51	—18	+1,69	+38	—30		+28	+2,04	+42
Assam . .	+8	+10	+2	—6	+14	+9		+8	—10	+7
Central Provinces	—21	—14	+44	—11	—2	—25		+35	+44	+49
Total .	+78	+1,76	+4,33	—1,47	+5,40	—1,15	+3,72	+4,99	—76	+5,81

Owing to a general failure of crops and the plague in Bombay, the net exports during the year fell short of those of the previous year by more than 12 crores. There was however a small increase in the net absorption of rupees in consequence of the famine as it involved a large outlay on the part of the State and also because the general rise in prices necessitated an increase in the circulating medium of exchange.

During the first quarter of the year, there appears to have been a large decrease in the demand for coin as 105 lakhs worth of coin came back from circulation while in the corresponding period of the previous year 78 lakhs passed into circulation. This was apparently due partly to the large falling off in the net exports and partly to the issues in the previous year having been exceptionally heavy in the Punjab in consequence of the Chitral Expedition.

During the second quarter, there was a heavy demand for coin in Bengal in consequence of the excellent jute crops. The famine commenced in the third quarter and created a demand for coin in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces which was partly counterbalanced by a falling off in the demand in Bombay and the Central Provinces in consequence of smaller exports of cotton. The most notable feature of the fourth quarter was a large demand for coin in Burma created by the heavy exports of rice from there.

69. The following statement compares the distribution of silver at the end of 1896-97 with that at the end of the two previous years :—

In lakhs of Rupees.

	1st April 1895.		1st April 1896.			1st April 1897.			Percentage.		
India Treasuries . .	22	34	50	11	48	59	10	31	50	1'28	2'58
Central Provinces . .	53	38	91	19	34	53	...	30	30	2'80	2'63
Burma	1,15	98	2,13	1,52	1,03	2,55	1,03	03	1,86	6'70	0'8.
Assam	23	33	56	22	26	48	27	19	46	8'78	1'82
Bengal (including R Treasury and Calcutta).	4,04	1,55	5,59	3,54	1,25	4,79	2,43	1,17	3,60	17'75	18'54
North Western Prov	4,04	1,54	5,58	2,12	1,25	3,37	1,30	1,12	2,48	17'71	13'05
Punjab . .	2,09	82	3,81	2,72	74	3,46	2,08	03	2,11	12'10	13'49
Madras . .	3,70	1,37	5,07	4,22	1,27	5,	3,71	14	3,8	10'09	21'25
Bombay . .	5,80	1,49	7,29	3,33	1,25	4,	1,88	1,19	3,04	23'14	17'73
Total .	22,70	8,80	31,50	17,97	7,87	25,84	13,75	5'14	19,89	100'00	100'00

The statement shows that there is an accumulation in Madras and the Punjab; the surplus in the Punjab has already been removed to Kurrachee

and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Several remittances have also been sent from Madras, but there is still an accumulation there, a portion of which is likely to be dispersed by the outlay on Famine Relief works, but remittances will still have to be made to other provinces to reduce the circulation in the province to its proper level.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

70. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96 have been as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	£		£
Receipts from the Public in payment of Government dues	14,69,48,715	17,28,96,790	15,67,67,880
Receipts from the Public in exchange for silver	3,37,97,101	3,47,69,697	2,89,27,880
Receipts from the Public for other notes	28,65,120	35,48,830	35,22,150
TOTAL RECEIPTS	18,36,10,936	21,12,15,317	18,92,17,910
Issues to the Public in payment of Government dues	6,34,63,665	6,62 54,559	7,22,62,065
Issues to the Public in exchange for silver	3,83,79,781	4,60,39,443	4,73,62,045
Issues to the Public for other notes	28,65,120	35,48,830	35,22,150
TOTAL ISSUES	10,47,08,566	11,58,42,832	12,31,46,260

There has been a decrease in the receipts and an increase in the issues of notes at treasuries. That in receipts under the head Payment of Government dues, was a consequence no doubt of the smaller active circulation. The decrease in the issues of coin in exchange for notes, is probably due to the lower treasury coin balances prevalent during the year and the consequent restriction of encashment of notes for the public.

71. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees):—

	94-95.	1895-96.	1896-
Government of India	361	434	301
Central Provinces	59	78	66
Burma	66	61	65
Assam	78	87	90
Bengal	562	620	654
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	278	334	284
Punjab	479	520	533
Madras	510	544	532
Bombay	482	582	586
Hyderabad	7	10	11
TOTAL	2,882	3,270	3,122

There was, on the whole, a decrease, but the figures of the various provinces show fluctuations which cannot be explained.

72. The following statement gives details regarding the encashment of notes by Treasuries:—

	1894-95.	895-96.	1896-97.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	188	187	186
Where notes were ordinary but not always cashed . .	38	40	41
Where notes were not usually cashed	18	17	16
TOTAL .	244	244	243

This return, as at present prepared, is hardly a trustworthy guide to the general condition of affairs in regard to the encashment of notes. From the statement in para. 70 above it will be seen that this encashment was undoubtedly restricted which means that, in consequence of their low balances, treasuries were obliged to be stricter that usual in the encashment of notes during, at all events, a portion of the year, and the table here given should bring out the same result. Steps will be taken to ensure this return containing more accurate information in future.

73. Statement V shows the proportion of Treasury and Bank balances which in each Province were held in the form of Currency Notes.

Including Reserve Treasuries the percentage of balances held in notes was:—

	1895.	1896.
Calcutta Circle	34 per cent.	56 per cent.
Bombay ,, ...	28 ,,	45 ,,
Madras ,, ...	29 ,,	43 ,,

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be:—

	1895. Balance in		1896. Balance in		Percentage Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1895.	1896.
	In thousands of rupees.				Per cent.	Per cent.
Calcutta Circle . . .	50,82	1,78,64	35,22	1,11,67	22	31
Bombay ,, . . .	17,47	78,41	14,96	62,46	18	
Madras ,, . . .	22,22	1,12,96	14,20	79,28	16	

This result, an increase in the balance of notes held as compared with coin, might have been expected from the low coin balances which are known to have existed during the year and which were remarked upon above.

RECEITPS AND EXPENDITURE.

74. The figures of receipts and expenditure given in Statement III are only approximate as the accounts for 1896-97 are not yet closed. There was no difference between the actual receipts in 1895-96 and the approximate figures given in last year's report, but the expenditure was more by R407-12-8 than the approximate figures. Details of the differences are given in the foot-note to Statement III. The charges for 1896-97 were more than in the previous year by R1,66,000 due almost entirely to an increase in the charges for note forms and the cost of remittances.

No.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in

Date.	Calcutta. Value of Notes in circulation.	Calcutta. Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Allahabad. Value of Notes in circulation.	Allahabad. Monthly increase + or decrease —.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1896	10,03,93,005	.....	1,02,61,260	.....
April ,,	10,84,30,805	—9,56,140	96,47,870†	—6,13,390
May ,,	11,99,06,410	+1,14,09,545	98,10,000	+1,02,790
June ,,	11,55,18,080	—43,87,730	1,25,30,520	+27,28,860
July ,,	12,60,16,550*	+1,04,97,870	1,27,54,000	+2,14,480
August ,,	11,20,80,255	—1,33,36,295	1,24,52,270	—3,01,730
September ,,	10,33,52,485	—93,27,770	1,14,19,545	—10,32,725
October ,,	10,87,14,770	+53,62,285	1,09,28,255	—4,91,290
November ,,	10,87,40,515	+25,745	1,06,00,020	—2,61,635
December ,,	11,27,84,145	+40,43,630	1,13,31,110	+6,64,490
January 1897	10,43,30,890	—84 47,255	1,26,42,400	+13,11,350
February ,,	10,11,42,640†	—31,94,250	1,34,07,895	+7,05,435
March ,,	10,11,56,760	+14,120	1,56,00,300*	+21,92,405
Total	1,32,27,80,005		14,32,00,505	.....
				Average for each
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,405	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,01,730	.....
1866-67	2,83,01,438	.....	25,93,184	.....
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....
1868-69	3,00,45,043	.....	33,74,180	.....
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....
1870-71	3,50,03,302	.....	41,34,122	.....
1871-72	4,30,33,499	.....	36,00,324	.....
1872-73	4,58,04,052	.....	52,18,200	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,890	.....
1874-75	4,81,38,019	.....	62,57,004	.....
1875-76	4,93,01,846	.....	60,07,957	.....
1876-77	4,00[illegible],264	.....	72,07,479	.....
1877-78	6,1[illegible],010	.....	54,05,639	.....
1878-79	6,16,85,500	.....	63,73,827	
1879-80	6,20,55,985	.....	47,91,777	
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	
1881-82	6,42,82,870	.....	72,16,158	
1882-83	7,15,04,105		84,15,813	
1883-84	6,12,03,002		60,21,020	
1884-85	6,57,43,221		75,00,040	
1885-86	6,06,33,013		60,15,080	
1886-87	5,72,30[illegible],75	.....	77,81,407	
1887-88	6,21,1[illegible],51	.....	88,30,374	
1888-89	6,06,27[illegible],2	.....	84,00,225	
1889-90	6,85,52[illegible],4	.....	79,20,001	
1890-91	8,72,[illegible],00	.....	95,37,520	
1891-92	9,[illegible],07	.....	1,23,50,720	
1892-93	10,4[illegible],89	.....	1,25,[illegible],054	
1893-94	11,51[illegible],001	.....	1,20,[illegible],402	
1894-95	13,[illegible],020	.....	1,31,70,290	
1895-96	12,[illegible],100	.....	1,15,80,254	
1896-97	11,02,32,247	.....	1,19,33,380	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96	—1,[illegible],77,953	.....	+3,53,128	
Percentage on average circulation, 1895-96	—9·350	.....	+3·40	

Date.	Madras. Value of Notes in circulation.	Madras. Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Calicut. Value of Notes in circulation.	Calicut. Monthly increase or decrease —.
		.....	10,88,420	..
March 1896		—6,93,745	10,27,995	—60,425
April ,,		—3,30,200	19,85,060	+57,065
May ,,	3,4[illegible]	+76,855	27,74,105	+7,89,445
June ,,	3,[illegible],830	—20,42,825	26,[illegible],080	—49,025
July ,,	3[illegible],[illegible],000	—10,70,040	20,94,710	+30,630
August ,,	2[illegible],[illegible],000	—31,21,300	20,67,[illegible]75*	+[illegible]965
September ,,	2,79,[illegible],325†	—6,18,505	19,82,580	—0,85,095
October ,,	2,70,43,580	+5,06,255	15,[illegible],365	—3,87,215
November ,,	3[illegible],[illegible],895	+25,90,315	15,31,590	—63,775
December ,,	2,90,[illegible],705	—2,47,190	13,22,220†	—2,09,370
January 1897	2,80,94,880	—10,06,825	13,43,600	+21,380
February ,,	2,73,[illegible],435	—7,[illegible],435	13,[illegible],015	+19,415
March ,,				
Total	30,53,3[illegible],75	.....	2,37,84,795	.....
				Average for each
1862-63	41,35,714	.....	.....	.. ..
1863-64	66,[illegible],000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	61,81,[illegible]1	.....	01,75[illegible]	....
1865-66	93,67,003	..	4,21,[illegible]00	.....
1866-67	67,07,750	.. ..	5,54,549	.....
1867-68	62,19,338	.. ..	5,56,109	.....
1868-69	71,21,806	.....	8,10,466	
1869-70	7[illegible],46,[illegible]67	.....	7,79,240	
1870-71	87,56,321	.. ..	8,63,419	
1871-7[illegible]	1,10,03,042	.. ..	11,06,533	
1872-73	1,07,03,410		18,10,467	
1873-74	1,22,14,342		22,08,618	
1874-75	90,92,176		21,48,859	
1875-76	1,28,83,331		25,38,708	
1876-77	1,30,59,999		20,80,198	
1877-78	1,07,54,[illegible]3[illegible]		21,89,267	
1878-79	1,52,45,985		17,60,917	
1879-80	1,29,02,038		18,00,536	
1880-81	1,35,20,580		14[illegible],377	
1881-82	1,34,77,339		15,35,584	
1882-83	1,34,72,861		13,00,536	
1883-84	1,30,21,985		10,43,825	
1884-85	1,33,48,074		12,50,258	
1885-86	1,40,74,261		12,1[illegible],001	
1886-87	1,60,46,[illegible]2		13,28,140	
1887-88	1,80,20,40[illegible]		11,40,155	
1888-[illegible]	1,82,82,918		11,23,509	
1889-90	1,66,74,433		13,46,789	
1890-91	2,40,90,137		20,30,407	
1891-92	2,76,70,245		22,75,300	
1892-93	2,83,90,304		11,60,680	
1893-94	[illegible]3,55,615		15,51,026	
1894-95	3,52,54,269		12,70,495	
1895-96	3,54,39,810		18,84,690	
1896-97	3,04,44,598		10,81,983	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1896-97 as compared with 1895-96	—49,95,212		+97,293	
Percentage on average circulation, 1895-96	—14·004		+5·102	

* Highest.

ation throughout India during 1896-97 and previous years.

LAHORE.		BOMBAY.		KARACHI.	
e of Notes in irculation.	Monthly increase or decrease—.	alue of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1,50,36,335	.....	7,39,70,875		71,95,730	.....
1,75,85,230	+ 16,48,895	7,20,61,300	−19,09,575	85,20,125	+ 13,24,395
1,88,91,410	+ 13,06,180	7,08,78,475	−11,82,825	83,78,480	−1,41,645
1,92,68,895	+ 3,77,485	7,93,23,920	+ 84,45,445	82,29,520	−1,48,960
2,10,98,835	+ 18,29,940	8,80,86,730	+ 87,62,810	82,12,065†	−17,455
2,16,94,830*	+ 5,95,995	8,71,50,530	−9,36,200	94,23,400*	+ 12,11,335
1,71,32,390	−45,62,440	9,05,73,825*	+ 34,23,295	91,92,450	−2,30,950
1,64,10,650	−7,21,740	7,03,17,090	−2,02,56,735	91,11,475	−80,975
1,52,56,630†	−11,54,020	6,70,25,905	−32,91,185	90,62,120	−49,355
1,58,86,715	+ 6,30,085	6,77,62,495	+ 7,36,590	85,09,960	−5,52,160
1,85,75,755	+ 26,89,040	6,24,40,610	−53,21,885	83,08,450	−2,01,510
1,70,79,135	−8,96,620	5,92,69,545†	−31,71,065	86,39,185	+ 3,30,735
1,80,18,945	+ 3,39 810	5,92,93,360	+ 28,815	94,06,570	+ 7,67,385
21,74,69,420		87,41,88,785		10,49,93,800	.....
m 1862-63.					
		1,58,28,571			
		2,07,25,000			
7,81,033		3,26,00,958			
20,51,182		3,50,64,905		9,08,721	
25,00,558		4,80,41,935		10,13,765	
24,05,652		4,05,18,959	.....	15,90,835	
25,81,546		4,59,48,070	.....	19,67,010	
22,52,807		4,92,03,254	.....	24,73,060	
20,74,301		4,43,51,094		22,59,591	
52,34,025		4,77,30,435		22,33,014	
47,50,828		5,03,13,434		20,30,310	
47,77,161		3,56,37,322		21,97,823	
53,43,460		3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	
60,21,276		3,33,6 ,831	.....	17,87,612	
62,40,332		3,54,10 793	.....	18,40,533	
54,70,648		3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,690	
48 60,418		3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,695	
05,44,450		3,05,20,370	.....	20,72,268	
92,04,536	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	
81,52,364		2,09,68,543	.....	33,30,384	
75,45,178		4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	
70,60,764		3,90,17,504	.....	29,98,733	
72,90,231		4,44,12,529	.....	30,80,570	
77,25,230		4,99,05,200	.....	46,00,707	
83,09,017		4,20,10,249	.....	49,99,546	
91,59,344		5,17,01,125	.....	47,59,004	
85,30,250		5,41,97,003	.....	40,15,679	
85,13,522		5,21,51,834	.....	41,25,155	
,20,40,140		8,34,53,203	.....	49,44,846	
,34,17,439		8,00,04,133		7,60,748	
,59,33,166		9,03,49,803		82,27,352	
,46,94,051		9,98,02 185	.....	68,76,	
,67,15,300		10,12,75,028	.....	68,05,61	
,67,67,316		9,23,14,090	.....	85,15,256	
,81,24,951		7,28,40,095	.....	87,49,483	
13,87,035		1,94,65,031	.....	+ 20,34,227	
		−21		+ 00292	

RANGOON.		TOTAL.	
f Notes in rculation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase or decrease—.
48,00,620	.....	25,04,09,990	.....
59,35,775	[illegible]	1,86,160	−2,20,830
42,82,005†	−16, ,170	26,88,68,500	+ 90,82,340
53,74,835	+ 10, 2,230	27,78,41,130	+ 89,72,630
52,37,350	−1,37,485	24,58,00,440*	+ 1,80,58,310
54,59,295	+ 2,21,945	28,24,17,480	−1,33,81,000
60,13,825*	+ 5,54,530	26,80,23,085	−1,33,94,395
62,04,425	−6,19,400	25,28,11,570	−1 81,11,515
53,33,820	−9,00,605	24,53,29,555	−54,82,015
45,14,155	−8,19,665	25,25,50,065	+ 72,20,510
50,40,570	+ 5,35,415	24,26,97,660	−98,01,405
62,	+ 11,58,380	23,57,84,830†	−68,82,830
53,20,435	−8,78,515	23,75,33,070	+ 17,48,240
6,50,33,04		3,11,77,21,545	.....
om 1862-63.			
		4,41,94,385	
		5,23,25,000	
		6,88,20,110	
		7,77,57,683	
		8,98,03,179	
		9,28,50,848	
		10,14,55,337	
		10,66,90,777	
		9,81,32,240	
		11,41,57,442	
		12,80,40,267	
		11,14,52,907	
		10,07,04,071	
		11,35,20,021	
		11,04,06,538	
		13,24,02,472	
		13,19,05,084	
		12,79,83,023	
		13,00,20,354	
		13,50,46,242	
		15,18,07,113	
		13,38,60,257	
		14,54,07,275	
		14,71,02,032	
		14,20,10,050	
		16,16,23,200	
		16,43,10,388	
		16,15,14,963	
		22,88,02,275	
		25,43,62,371	
		27,03,05,630	
		28,20,15,237	
		31,11,11,806	
		29,38,20,201	
		25,08,50,098	
		−3,30,00,103	
		−11 27	
10,03,295			
20,55,743			
29,31,184			
33,03,174			
58,22,866			
36,73,487			
27,23,737			
40,62,204			
58,01,818			
95,51,741			
54,50,077			
48,65,788			
64 08,711			
54,04,420			
−10,04,291			
−15'453			

† Lowest.

No.

Statement of Notes issued, received

Circle.	Nature of Work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		5(
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	118,383	5,91,915	3,411,121	3,41,11,210	146,772	29,35,440	147,373
Allahabad	,,	13,130	65,650	81,274	8,12,740	36,829	7,36,580	27,348
Lahore	,,	48,510	2,42,550	133,721	13,37,210	97,809	19,56,180	57,923
Bombay	,,	6,39,322	31,96,610	1,422,999	1,42,29,990	163,474	32,69,480	105,151
Karachi	,,	2,709	13,545	118,441	11,84,410	28,532	5,70,640	13,328
Madras	,,	196,301	9,81,805	634,031	63,40,310	112,835	22,56,700	61,963
Calicut	,,	21,868	1,09,340	13,108	1,31,080	4,280	85,720	4,223
Rangoon	,,	28,403	1,42,315	244,757	24,47,570	54,940	10,98,800	26,708
Total	...	1,068,740	53,43,720	6,059,452	6,05,94,520	645,477	1,29,09,540	443,419
Percentage on Total Issues		10·51	...	59·6	...	6·35	...	4·4
		...	·44	...	4·93	...	1·05	...
Calcutta	Notes received.	118,961	5,94,805	3,311,884	3,31,18,840	151,407	30,28,140	149,136
Allahabad	,,	12,004	60,020	79,734	7,97,340	37,087	7,41,740	26,805
Lahore	,,	47,011	2,35,055	127,992	12,79,920	95,075	19,15,500	60,840
Bombay	,,	670,438	33,52,190	1,454,936	1,45,49,200	167,475	33,49,500	115,309
Karachi	,,	2,484	12,420	107,886	10,78,860	26,502	5,31,240	15,817
Madras	,,	192,029	9,60,145	637,900	63,76,000	115,783	23,15,660	65,796
Calicut	,,	12,569	62,845	12,034	1,20,340	4,332	80,040	4,388
Rangoon	,,	28,125	1,40,025	241,018	24,10,180	54,012	10,92,240	24,856
Total	...	1,083,621	54,18,105	5,973,074	5,97,30,740	653,933	1,30,58,660	462,548
Percentage on Total Receipts		10·67	...	58·77	...	6·5	...	4·5
		...	·43	...	4·8	...	1·05	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	94,583	4,72,915	2,612,669	2,61,26,690	112,342	22,46,840	115,433
Allahabad	,,	11,220	56,130	74,340	7,43,200	35,720	7,14,520	26,105
Lahore	,,	34,423	1,72,115	108,508	10,85,080	72,492	14,49,240	53,538
Bombay	,,	334,028	16,70,140	695,833	69,58,330	98,428	19,68,560	115,035
Karachi	,,	2,390	11,950	105,932	10,59,320	21,235	4,24,700	13,796
Madras	,,	196,907	9,84,535	649,089	64,96,890	122,785	24,55,700	66,705
Calicut	,,	12,644	63,220	11,558	1,18,580	4,361	87,220	4,411
Rangoon	,,	27,840	1,39,205	239,329	23,93,290	54,743	10,94,800	24,964
Total	,,	714,045	35,70,210	4,498,144	4,49,81,440	522,082	1,04,41,640	422,985
Percentage on Total Cancellations		8·9	...	56·05	...	6·51	...	5·27
		...	·42	...	5·35	...	1·24	...
Percentage of Total Cancellations of Receipts		65·8	..	75·3	...	79·96	...	91·32

Abstract of all Circle

Year.	Notes Issued.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	238,701	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,200	4,53,00,110
1865-66	966,150	10,10,14,950
1866-67	1,568,588	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	38,00,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	50,63,02,020
1871-72	4,645,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,00,525
1873-74	4,915,305	61,69,24,875
1874-75	5,145,052	68,25,78,700
1875-76	5,325,790	64,69,70,815
1876-77	5,772,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,950
1878-79	5,853,587	80,09,60,930
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,400
1881-82	6,060,875	71,08,22,015
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,63,755
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,020
1884-85	6,014,915	73,99,22,615
1885-86	6,010,519	76,10,25,730
1886-87	6,737,250	74,12,56,105
1887-88	7,233,082	83,20,40,600
1888-89	7,415,524	90,39,02,280
1889-90	7,413,571	93,41,95,080
1890-91	8,103,359	1,03,24,77,885
1891-92	8,610,643	97,47,43,040
1892-93	8,886,670	1,14,81,33,500
1893-94	8,544,109	1,03,97,04,180
1894-95	9,337,090	1,00,57,23,140
1895-96	10,291,419	1,17,17,93,440
1896-97	10,172,817	1,22,04,01,040

d cancelled during 1896-97.

ces.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		TOTAL.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
73,68,650	591,196	5,91,19,600	76,246	3,81,23,000	154,667	15,46,67,000	24,270	24,27,00,000	4,670,028	53,96,16,815
13,67,400	59,115	59,11,500	14,342	71,71,000	9,859	98,59,000	2,984	2,98,40,000	244,881	5,57,63,870
28,96,250	93,227	93,22,700	20,451	1,02,25,500	14,597	1,45,97,000	5,135	5,13,50,000	471,375	9,19,27,390
52,57,550	153,338	1,53,33,800	13,058	65,29,000	49,177	4,91,77,000	14,546	14,54,60,000	2,501,055	24,24,53,430
6,66,400	17,071	17,07,100	3,060	15,30,000	9,914	99,14,000	379	37,90,000	193,434	1,93,76,095
30,98,150	390,501	3,90,50,100	34,120	1,70,60,000	29,530	2,95,30,000	7,006	7,00,60,000	1,466,407	16,89,77,065
2,11,150	18,758	18,75,800	838	4,19,000	598	5,98,000	289	28,90,000	63,968	63,20,000
13,05,400	111,747	1,11,74,700	6,955	34,77,500	22,730	2,27,30,000	5,959	5,95,90,000	501,659	10,19,66,285
,21,70,950	1,434,953	14,34,95,300	169,070	8,45,35,000	291,072	29,10,72,000	60,628	60,62,80,000	10,172,817	1,22,64,01,040
...	14·11	...	1·57	...	2·86	...	·6	...	100	...
1·81	...	11·7	...	6·9	...	23·73	...	49·44	...	100
74,56,800	592,687	5,92,68,700	79,541	3,97,70,500	160,413	16,04,13,000	24,476	24,47,60,000	4,588,505	54,84,10,785
13,40,250	55,674	55,67,400	12,467	62,33,500	9,931	99,31,000	2,506	2,50,60,000	236,208	4,97,31,250
30,42,000	88,444	88,44,400	19,366	96,83,000	14,564	1,45,64,000	5,032	5,03,20,000	458,925	8,98,81,925
57,05,450	158,891	1,58,89,100	13,451	67,25,500	54,999	5,49,99,000	15,384	15,38,40,000	2,650,873	25,84,70,000
7,90,850	18,629	18,62,900	3,063	15,31,500	8,779	87,79,000	268	26,80,000	183,488	1,72,66,770
32,30,800	413,810	4,13,81,000	34,859	1,74,29,500	29,940	2,99,46,000	7,595	7,59,50,000	1,497,418	17,76,48,105
2,19,400	18,736	18,73,600	866	4,33,000	632	6,32,000	349	34,90,000	53,966	69,17,825
12,42,800	108,885	1,08,88,500	6,917	34,58,500	22,694	2,26,94,000	5,961	5,96,10,000	493,068	10,15,37,355
,31,47,400	1,455,756	14,55,75,600	170,530	8,52,65,000	301,058	30,19,58,000	61,571	61,57,10,000	1,01,62,391	1,24,98,63,505
...	14·32	...	1·67	...	2·97	...	·6	...	100	...
1·85	...	11·65	...	6·82	...	24·2	...	49·2	...	100
57,71,650	520,446	5,20,44,600	71,539	3,57,69,500	140,133	14,01,33,000	3,087	3,08,70,000	3,679,232	29,43,35,195
13,05,250	55,274	55,27,400	12,287	61,43,500	9,146	91,46,000	815	81,50,000	224,905	3,17,86,060
20,76,900	84,419	84,41,900	18,857	94,28,500	14,057	1,40,57,000	1,462	1,46,20,000	387,726	5,19,30,735
57,51,750	156,932	1,56,93,200	13,203	66,01,500	55,108	5,51,08,000	8,033	8,03,30,000	1,477,560	18,31,11,480
6,89,800	17,509	17,50,900	3,081	15,40,500	7,699	76,99,000	268	26,80,000	171,910	1,58,56,170
34,85,150	425,341	4,25,34,100	37,920	1,89,60,000	31,943	3,19,43,000	4,951	4,95,10,000	1,534,239	15,03,69,375
2,20,550	17,622	17,62,200	826	4,13,000	637	6,37,000	350	35,00,000	52,709	68,61,770
12,48,200	108,941	1,08,94,100	6,933	34,66,500	22,739	2,27,39,000	5,850	5,85,00,000	490,340	10,04,75,155
3,11,49,250	1,395,484	13,95,48,400	164,706	8,23,53,000	281,462	28,14,62,000	25,716	25,71,60,000	8,024,621	84,06,65,940
..	17·39	...	2·05	...	3·51	...	·32	...	100	...
2·52	...	16·59	...	9·29	...	33·49	...	30·6	...	100
...	95·85	...	96·58	...	93·21	...	41·76	...	78·96	...

om 1861-62 to 1896-97.

Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	..	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,00,900	214,200	3,13,00,000
854,111	9,98,39,150	380,174	3,00,71,620
1,017,381	25,30,97,220	831,031	7,50,05,040
2,124,319	30,72,04,270	998,079	10,85,20,500
2,940,353	44,00,00,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,000
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,000,791	[illegible]
3,728,072	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,70,50,050
3,813,801	60,48,10,940	1,504,510	23,04,00,160
4,194,120	59,06,88,825	2,150,030	25,00,25,500
4,620,018	62,04,55,000	2,505,530	25,20,40,500
4,762,530	63,60,57,570	3,004,003	28,68,05,125
5,260,541	62,17,81,055	3,500,585	29,62,50,840
5,702,040	77,87,20,475	3,001,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,07,735	4,300,555	45,50,70,735
6,036,055	90,75,10,020	4,115,011	42,84,10,310
6,067,688	80,70,23,205	3,880,150	35,31,40,030
6,625,315	84,04,84,300	4,172,534	38,01,13,350
5,904,017	71,00,07,175	3,855,555	37,05,01,280
6,164,317	73,06,24,485	4,341,057	43,60,02,315
6,760,757	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,04,58,875
6,092,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,245
6,531,341	76,55,44,405	4,750,450	42,70,23,405
6,057,351	74,47,00,040	4,850,426	42,80,60,503
6,873,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,405	40,00,32,230
7,305,303	91,17,00,030	5,121,253	48,37,00,508
7,330,092	93,37,97,425	5,203,114	48,16,01,600
8,360,406	93,35,27,000	5,400,509	51,83,12,075
8,314,479	90,00,37,740	5,714,482	61,02,58,510
8,42[illegible],058	1,12,38,71,880	6,040,073	75,02,[illegible]125
8,708,870	99,92,90,205	6,850,184	74,58,32,400
8,501,854	1,00,23,30,925	6,523,330	77,10,82,250
9,028,035	1,21,74,23,785	7,303,750	80,83,01,400
10,102,391	1,24,98,63,595	8,024,621	84,06,65,940

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1896-97.

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.									
1896-97—Interest realized on Government Securities	12,77,028 0 0	1,21,814 0 0	1,92,630 0 0	7,48,338 0 0	1,03,686 0 0	3,41,563 0 0	16,694 0 0	54,072 0 0	28,55,825 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.									
Miscellaneous	1,480 6 0	96 4 6	133 12 0	230 12 4	241 14 2	785 4 0	.....	.....	2,888 5 9
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	3,280 0 0	295 0 0	1,087 8 0	1,105 0 0	30 0 0	5,805 0 0	295 0 0	235 0 0	12,132 8 0
	12,81,708 6 0	1,22,205 4 6	1,93,851 4 0	7,49,673 12 4	1,03,957 14 2	3,48,153 4 0	16,989 0 0	54,307 0 0	28,70,845 13 9
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Salaries (including Exchange Compensation Allowance)	18,381 9 5	.....	4,790 11 4	15,803 15 7	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	41,356 4 4
Establishment	77,809 10 0	10,183 10 3	9,843 6 1	58,694 15 2	5,649 0 0	20,309 9 7	3,276 14 8	25,048 11 6	2,10,597 13 9
Compensation for dearness of Provisions	558 4 5	12 0 0	42 0 0	.....	.....	1,041 0 7	.....	1,646 2 7	612 4 5
Temporary Establishment	5,736 7 4	83 4 6	.....	720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,246 15 0
Charges for Remittance	.....	.....	.....	21 10 0	114 12 0	40,669 9 3	859 8 11	.....	41,665 8 2
Stationery	2,380 15 8	0 7 0	.....	811 13 2	31 7 7	783 10 1	26 14 4	.....	4,035 3 10
Printing Charges	1,810 15 0	751 13 6	466 0 1	1,118 4 3	91 5 3	291 6 0	.....	.....	4,535 12 1
Service Telegrams	153 5 6	11 15 0	28 12 0	107 10 0	56 2 0	122 2 0	51 2 0	146 3 0	677 3 6
Purchase of Service Stamps	1,107 3 0	430 0 0	456 6 0	972 10 0	345 12 6	400 15 0	120 0 0	154 11 6	4,047 10 0
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	3,822 15 6	.....	64 8 0	1,112 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 4 0
Cost of Note Forms	1,34,443 15 4	.....	.....	1,04,485 12 5	25,130 11 10	26,967 10 8	1,335 10 0	.....	2,91,484 12 3
One-third freight on Europe Stores	566 12 8	.....	.....	110 5 11	.....	59 5 3	.....	.....	736 7 10
Pensions and Gratuities	5,570 15 1	1,894 0 0	100 0 0	966 8 6	1,410 0 0	739 3 0	750 0 0	.....	11,710 10 7
Cost of Repairs, etc., to Currency Buildings	2,400 0 0	.....	789 10 3	857 0 5	.....	3,239 6 11	.....	.....	7,292 1 7
Cost of Chests, Bags, and Locks	45 15 9	.....	258 2 6	472 4 3	.....	16 10 10	.....	1,197 7 0	1,990 8 1
Contingencies	8,023 1 7	1,122 8 3	1,235 3 7	5,288 11 0	199 4 9	1,055 8 1	62 6 6	1,178 14 9	18,155 11 0
Travelling Allowances	647 14 0	.....	.....	425 13 4	76 7 6	1,103 9 0	.....	.....	2,253 11 10
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	692 9 3	88 12 6	.....	16 10 0	45 14 0	106 0 6	.....	46 0 0	965 14 3
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1896-97	2,64,285 0 0	14,558 7 0	18,084 11 10	1,91,686 13 0	34,359 13 5	95,979 10 9	7,703 8 5	29,418 2 4	6,56,364 12 6
PROFIT	10,17,422 13 0	1,07,646 13 6	1,75,766 8 2	5,57,986 15 4	69,597 0 0	2,52,173 9 3	9,285 7 7	24,888 13 8	22,14,481 1 3

ABSTRACTS.

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.									
1861-62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
1864-65	16,54,979 0 8	.....	.....	5,11,749 13 6	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....	.....	16,78,391 10 6
1865-66	16,78,391 10 6	49,857 6 0	31,454 2 0	8,11,858 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67,017 2 10	3,258 2 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
1866-67	16,62,849 10 11	41,754 0 0	31,557 0 0	7,43,599 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,705 11 4	4,400 0 0	.....	13,45,815 4 8
1867-68	13,45,815 4 8	45,017 9 4	28,944 4 9	5,92,455 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	.....	14,86,972 11 8
1868-69	14,86,972 11 8	45,017 9 7	28,944 4 9	6,73,293 8 10	23,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,693 12 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
1869-70	16,67,871 9 0	40,442 8 3	37,827 13 5	7,56,001 5 11	38,569 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	14,93,867 10 9
1870-71	14,93,867 10 9	47,310 9 8	35,133 4 11	6,73,701 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	.....	14,25,965 7 11
1871-72	14,25,965 7 11	62,757 2 7	40,636 1 1	5,93,695 4 7	27,785 4 0	1,49,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	23,92,227 6 4
1872-73	23,92,227 6 4	45,512 7 6	65,082 5 3	10,45,520 1 7	37,593 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.....	23,71,584 0 6
1873-74	23,71,584 0 6	46,523 10 0	88,368 10 6	7,50,230 12 9	40,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	40,866 10 3	.....	23,69,994 3 1
1874-75	23,69,994 3 1	1,56,711 4 0	1,01,370 14 0	6,77,993 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,779 0 0	.....	23,67,517 14 5
1875-76	23,67,517 14 5	84,036 0 0	1,10,593 7 3	6,57,503 6 6	30,340 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	.....	23,68,739 4 8
1876-77	23,68,739 4 8	1,13,629 0 0	1,28,291 10 9	7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	24,49,647 12 3
1877-78	24,49,647 12 3	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,751 10 0	6,52,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	.....	23,95,435 12 2
1878-79	23,95,435 12 2	1,12,729 0 0	1,11,007 10 9	6,52,369 0 4	47,607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	27,96,825 10 1
1879-80	27,96,825 10 1	94,621 11 0	1,31,198 12 3	7,72,750 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	.....	25,14,818 0 0
1880-81	25,14,818 0 0	88,487 2 0	1,03,873 0 0	6,96,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
1881-82	25,02,999 15 0	99,873 0 0	1,00,020 0 0	6,64,731 11 11	64,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,505 4 4
1882-83	25,02,505 4 4	89,304 0 0	1,55,632 3 6	6,82,531 3 0	54,736 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
1883-84	25,08,857 1 6	85,248 4 0	1,24,487 8 6	6,93,775 7 1	51,446 12 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,328 0 0	23,476 0 0	25,10,909 12 9
1884-85	25,10,909 12 9	1,11,111 10 0	1,58,363 0 0	7,65,691 1 9	55,027 9 6	2,43,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	.....	.....
	11,41,524 9 3	1,11,237 9 3	1,33,922 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

| | | |

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A	B	C	A.	B.	C.
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
India.					
Ajmere. Bhopal. Quetta. Sambhar.	Nowgong (Bundelkhand.)	Coorg. Indore.	4	1	2
Central Provinces.					
Balaghat. Betul. Bhandara. Bilaspur. Chanda. Chhindwara. Damoh. Jubbulpur. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Saugor. Wardha.	Hoshangabad. Nimar. Raipur. Sambulpur. Seoni.		13	5	0
Burma.					
Bassein. Henzadah. Kyoukphyoo. Kyoukse. Mandalay. Myaungmya. Maubin. Mergui. Pegu. Prome. Sandoway. Tavoy. Tharrawady. Toungboo. Thaton.	Bhamo. Katha. Kindat. Lashio Magwe. Meiktila. Minbu. Mogok. Monywa. Myingyan. Myitkina. Pokkoku. Sagaing. Shwebo. Taunggwi. Thayetmyo. Yemethin.		15	17	0
Assam.					
Garo Hills. Goalpara. Kamrup. Khasi Hills. Nowgong.	Cachar. Lakhimpur. Manipur. Naga Hills. Sibsagar.	Darrang. Sylhet.	5	5	2
Bengal.					
Backergunge. Balasur. Bankoora. Beerbhhoom. Bhagalpur. Bogra. Burdwan. Chittagong. Champarun. Cuttack. Dacca. Dinagepur. Durbhunga. Furreedpur. Gya. Hazaribagh. Hooghly. Howrah. Jessore. Julpaiguri. Khoolna. Lohardugga. Manbhoom. Malda. Midnapur. Monghyr. Mozufferpur. Murshedabad. Mymensing. Noakhali. Nuddea. Nya Doomka. Palamow. Patna. Pubna. Puri. Purneah. Rajshahye. Rungpur. Saran. Shahabad. Singhbhoom. Tipperah. 24-Pergunnahs.		Darjeeling.	44	0	1
N.-W. P. and Oudh.					
Agra. Aligarh. Azamgarh. Ballia. Bahraich. Banda. Bara-Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Budaun. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. Faizabad. Farukhabad. Fathpur. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae-Bareli. Rurki. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur Sultanpur. Unao.		Dehra Dun. Naini Tal.	44	0	2
Punjab.					
Amritsar. Bannu. Dera Ghazi Khan. Dera Ismail Khan. Ferozepur. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hazara. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullunder. Kangra. Kurram. Kohat. Montgomery Multan. Muzaffargarh. Rawalpindi. Shahpur. Sialkot. Simla. Umballa.	Karnal. Ludhiana. Peshawar. Rohtak.		26	4	0
Madras.					
Anuntapur. Chingleput. Coimbatore. Cuddapah. Kistna. Kurnool. Madura. Nellore. North Arcot. Salem. South Arcot. Tanjore. Travancore. Trichinopoly. Vizagapatam.	Bellary. Ganjam. Godavari. Malabar. South Canara Tinnevelly.	Bangalore. Nilgris.	15	6	2
Bombay.					
Aden. Ahmedabad. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Bijapur. Broach. Dharwar. Hyderabad (Sind.) Kaira. Kanara. Karachi. Kathiawar. Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Ratnagiri. Satara. Sholapur. Surat. Thanna.	Baroda. Kolaba. Sikarpur.	Cutch (Bhuj).	20	3	1
Hyderabad.		Akola. Amraoti. Basim. Baldana. Ellichpur. Wun.	0	0	6
		TOTAL	186	41	16
		TOTAL OF A. B. C.		243	

NO. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other balances on 31st December 1896.

	Denominations of Notes.									Total.		Percentages Notes.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Foreign Notes.	Notes.	Cash.	Total.	December 1896.	December 1895.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle	14,850	4,57,670	1,77,880	2,19,700	10,56,200	3,19,000	4,51,000	1,11,00,000	9,78,135	1,46,22,435	1,11,90,655	2,58,13,090	56	34
Allahabad	18,810	78,120	92,720	1,69,550	3,09,600	2,06,500	4,69,000	1,00,000	5,45,665	19,89,965	1,04,82,532	1,24,72,497	16	20
Lahore	43,740	78,680	1,16,020	1,43,250	2,83,400	2,38,500	2,61,000	11,70,000	1,94,415	25,29,005	52,90,371	78,19,376	32	41
Bombay	1,34,630	11,25,380	1,74,380	2,05,350	4,29,200	1,60,000	2,13,000	25,50,000	98,225	50,90,165	62,46,834	1,13,36,999	45	28
Nagpur	8,890	42,250	26,540	50,700	1,63,000	8,000	20,000	...	1,70,670	4,99,050	23,04,183	28,03,233	18	24
Karachi	3,920	1,07,800	43,360	51,300	1,69,200	1,40,000	3,88,000	...	52,025	9,61,605	7,97,319	17,58,924	55	59
Madras	20,355	70,020	41,580	58,350	7,95,800	1,67,500	1,30,000	40,40,000	1,34,875	54,64,480	80,98,733	1,35,63,213	43	29
Calicut	25,605	19,930	20,040	26,400	1,87,300	8,000	2,000	...	2,00,510	4,89,785	20,73,013	25,62,798	19	24
Central India	3,575	25,440	13,300	22,200	70,400	47,000	31,000	...	24,910	2,37,825	8,51,070	10,88,895	22	11
Burma	10,975	40,040	61,700	68,800	3,03,200	56,000	1,28,000	6,80,000	1,61,250	15,08,965	25,06,340	41,05,305	36	50
	2,85,350	20,51,330	7,15,520	10,15,600	37,66,300	13,56,500	20,02,000	1,96,40,000	25,60,680	3,33,93,280	4,99,31,050	8,33,24,330	40	32
Presidency Banks, Head Office.														
Bank of Bengal	10,865	7,57,230	53,360	1,00,650	4,65,100	7,51,500	32,22,000	50,00,000	18,09,775	1,30,70,480	9,50,812	1,40,21,292	93	92
,, Bombay	22,830	72,700	44,580	50,150	97,200	1,91,500	12,50,000	67,30,000	3,50,595	88,18,645	1,05,680	89,24,325	98	90
,, Madras	19,860	82,430	43,180	38,700	3,54,600	1,77,500	2,59,000	11,30,000	...	21,05,270	9,66,525	30,71,795	68	77
	53,555	9,12,450	1,41,120	1,89,500	9,16,900	11,20,500	47,31,000	1,37,60,000	21,60,370	2,39,94,395	20,23,017	2,60,17,412	92	93

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Circulation on 1st April 1896	11,07,92,590	1,09,09,025	1,76,16,370	7,55,89,625	86,12,780	3,64,59,335	21,64,610	49,27,715	26,70,72,050
Issues.									
Over the counter	39,92,76,455	3,06,93,870	3,71,10,810	20,06,15,430	1,08,51,095	11 47,71,480	63,20,090	10,13,76,285	90,10,15,515
At Agencies	1,49,000	3,00,000	1,10,59,500	6,22,000	...	...	...	5,90,000	1,27,20,500
In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Offices and Agencies	2,01,21,360	95,86,000	2,92,07,080	1,13,16,000	...	4.41,53,585	...	...	12,33,84,025
In Remittance Transactions — Between Circles	9,10,80,000	1,51,84,000	1,45,50,000	2,99,00,000	85,25,000	1,00,52,000	...	...	16,92,91,000
In purchase of securities	1,99,90,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,90,000
Total Issues	53,96,16,815	5,57,63,870	9,19,27,390	24,24,53,430	1,93,76,095	16,89,77,065	63,20,090	10,19,66,285	1,22,64,01,040
Total of Balance and Issues	65,04,09,405	6,66,72,895	10,95,43,760	31,80,43,055	2,79,88,875	20,54,36,400	84,84,700	10,68,94,000	1,49,34,73,090
Receipts.									
Over the counter	38,46,27,955	2,34,88,455	2,04,00,300	17,82,87,685	1,06,22,040	10,20,09,060	13,26,130	10,08,91,310	82,16,52,935
At Agencies	1,11,000	3,00,000	11,75,000	6,31,000	...	...	...	...	22,17,000
From other Currency Circles	2,20,78,930	2,06,93,935	2,89,16,010	1,67,28,890	66,44,730	1,61,62,405	55,91,695	6,45,535	11,74,62,130
In Remittance Transactions — Between Head Offices and Agencies	3,32,36,400	45,75,000	3,78,17,370	1,15,67,000	...	3,15,74,785	...	...	11,87,40,555
In Remittance Transactions — Between Circle	10,83,50,500	6,73,860	15,73,245	5,12,85,425	...	2,79,01,855	...	...	18,97,90,885
Total Receipts	54,84,10,785	4,97,31,250	8,98,81,925	25,84,70,000	1,72,66,770	17,76,48,105	69,17,825	10,15,36,845	1,24,98,63,505
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1897	10,19,98,620	1,69,41,645	1,96,61,835	5,95,73,055	1,07,22,105	2,77,88,295	15,66,875	53,57,155	24,36,09,585

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Balance on 1st April 1896	3,87,77,347 0	2,11,07,500	2,71,66,535	2,00,44,818	55,60,500	3,04,05,385	26,61,960	1,51,93,855	17,96,81,990 0
Receipts.									
Over counter	4,34,19,955 0	99,08,452	1,48,14,720	3,41,14,545	12,17,795	81,26,090	22,06,285	5,27,91,145	16,66,88,987 0
At Agencies	1,36,000 0	.....	1,06,38,500	6,10,000	.....	.....	.....	5,90,000	1,19,80,500 0
In Remittance transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	4,17,85,281 4	1,09,97,000	2,10,08,209	1,62,30,000	.....	5,48,52,925	.....	1,48,37,000	16,57,16,415 4
In Remittance transactions — Between Circles	3,45,87,620 0	1,35,30,000	5,62,000	1,11,11,140	31,20,000	.....	13,30,000	3,89,42,000	10,31,82,760 0
Total Receipts	11,99,28,856 4	2,95,35,452	4,70,23,429	6,20,77,685	43,37,795	6,29,79,015	35,36,285	10,71,60,145	44,75,68,662 4
Total of Balance and Receipts	15,87,06,203 4	5,07,03,042	7,50,89,964	8,17,22,503	99,07,295	10,34,74,400	62,88,245	12,23,59,000	62,72,50,652 4
Issues.									
Over the counter	7,83,81,780 0	1,17,50,787	43,20,725	4,43,63,740	36,79,940	67,53,435	7,02,765	5,23,37,560	20,22,90,732 0
At Agencies	98,000 0	50,000	7,54,000	6,25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,27,000 0
In Remittance transactions — Between Head Office and Agencies	4,59,54,281 4	1,10,86,000	3,05,18,400	1,64,37,000	.....	4,33,23,425	.....	1,48,37,000	16,18,82,205 4
In Remittance transactions — Between Circles	53,31,385 0	2,42,33,300	1,26,64,460	1,51,70,000	25,22,000	1,70,60,000	42,00,000	4,28,36,500	12,40,07,645 0
In purchase of Securities	9,945 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,945 10
Total Issues	12,98,25,391 14	4,71,20,087	4,82,06,684	7,09,15,740	61,02,040	6,71,82,860	49,02,765	11,00,11,060	48,97,17,527 14
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1897	2,88,80,811 6	1,35,82,955	2,68,23,280	1,31,06,763	37,14,355	3,56,91,540	13,85,480	1,23,47,940	13,75,33,124 6

	Remittance transactions with other Circles. Receipts. ₹	Remittance transactions with other Circles. Issues. ₹	Remittance transactions with Agencies. Receipts. ₹	Remittance transactions with Agencies. Issues. ₹
* Home notes (Statement VI)	18,97,70,855	16,02,61,000	11,87,40,855 0	12,33,54,025 0
Coin (Statement VII)	10,31,82,760	12,40,07,645	16,57,16,415 4	16,18,82,205 4
	29,29,73,615	29,32,98,645	28,44,80,970 4	28,52,66,230 4
Add—Foreign notes received and issued in Remittance	50,000	.....	85,260 0	.....
	29,30,23,645	29,32,98,645	28,52,66,230 4	28,52,66,230 4
Deduct—Amount paid at Allahabad but received in previous year	.....	2,75,000	.....	.....
	29,30,23,645	29,30,23,645	28,52,66,230 4	28,52,66,230 4

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
April	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,02	9,80	9,68	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,38	11,27	12,89	12,80	14,20	13,35	12,34	13,02	13,78	14,02	16,54	15,82	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76	25,92
May	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,10	10,04	10,38	8,78	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,00	11,06	10,76	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	13,24	13,54	14,17	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17	26,89
June	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,63	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,10	11,20	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,04	13,72	14,91	13,01	13,83	14,86	13,78	14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86	27,78
July	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54	14,56	14,50	14,26	15,48	18,05	16,49	18,19	27,04	28,46	27,05	31,20	32,43	29,59
August	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,20	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79	14,97	14,36	14,44	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,07	28,30	31,57	31,54	28,23
September	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,30	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55	14,30	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24	28,97	28,98	31,23	30,37	26,89
October	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49	13,61	15,71	14,53	17,78	16,74	16,67	25,66	25,99	28,94	28,94	31,81	29,98	25,68
November	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,99	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	15,76	15,64	14,68	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	39,62	32,35	28,39	24,53
December	5,21	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,98	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,25	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20	14,41	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	27,82	25,26
January	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,78	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	13,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,20	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41	14,10	17,08	17,28	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,12	24,27
February	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,08	10,82	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,57	14,97	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,44	12,26	14,53	14,56	14,07	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	25,99	23,58
March	5,35	7,43	6,91	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,46	13,01	14,51	12,76	14,58	14,17	13,88	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,40	30,41	30,70	25,94	23,73
Average	5,10	6,73	7,77	8,52	9,28	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,28	13,10	12,80	13,69	13,50	15,18	13,38	14,54	14,71	14,20	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,32	31,11	29,28	25,98
Net Imports of Silver	12,80	10,03	18,69	6,96	5,59	8,60	7,32	94	6,52	71	2,49	4,04	1,55	7,20	14,68	3,97	7,87	3,89	5,38	7,51	6,25	7,44	11,48	7,04	9,30	9,28	10,93	14,17	9,15	12,87	13,15	6,36	6,39	5,48
Net Amount borrowed in India	—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2,18	1,22	—1,10	—1,51	—4	3,43	2,92	—85	3,03	3,88	4,03	3,09	2,79	2,04	2,57	...	...	1,20	5,50	2,79	1,88	—1	—5	26	2,61	—1,17	—58	6,40
Currency Investment on 31st March	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,90	5,69	6,90	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99	5,99	5,99	5,98	6,00	7,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	10,21
Profits of Paper Currency Department	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21	22	20	21	21	21	21	21	24	29	27	28	29	22

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.*)

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
1885.									
nuary	6,21,30	1,07,29	82,78	4,84,29	31,11	1,46,70	8,81	15,30	14,96,98
bruary	5,03,74	81,79	80,89	4,79,62	34,67	1,63,30	8,16	11,20	14,53,37
rch	6,52,26	62,15	82,64	4,54,24	41,90	1,43,43	7,79	13,28	14,57,09
ril	5,68,00	50,98	75,89	3,97,84	40,74	1,34,75	7,92	19,60	13,01,78
y	5,62,02	52,50	75,46	4,53,85	42,60	1,44,29	8,56	15,11	13,53,79
ne	5,72,22	63,80	77,26	5,05,36	43,50	1,37,78	12,48	13,83	14,86,29
y	6,08,14	60,06	76,97	4,99,65	43,04	1,31,85	15,89	14,75	14,50,35
gust	6,03,43	51,92	73,07	4,97,73	46,29	1,23,38	15,09	25,49	14,36,40
otember	6,40,94	58,07	74,60	5,63,05	49,09	1,18,13	17,76	33,16	15,54,80
tober	6,43,13	59,32	74,33	5,45,01	48,89	1,30,42	14,73	54,91	15,71,34
vember	6,57,90	56,80	80,03	5,34,51	43,95	1,18,53	14,07	57,95	15,63,74
cember	6,05,12	60,70	79,54	5,24,76	46,94	1,38,45	9,88	54,29	15,19,68
1886.									
nuary	6,31,99	68,87	80,95	5,13,42	45,63	1,54,18	9,91	36,19	15,41,14
bruary	5,03,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,90	43,28	1,86,63	9,56	10,73	14,55,57
rch	5,89,59	65,68	78,43	4,34,93	52,75	1,70,51	9,00	15,72	14,17,21
ril	5,77,11	67,81	84,00	3,09,17	60,59	1,59,90	17,33	12,01	13,77,94
y	5,66,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	25,65	14,16,87
ne	5,38,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	51,80	1,45,35	12,08	27,15	13,78,06
y	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	54,01	1,31,73	15,79	27,48	14,26,44
gust	5,60,32	77,38	85,79	4,66,59	50,09	1,62,48	15,03	26,16	14,44,44
otember	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	26,54	14,30,40
tober	5,66,85	80,44	91,14	4,59,93	50,06	1,47,99	13,86	42,94	14,53,21
vember	5,69,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	50,05	14,07,82
cember	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	47,31	1,58,01	13,26	07,60	14,41,15
1887.									
nuary	5,87,95	80,71	80,67	3,96,66	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	37,15	14,09,84
bruary	5,89,76	79,55	78,80	3,88,92	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	31,99	14,07,44
rch	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	31,86	13,87,28
ril	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	37 76	1,62,70	10,59	33,07	14,01,65
y	5,77,38	50,85	88,80	4,13,89	40,68	1,64,88	12,99	34,94	13,99,32
ne	5,73,82	75,73	80,88	4,04,99	39,60	1,71,01	14,70	46,39	14,07,72
y	5,72,58	1,05,15	93,34	4,09,21	42,95	1,88,23	19,53	56,59	15,47,58
gust	5,67,78	96,68	1,02,37	5,07,34	47,44	1,72,20	13,49	58,22	15,05,82
ptember	6,05,53	95,62	1,05,30	5,58,52	51,72	1,77,89	12,60	71,10	16,78,28
tober	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	56,85	1,76,09	10,22	87,45	17,78,05
vember	6,52,19	97,19	1,00 40	6,58,53	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	1,08,54	18,01,03
cember	6,02,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	94,08	17,09,26
1888.									
nuary	6,76,96	1,01,80	88,68	5,32,36	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	42,05	17,07,63
bruary	6,67,66	88,28	81,96	5,43,98	26,71	1,79,86	8,20	28,35	16,45,00
rch	6,44,77	90,46	82,20	5 33,37	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	37,20	16,42,44
ril	6,40,53	68,33	87,99	5,50,87	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	28,28	16,54,03
y	6,09,59	80,90	92 37	5,37,87	49,04	1,93,42	9,66	30,03	17,02,54
ne	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,08,32	42,96	1,70,85	11,25	36,15	17,08,91
y	6,62,07	1,11 24	87,95	6,80,83	39,07	1,70,68	15,45	32,24	18,05,53
gust	6,09,19	83,08	95,80	7,05,08	30,05	1,72,62	15,75	44,20	17,09 17
ptember	6,14,68	83,47	89,96	6,57,76	30,23	1 08,39	12,21	35,39	16,94.09
tober	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,00,33	38,67	1.67,89	10,17	41,66	16,73,03
vember	6,50,54	79,15	80,38	4 43,92	34,00	1,91,01	9,77	51,71	15,59,44
cember	6,54,69	95,49	81,44	4 01,70	33 87	1,94,02	10,12	44,10	15,15,23
1889.									
nuary	6,57,80	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	30,63	1,87,61	9,26	41,24	15,27,63
bruary	6,60,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	39,41	1,81,07	9,85	27,55	14,82,98
arch	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	41,18	1,71,59	11,39	28,26	15,73,78
pril	6,63,81	66,11	90,78	5,15,50	46,13	1,71,05	10,22	18,67	15,82,53
ay	6,62,54	72,37	85,79	4,90,07	44,28	1,82,88	14,37	23,03	15,70,66
ne	6,73,96	90,80	87,46	5,19,80	38,66	1,93,79	14,86	28,09	16,24,30
ly	6,07,46	73,45	85,25	5,45,70	40,09	1,85,85	17,78	27,93	16,49,51
igust	6,01,31	85,82	88,59	5,79,59	44,11	1,82,00	15,23	21,58	16,15,23
ptember	6,27,51	87,14	84,01	5,14,03	47,13	2,10,46	15,09	27,84	16,13,81
ctober	6,41,96	81,03	80,03	5,74,12	38,66	1,90,57	17,13	28,98	16,62,93
ovember	6,45,67	80,73	81,70	5,83,59	38,24	1,90,91	14,90	24,98	16,00,73
ecember	6,54,82	84,05	77,70	4,48,19	30,69	1,97,70	10,70	30,74	15,46,65
1890.									
nuary	6,56,58	74,66	80,77	5,00,37	35,59	2,30 53	10,48	30,66	16,28,94
bruary	6,28,77	78,09	82,48	5,33,07	30,08	2,30,48	9,85	28,51	16,37,23
arch	6,74,04	74,58	90,10	4,40,88	40,13	2,11,80	11,02	28,03	15,77,18
pril	7,19 05	04,33	1,00,20	5,73,06	47,70	1,83,03	15,10	29,52	17,41,05
ay	7,34,21	08,07	96,61	5,76,01	45,33	1,91,02	10,40	36,44	17,04,09
ne	7,50,43	87,91	90,46	5,06 14	41,50	1,97,29	20,21	21,59	17,93,50
ly	7,75,50	88,01	1,05,57	6,02,13	40,64	1,99,39	18,60	27,06	19,18,50
ugust	7,97,00	92,71	1,15,00	7,20,60	44,70	2,04,85	19,27	40,70	20,49,08
ptember	8,72,64	80,23	1,24,66	8,48,56	51,47	2,33,25	23,66	53,64	22,07,11
ctober	9,39,61	1,00,73	1,29,74	10,11,93	51,00	2,37,95	24,62	69 41	25,65,59
ovember	10,38,81	1,03,09	1,20,20	10,12,28	50,88	2,22,43	33,66	83,55	26,54,30
ecember	9,91,80	1,03,46	1,22,98	10,48,32	48,24	2,80,42	22,80	85,99	27,04,07

No. IX.—contd.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees)—contd.

Last day	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
1891.									
January	9,96,42	1,03,87	1,38,73	10,91,54	54,30	3 17,16	22,96	41,05	27,66,03
February	9,05,66	1.07,66	1,37,89	10,07,26	58,80	3,58,47	19,55	46,84	26,42,16
March	9,36,04	98,80	1,45,35	8,87,20	58,10	3,72,06	18,51	52,98	25,69,04
April	9,16,66	98,42	1,44,16	9,76,73	64,54	3,00,44	22,21	48,31	25,71,47
May	9,52,48	1,01,83	1,46,41	9,80,62	60,14	3,02,03	27,50	47,03	26,18,04
June	10,17,57	1,34,03	1,23,78	9,54,67	79,59	2,83·74	28,55	59,49	26,81,42
July	10,60,28	1,10,59	1,29,70	9,66,33	68,65	2,81,18	30,19	51,15	27,04,07
August	10,67,66	1,09,14	1,41,85	9,30,77	75,52	2,76,28	33,08	58,74	26,93,04
September	9,58,17	1,48,76	1,28,77	9,51,26	65,20	2,66,62	32,31	73,18	26,24,27
October	9,39,52	1,41,81	1,16,52	9,40,51	68,16	2,75,84	30,01	80,60	25,98,97
November	9,00,55	1,40,51	1,12,48	9,70,38	64,63	2,78,05	26,55	93,98	25,87,53
December	9,12,15	1,40,78	1,26,35	8,57,31	65,20	2,78,63	16,09	88,49	24,85,00
1892.									
January	8,84,17	1,41,76	1,41,14	7,33,01	62,70	2,65,95	8,91	24,78	22,62,42
February	10,15,15	1,13,63	1,54,08	6,58,05	64,87	2,42,8	8,65	31,18	22,89,01
March	10,30,46	89,55	1,44,83	7,53,94	72,10	2,68,27	9,18	39,31	24,07,64
April	9,68,85	90,01	1,49,32	7,04,75	85,01	2,74,57	9,35	53,35	23,05,61
May	10,00,10	1,14,29	1,43,07	8,46,80	80,23	2,76,82	10,55	54,73	25,27,64
June	11,04,44	1,17,20	1,43,09	8,74,99	75,91	2,09,27	13,01	78,01	26,76,88
July	11,38,11	1,24,40	1,05,73	9,53,20	70,31	2,02,38	14,22	11,71	28,46,06
August	11,18,17	1,22,02	1,65,09	10,16,35	70,81	2,77,30	12,29	18,47	29,06,50
September	10,07,04	1,24,70	1,05,00	10,05,03	81,55	2,81,22	12,54	29,67	28,96,75
October	10,31,49	1,24,66	1,77,38	10,18,10	93,30	2,92,03	12,66	44,48	28,04,10
November	10,21,52	1,31,19	1,72,02	10,14,10	92,44	2,89,84	10,20	51,61	28,82,92
December	9,53,28	1,40,88	1,40,81	8,56,65	87,78	2,91,77	10,85	17,07	26,05,09
1893.									
January	10,55,27	1,49,65	1,49,23	8,65,12	78,36	2,91,44	10,52	61,77	26,61,36
February	10,30,96	1,51,28	1,34,90	8,21,20	80,17	2,91,48	11,22	58,78	25,80,17
March	10,74,54	1,49,02	1,63,16	7,87,55	78,80	3,08,70	11,86	66,56	26,40,19
April	9,99,58	1,07,05	1,54,46	7,44,66	81,42	2,76,21	14,72	43,50	24,21,60
May	10,73,04	1,14,55	1,50,14	7,65,54	78,80	2,68,19	14,94	33,64	24,99,44
June	11,43,73	1,24,34	1,47,22	8,01,50	72,47	2,49,39	16,05	34,24	26,48,94
July	11,02,29	1,26,91	1,50,30	9,45,38	70,09	2,38,66	15,07	55,29	27,94,59
August	11,28,32	1,31,01	1,55,46	10,38,97	69,08	2,32,09	17,10	61,07	28,30,10
September	11,84,39	1,30,66	1,37,09	10,56,82	66,35	2,27,85	17,07	70,42	28,98,15
October	11,41,10	1,34,26	1,26,89	10,83,08	65,84	2,21,02	17,74	71,09	28,80,62
November	11,84,73	1,38,70	1,38,82	11,21,80	65,33	2,23,75	15,13	73,80	29,02,12
December	11,41,83	1,54,94	1,07,48	11,43,00	64,70	2,50,00	10,66	74,11	30,13,32
1894.									
January	12,42,80	1,33,11	1,63,63	11,04,26	63,24	2,76,18	16,98	51,39	30,51,59
February	12,36,79	1,11,44	1,40,79	10 74,41	61,17	3,34,52	19,97	40,70	30,19,79
March	12,80,80	1,14,54	1,21,40	10,30 24	71,65	3,04,8	12,20	39,53	30,41,16
April	13,04,27	1,15,03	1,34,84	10,04,72	78,10	3,71,14	12,91	42,28	30,04,28
May	13,12,03	1,19,71	1,44,65	10,24,77	72,30	3,73,58	11,47	54,79	31,13,30
June	13,43·41	1,35,21	1,69,59	10,23,22	67,75	3,54,62	13,02	33,64	31,39,86
July	13,61,78	1,33,41	1,67.04	10,02,72	66,79	3,40,26	14,34	33,82	31,19,66
August	13,75,25	1,34,93	1,73,77	10,24,03	68,51	3,20,85	14,55	39·15	31,57,04
September	13,08,95	1,39,23	1,70,70	10,04,22	69,04	3,22,71	14,16	33,41	31,23,02
October	13,33,10	1,47,84	1,84,19	10,02,95	62,70	3,27,58	12,83	40,50	31,80,84
November	13,24,19	1,55,66	1,84,70	10,03,18	67,28	3,36,75	11,70	62,14	32,35,54
December	12,86,82	1,66,20	1,79,14	10,42,33	71,23	3,33,35	11,40	54,38	31,44,85
1895									
January	11,96,81	1,20,32	1,75,83	9,68,27	67,04	3,40,94	10,04	63,85	29,50,00
February	13,14,04	1,06,07	1,65,75	9,14,79	65,57	3,95,23	11,04	66,68	29,34,97
March	13,43,39	1,06,09	1,55,04	9,27,79	66,10	4,01,80	13,93	50,26	30,70,08
April	13,28,81	1,04,22	1,67,85	9,19,22	64,70	4,13,90	15,86	61,83	30,70,48
May	13,00,68	1,13,61	1,54,51	9,24,09	62,25	3,92,78	15,34	46,43	30,17,28
June	13,77,12	1,19,11	1,42,87	9,32,35	0 05	3,70,38	10,49	64,66	30,85,63
July	14,50,68	1,25,03	1,74,19	9,62,34	64,05	3,74,13	16,30	75,47	32,42,80
August	13,36,68	1,18,43	1,86,14	9,89,56	65,72	3,76,71	16,04	63,58	31,53,76
September	11,44,05	1,17,06	1,74,60	11,21,73	74,41	3,28,98	18,05	58,43	30,37,31
October	10,88,06	1,18,75	1,72,72	11,23,10	82,57	3,14,06	22,10	76,95	29,98,33
November	10,73,14	1,18,89	1,71,00	9,68,20	70,45	3,29,51	19,09	87,55	28,38,72
December	11,58,04	1,22,00	1,82,37	8,37,28	67,09	3,20,76	21,74	71,15	27,81,62
1896.									
January	11,41,27	1,24,32	1,66,92	8,05,05	59,56	3,36,81	22,39	55,48	
February	10,94,17	1,05,00	1,59,54	7,54,15	59,72	3,37,12	21,62	68,35	
March	10,93,93	1,02,61	1,59,36	7,39,71	71,90	3,57,05	19,88	48,97	
April	10,84,37	96,48	1,75,85	7,20,61	85,20	3,56,71	19,28	59,36	
May	11,90,06	98,11	1,88,91	7,08,78	83,78	3,47,35	19,86	42,83	
June	11,55,19	1,25,99	1,92,69	7,93,24	82,29	3,48,12	27,74	53,75	
July	12,60,16	1,27,54	2,10,99	8,80,87	82,12	3,18,09	26,25	52,37	
August	11,26,80	1,24,52	2,16,65	8,71,51	94,23	3,07,02	26,05	54,59	
September	10	1,14,20	1,71,32	9,05,74	91,92	2,76,71	26,68	69,14	
October	10,87,15	1,09,28	1,64,11	7,93,07	91,12	2,17,52	19,83	62,94	
November	10,87,40	1,06,07	1,52,57	6,70,26	90,62	2,76,49	15,95	53,34	
December	11,27,84	1,13,31	1,58,86	6,77,62	85,10	3,02,39	15·33	45,14	
1897.									
January	10,43,37	1,26,42	1,85,76	6,24,41	83,08	2,99,92	13,22	50,50	
February	10,11,43	1,34,08	1,76,79	5,92,60	89,39	2,80,05	13,44	62,08	
March	10,11,57	1,56,00	1,80,19	5,92,98	94,07	2,73,60	13,03	53,29	

A note upon the Rupee Circulation and 1835 Coinage by Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant General, Madras.

I mentioned last year that it is now extremely difficult to utilise these figures for the purpose of calculating the circulation. Still to preserve the continuity of the record, I append the table usually given:—

Table A.

William IV .	4·89	4·55	5·02	1·57	3·14	2·99	3·01	3·08	2·83	2·57	2·31	2·15	2·13	2·02	1·81	1·84	1·69	1·41	1·47	1·54	·77		
1810, 1st issue .	10·34	10·49	9·13	9·04	6·81	6·83	7·02	7·31	6·91	6·27	5·49	6·17	5·44	5·53	4·60	4·43	4·67	4·01	4·	4·4	4·03		
1840, 2nd issue .	29·86	27·97	24·16	23·3	21·73	20·71	21·	19·82	18·99	16·5	16·15	16·22	15·24	14·16	12·86	13·11	12·54	11·4	10·99	11·85	11·91	12·1	
1862-77 . .	49·83	45·07	38·35	36·07	34·82	34·14	34·31	32·85	31·52	41·93	37·81	37·06	45·35	34·26	35·25	33·3	33·11	30·23	19·98	19·85	30·59	30·5	
1874 . .	2·19	2·28	1·85	1·67	1·6	1·45	1·35	1·19	1·16	1·13	·99	·93	·92	·89	·95	·82	·72	·71	·75	·79	·77	·5	
	3·7	3·13	2·79	2·58	2·6	2·24	2·08	1·92	1·85	1·79	1·64	1·67	1·44	1·4	1·39	1·38	1·21	1·13	1·12	1·19	1·17	1·2	
	·36	4·11	3·54	3·35	3·04	2·78	2·64	2·42	2·4	2·26	1·99	1·87	1·79	1·75	1·65	1·61	1·49	1·32	1·41	1·43	1·43	1·5	
	...	1·75	12·07	11·49	10·47	9·71	9·2	8·71	7·98	7·69	6·9	6·63	6·18	5·67	5·44	5·22	4·9	4·3	4·31	4·29	4·48	4·5	
	...	...	3·89	8·26	7·79	6·85	6·32	6·15	5·57	5·35	4·77	4·47	4·03	3·68	3·66	3·54	3·3	2·9	2·91	2·95	3·01	3·1	
1877 .	...	...	...	1·66	5·13	5·78	5·3	5·25	5·4	5·1	4·55	5·9	3·59	3·33	3·26	3·07	2·92	2·51	2·52	2·61	2·6	2·5	
1880 .	...	...	...	...	2·55	6·31	5·06	5·41	5·39	4·86	4·53	5·08	3·89	3·43	3·37	3·13	2·92	2·51	2·62	2·66	2·59	2·7	
	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·32	·32	·6	·54	·42	·34	·37	·33	·65	·57	·4	·3	·32	·39	·31	·3	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·19	5·24	6·85	6·02	5·38	4·96	4·59	4·09	3·71	3·6	3·25	3·1	2·94	2·92	2·9	2·9	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·19	1·77	1·67	1·52	1·5	1·34	1·23	1·15	1·05	·97	1·05	1·05	1·02	1·07	1·1	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·56	4·02	3·34	3·09	2·93	2·32	2·75	2·54	2·53	2·23	2·17	2·16	2·1	2·	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·99	2·36	2·64	2·27	2·65	2·94	3·02	3·06	2·87	4·21	4·18	4·08	4·	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·58	2·	1·86	1·85	2·32	2·03	2·27	2·15	2·42	2·29	2·31	2·3	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·64	5·23	6·92	6·82	6·14	5·87	5·91	4·5	4·39	4·4	4·5	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	3·78	3·45	4·9	4·46	3·7	3·72	3·58	3·56	3·6	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	5·21	4·44	4·7	4·34	4·21	4·15	4·17	4·	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	4·15	5·19	5·14	6·22	6·02	5·97	5·9	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	4·47	4·	4·06	3·87	3·93	3·7	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·41	7·13	7·83	6·62	6·33	6·	
1893 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	4·06	5·12	5·19	5·1	
Miscellaneous .	...	...	...	·01	·02	...	...	·09	·11	·07	...	·1	·05	·05	·04	·03	·08	·04	·02	...	...	...	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Its meaning is perhaps clearer when the figures are grouped I show the 1835 entries separately as this issue is under recall.

Table B.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
William IV . .	1·69	1·44	1·47	1·55	·77	·5
1840-76 . .	42·74	39·06	38·19	38·90	39·87	40·
1877-88 . .	38·75	34·80	33·99	33·54	33·01	33·8
1888-93 . .	16·74	24·66	26·73	26·01	25·75	25·7
	100	100	100	100	100	100

No conclusion, however, can be drawn from this table until some attempt is made to correct the figures for 1835. Many treasuries in 1896 and 1897 (in spite of very particular instructions in 1897) examined the contents of bags of rupees which had been already purged of 1835 coin. The error for 1896 can be corrected with fair accuracy, for in July 1896 the Comptroller General at my request asked each treasury to examine the month's receipts and report the

proportion of 1835 rupees found as compared with other issues. The result, when calculated according to the system followed in constructing table A, was that 1·05 per cent. of the circulation was found to consist of 1835 coin. As the 1896 census took place in May and this issue is under recall, it is clear that the May figure must be higher than 1·05. Again, when separating 1835 rupees, some are no doubt overlooked. For these reasons I substitute 1·2 for the entry ·77 representing the 1835 coinage present in 1896 according to tables A and B.

Similarly in 1897 many treasuries sent in returns showing no 1835 coin. As this result was obviously impossible and due to their neglect of our instructions, I had a fresh examination made in nearly all such cases,* and the result comes out that 1835 coin formed ·7, not ·5, of the circulation of 1897.

Table C shows the result of making these corrections, which both probably are on the safe side.

Table C.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
William IV . .	1·00	1·44	1·47	1·55	1·2	·7
1840-76 . . .	42·74	39·00	38·19	38·99	39·7	39·92
1877-88 . . .	38·75	34·80	33·99	33·54	33·46	33·73
1888-93 . . .	16·74	24·00	26·73	26·01	25·64	25·05
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100

The total in some cases is not quite 100 owing to miscellaneous coin, which is sometimes found being excluded.

The changes that have taken place during the last few years since the closure of the mints exhibit a considerable divergence from the even tenor of the old returns. This was only to be expected. In 1894 the new rupees of 1892 and 1893 were still entering the circulation, and the consequent increase in the percentage present of the 1888-93 group operated to reduce the percentages of the older groups, the William IV rupee obstinately resisting. This latter fact seems to point to a slight re-appearance on balance of the older mintages from hoards. In 1895 the influx of new rupees had ceased, and the re-appearance of older coin became more marked. The same tendency continued in 1896, although, as was carefully explained in my note of last year, it does not in the least follow that there was an absolute increase in the total circulation. This year the movement in opposite directions of the percentages of the 1840-76 and 1877-88 groups has received a check. The explanation of this change in direction is probably the famine. The people cannot afford to melt rupees for ornaments (the practice may also be languishing) so much as formerly, and they cannot hoard. The result is that there is less to counteract any re-appearance from hoards. The former cause is less operative in the case of the 1840-76 group, for old coin is obviously less melted than heavier coin. The above reasoning perhaps accounts for the relative difference in the increase shown by these two groups. It must not be forgotten that the change is very slight, and in the main is simply due to the shrinkage in the William IV percentage caused by the recall of this issue.

I now pass to an examination of the statistics of the recall of the William IV or "1835 rupee." This recall commenced in February 1896. Strictly speaking, the term 'recall' is inaccurate,—the orders of Government are simply not to re-issue it. The following table shows the withdrawals of this rupee according to provinces for each month.

* A few returns have been omitted, not being reliable.
One treasury in Bombay and four in Burma have neglected to send fresh returns when called upon

Recall of 1835 rupees in decimals of a lakh.

Month.	Bengal.			Bombay.			Madras.			North-Western Provinces.			Punjab.			Burma.			Central Provinces.			Assam.	Comptroller, India Treasuries.	Berar.	Grand Total.
	Treasuries.	Head-quarter Bank Currency Office.	Total.	Treasuries.	Head-Quarter Bank and Currency Office.	Total.	Treasuries.	Head-Quarter Bank and Currency Office.	Total.	Treasuries.	Head-Quarter Bank and Currency Office.	Total.	Treasuries.	Head-Quarter Bank and Currency Office.	Total.	Treasuries.	Head-Quarter Bank and Currency Office.	Total.	Treasuries.	Head-Quarter Bank and Currency Office.	Total.	Total.	Total of Treasuries.	Total.	
February 1896	...	·295	·295		...	...	...	...	..	·320	·011	·331	·080	·045	·125	...	...	...	·027	·007	·035	·011	·021	...	·818
March ,,	·721	·841	1·562	·337	·166	·503	1·303	·242	1·545	2·063	·207	2·270	·764	·527	1·292	·175	·139	·315	·186	·018	·205	·149	·256	·007	8·039
April ,,	·393	1·202	1·595	·238	·202	·441	·653	·230	·883	1·768	·319	2·087	·362	·626	·989	·193	·442	·636	·097	·022	·120	·083	·075	·017	7·006
May ,,	·609	·852	1·461	·210	·347	·553	·474	·131	·605	2·654	·162	2·817	·451	·128	·579	·272	·263	·536	·093	...	·096	·097	·108	·005	6·857
June ,,	1·258	·728	2·016	·171	·158	·329	·467	·125	·592	2·557	·063	2·620	1·609	·037	1·646	·253	·269	·523	·108	·001	·109	·073	·157	·035	8·131
July ,,	·823	·627	1·450	·134	·267	·401	·317	·118	·514	1·991	·077	2·069	2·137	·278	2·416	·219	·259	·478	·108	·037	·146	·086	·219	·034	7·873
August ,,	·663	·455	1·121	·119	·317	·436	·253	·063	·316	1·217	·059	1·276	1·292	·273	1·565	·168	·315	·513	·038	·034	·072	·062	·148	·023	5·562
September ,,	·675	1·314	2·289	·123	·115	·274	·252	·060	·315	·716	·235	·951	·662	·170	·838	·188	·205	·394	·041	·022	·064	·067	·093	·037	5·325
October ,,	·421	1·754	2·175	·102	·452	·554	·295	·080	·375	·797	·128	·830	·328	·060	·388	·134	·246	·381	·044	·011	·056	·043	·068	·018	4·806
November ,,	·429	·527	·956	·103	·246	·349	·229	·033	·315	1·058	·062	1·121	·411	·150	·561	·117	·262	·379	·035	·002	·037	·067	·081	·009	3·867
December ,,	·474	·594	1·068	·063	·168	·231	·301	·029	·328	1·520	·014	1·661	·647	·075	·722	·111	·159	·270	·035	·003	·038	·084	·118	·015	4·546
January 1897	·625	·498	1·123	·212	·101	·314	·630	·053	·683	1·665	·178	1·844	1·020	·305	1·325	·145	·139	·284	·091	·014	·105	·140	·126	·008	5·053
February ,,	·459	·585	1·044	·153	·171	·324	·647	·073	·669	1·018	·192	1·210	·871	·258	1·129	·222	·170	·393	·094	·015	·109	·081	·127	·036	5·228
March ,,	·703	·305	1·008	·201	·075	·284	·571	·039	·591	1·448	·104	1·552	·787	·328	1·115	·270	·119	·389	·082	·0002	·082	·097	·139	·013	5·515
April ,,	·038	·224	·262	·161	·105	·266	·307	·067	·374	·244	·045	·288	·277	·141	·418	·114	·091	·206	·070	·019	·089	·035	·087	·013	2·640
May ,,	·359	·368	·727	·122	·265	·387	·682	·025	·707	1·330	·080	1·420	1·045	·053	1·099	·096	·126	·223	·165	·021	·186	·001	·052	·010	4·512
Total	9·556	11·270	20·857	2·549	3·307	5·947	7·115	1·680	8·231	22·211	2·245	24·457	12·751	3·476	16·227	2·723	3·208	5·931	1·324	·231	1·555	1·240	1·768	·207	87·056

NOTE.—The details will not always work to the totals, for the latter are correct, whilst the former, for economy of space, are given correct to three places only.

The receipts of mofussil treasuries and the head-quarter banks and currency offices are shown separately. It will be noticed that the monthly receipts do not exhibit any uniform progression. This is due to the various times at which the main revenue of Government is collected, and also to the fact that these withdrawals necessarily increase when Government, being straitened for funds, orders their movement—each movement, of course, bringing a large number of rupees under examination.

The table shows that up to the end of May 86½ lakhs of these rupees have been withdrawn.

I now propose to attempt to utilise these data to check previous estimates of the circulation. In table E, I show the previous percentages contributed in each province by the 1835 rupee to the circulation.

Table E.

I.	II.						III.	IV.	V.
Province.	Percentage of the circulation composed of 1835 coin in the year named below.						Difference between II *e* and II *f*.	Amount of 1835 coin actually withdrawn up to 31st May 1897 in lakhs.	Circulation of each Province in crores.
	a 1891.	*b* 1892.	*c* 1893.	*d* 1894.	*e* 1895.	*f* 1897.			
Bengal	2·4	2·15	1·55	1·7	1·95	·93	1·02	20·857	20·448
Bombay	·4	·4	·35	·5	·45	·25	·2	5·947	29·735
Madras	1·1	1·15	·95	·9	·95	·404	·546	8·231	15·075
North-Western Provinces	3·85	3·3	3·35	3·05	2·9	1·2	1·7	24·457	14·380
Punjab	3·1	2·9	2·8	2·6	2·8	1·273	1·527	10·227	10·626
Burma	1·1	·85	·95	·8	1·05	·388	·662	5·931	8·959
Central Provinces	·7	1·05	·5	·8	·75	·4	·35	1·555	4·442
Assam	2·1	2·3	1·9	1·65	1·65	·892	·758	1·246	1·644
The Berars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·297	...
India Treasuries	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1·908	...
Total	...							86·650	105·315

I omit the details for 1896 on account of their untrustworthiness (already explained in part I of this note). The comparison is, therefore, between the circulations of 1895 and 1897. Column III shows the decrease in the percentage due to the recall. Column IV gives the details of the recall in each province. Column V is deduced from columns III and IV by a simple rule of three. It is clear that, when we can measure a percentage, we can calculate the whole. The total circulation thus arrived at is 105⅓ crores. The Punjab circulation is, however, probably overstated by about half a crore. Twenty lakhs of hoarded rupees were received from Jhind State, and amongst them were 87,897 William IV rupees. The exclusion of these reduces the Punjab estimate by the amount stated. On the other hand, the total estimate makes no allowance for the circulation of the Berars or of Mysore and other Native States using British rupees more or less. It will be safe to add about 5 crores on this account, thus raising the whole total to Rs 110⅓ crores. The largest previous estimate of the circulation which I have formed is 130 crores. The question now arises whether either or both these estimates are accurate—in the latter

alternative, it would be necessary to hold that the circulation has substantially decreased since 1893 or 1894. A glance at the detailed provincial figures will at once suggest that the Bengal figure is far too low, whilst the remaining results accord generally, indeed closely,* with previous impressions. I find, too, on looking into the Bengal details, that some of them appear unduly low. It must be remembered that, although allowance has been made (by a recount) for all cases where *no* 1835 rupees have been returned as found, no allowance has been made for cases where very few were found ; *i.e.*, it is probable that just as through disobedience or neglect only bags already purged of 1835 were in some cases examined, so also in other cases some of the bags examined were purged bags. The Bengal circulation cannot be less than the Bombay circulation, which is, I think, slightly overestimated at $29\frac{3}{4}$ crores. I propose, therefore, to raise the Bengal estimate by 8 crores and lower that of Bombay by 3 crores; the total will now be $115\frac{1}{4}$ crores. The cause to which I allude as lowering unduly the 1835 coins has to a smaller extent vitiated all the provincial figures, but not, I think, to a very serious extent. Perhaps, it will be right to raise our total to 120 crores. Further than this I am not prepared to go. Whether, therefore, the previous estimate of 130 crores was too high or whether 10 crores have disappeared since then, I cannot tell. My impression is that there has been little change, and that what change there has been is in the direction of a fall. I would add, in conclusion, that if it seem that I juggle too much with these figures, I can always be judged by results, *viz.*, I place the circulation at about 120 crores, of which I hold about ·8 to be 1835 coin. In other words, our actual receipts of 1835 coin in the next two years (which should suffice to purge the circulation of this issue) are likely to be very nearly a crore.

* The consilience is remarkable. ·7 per cent. is the proportion of 1835 coin present in the circulation of 1897 according to Table C of part I. Now if ·7 per cent. be the figure for 1897 and 1·55 for 1895, the difference is ·85. But the present withdrawals are $80\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Then if ·85=$80\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the whole circulation is $\frac{100 \times 80\frac{1}{2}}{\cdot 85}$=101·7 crores. If, as above, I add 8 crores for the error in the Bengal estimate and 5 crores on account of Berars and Native States, and deduct 3 crores for the over estimate in the Bombay estimate, I arrive at a total of 111·7 crores, which agrees very closely with the figures given above.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "IRRIGATION WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1895-96.

No. 236-I., dated Simla, the 7th September 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1895-96.

RESOLUTION.—The Irrigation Works in India are divided into Major Works and Minor Works.

Major Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, the capital of which has been provided from borrowed money.

(*b*) Protective Works, the capital of which has been provided out of the General Revenues of India.

Minor Works, for the purposes of the Accountant General's note, are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(*b*) Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

2. Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept for all Major Irrigation Works, of which there were 47 during 1895-96, an increase of one as compared with the previous year. The new Major Work is the Dad Canal, a work in Bombay (Sind) classified as Productive.

Of the 47 Major Works, 39 were sanctioned as Productive Public Works and 8 as Protective Works.

Under Minor Works, there are 76 projects for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept: for the others only one account of receipts and charges for each work or group of works is kept.

3. The following statement shows the returns derived from the Irrigation systems, Major and Minor, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. Purely navigation systems are excluded:—

Class of work.	Number of works.	Direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of 1895-96.	Gross Revenue.	Working expenses, including indirect charges.	Net Revenue.	Irrigated area.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
IRRIGATION.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	
I.—Major Works—							
(*a*) Productive	38*	30,212,451	2,086,972	837,655	1,249,317	7,776,176	4·13
Add—On account of old Irrigation—							
In Madras			407,611	45,840	361,771		
In Sind			3,705	910	2,795		
Total Productive	38*	30,212,451	2,498,288	884,405	1,613,883	7,776,176	5·33
(*b*) Protective	8	2,050,472†	43,658§	29,082	14,576	179,353	0·71
II.—Minor Works—							
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	70‡	3,070,642	589,134§	216,136	372,998	2,043,790	12·14
GRAND TOTAL	116	35,333,565	3,131,080	1,129,623	2,001,457	9,999,319	5·66

* Excludes the Hijili Tidal Canal (Bengal).

† Includes outlay on Gokak Canal, 1st section, which is now classed as a Minor Work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

‡ Excluding two navigation canals in Bengal (the "Calcutta and Eastern" and the "Orissa Coast" canals) and four navigation canals in Madras (the Chilka Lake, Buckingham, Vedâranniyam, Ganjam-Gopalpur canals), and one Irrigation canal in Madras (the Ganjam Minor rivers system), complete Capital and Revenue Accounts of which have not yet been prepared.

§ Includes share due to old irrigation in Madras and in Sind.

4. The net revenue derived from Major Irrigation Works was Rx. 42,833 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due to a falling off of revenue amounting to Rx. 160,203 in the North-Western Provinces where the favourable winter rains of 1894-95 caused a great reduction in the canal irrigated area of the rabi of that year, the collections on account of which come into the accounts of the year under review. This decrease was partly balanced by an increase of revenue in the Punjab and Madras due to the development of irrigation in the former Province and to the enhancement of water-rates in the latter.

The Periyar Project, the Jamrao Canal and the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal were not opened for irrigation during 1895-96. When these projects are completed and when the irrigation from them and from projects, such as the Chenab Canal, recently opened for irrigation, is fully developed, the net profit from Major Works should be considerably increased.

The total net profit on all Major Works up to the end of 1895-96 amounted, after allowing for interest charges, to over 3½ millions of Rx.

5. The following statement shows the area irrigated by, and the gross revenue derived from, the Major and Minor Irrigation Works during the last five years :-

Year.	Major Works.		Minor Works.		Total.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue realized.	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue realized.	Area irrigated.	Gross revenue realized.
	Acres.	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.
1891-92	7,560,484	2,395,372	2,123,659	*431,279	9,684,143	2,826,651
1892-93	§7,043,286	2,552,415	2,272,091	†607,549	‡9,315,377	3,159,964
1893-94	§6,049,381	2,417,757	3,116,964	636,272	‡9,066,345	3,054,129
1894-95	§6,259,870	2,602,731	2,194,441	613,861	‡8,454,311	3,216,592
1895-96	§7,955,529	2,541,946	2,043,790	589,134	‡9,999,319	3,131,080

* Exclusive of figures for certain works in Madras, which were not given in the Revenue Report for 1891-92.
† The increase was due to the inclusion in the Accounts for 1892-93 of irrigation revenue of certain works in Madras pertaining to the year 1891-92, *vide* note * above.
‡ Exclusive of the area irrigated from the Native States Branches of the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.
§ Exclusive of the areas irrigated from the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal and from the Patiala Section of Sirsa Branch, Western Jumna Canal, in the Punjab.

The area irrigated is in excess of that of the previous year and approaches ten million acres, but owing to causes explained in paragraph 4 above, there was a decrease in the gross revenue realised.

The area irrigated in Native States in the Punjab from the channels constructed from funds contributed by the States amounted to 338,813 acres.

6. The estimated value of the crops irrigated from the Major and Minor Works during 1895-96 amounted to Rx. 26,009,137 being an average of Rx. 2·60 per acre.

7. The average rate of revenue assessed per acre irrigated was Rx. 0·36 and Rx. 0·22 for Major and Minor Works respectively, and the figures being the same as in the previous year. For Major Works the rate varies from Rx. 0·73 in Bombay (excluding Sind) to Rx. 0·18 in Bengal and Sind, and for Minor Works from Rx. 0·33 in Baluchistan to Rx. 0·13 in the Punjab.

8. The areas of principal crops irrigated during 1895-96 in the various Provinces by the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are given in the following table:—

Province.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowar and chari (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra (*Panicilaria spicata*)	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Barley.	Indigo.	Maize.	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bombay (excluding Sind)	6,056	8,315	18,581	6,869	11,897	122	304	...	1,953	...
Sind	391,754	86,358	237,864	200,681	...	60,649	2,167	...	...	...
Punjab	157,621	1,129,499	293,709	25,272	74,545	350,590	43,155	72,636	131,069	...
Bengal	429,813	31,752	...	...	54 427	108	11,032	2,333	...	...
Madras	2,564,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,192
North-Western Provinces	150,106	728, 63	14,556	394	214.52	45,550	74,091	223,441	21,861	...

9. The following are the percentages on gross revenue of the cost of revenue management (including collection charges) and of the up-keep of the works for Major Works in the different Provinces:—

Province.	Revenue management, per cent.	Up-keep, per cent.	Total, per cent.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Madras	8·7	11·8	20·5
Sind	6·4	28·7	35·1
Punjab	13·9	26·1	40 0
Bombay	16 8	26·2	43 0
North-Western Provinces .	18·6	21·7	40·3
Bengal	31 1	60·7	91·8

In Sind the rate for collection charges has been reduced from 10 to 6 per cent.

10. The following statement shows the total cost of working per acre irrigated by the Major Works in the different Provinces:—

	1895-96. Rx.	
Sind	·07	Including old maintenance charges.
Madras	·09	
Punjab	·11	
North-Western Provinces . .	·12	
Bengal	·23	Excluding maintenance of Tidal canal.
Bombay	·41	

The working expenses as a whole were less by Rx. 15,681 than in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease of Rx. 38,229 was due to the restriction of expenditure in consequence of the large falling off in irrigation revenue.

11. The following statement gives for the principal canals in each Province details of the length of channels, of canal discharge, of area irrigated and of the duty of water :—

	Canals.	Length of completed main and branch canal. (Miles.)	Length of completed distributaries. (Miles.)	Maximum discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second).	Average Discharge at head (cubic feet per second).		Area irrigated (acres).					Area irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge at head (acres).	
					Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Kharif.	Rabi.
												13	14
Bombay	1. Nira	96	132	456	198	260	9,953	13,500	23,453	23,408	45	50(273)	52 (92)
	2. Mhasvad Tank	28	66		30	54	1,233	2,248	3,481	3,467	14	42(273)	41 (92)
	3. Mutha	88	67	...	166	137	7,462	676	8,138	8,078	60	45(273	5 (92)
	4. Krishna	64	...	88		64	1,719	1,485		2,770	434	40(273	23 (92)
	5. Sewat River	22	143	655	449	475	30,680	50,530	81,210	81,065	145	68(183)	106 (153)
	6. Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch.	404	1,952	4,717	3,411	3,038	224,919	442,690	667 609	642,233	25,376	66(183)	146 (183)
	7. Bari Doab	353	1,128	4,668	4,125	3,558	275,385	342,078	617,463	580,255	37,208	67(182)	34 (183)
	8. Sirhind	319	2,716	7,450	3,553	3,280	144,752 (a)	509,231 (b)	653,483 (c)	650,945	2,538	41(139)	155 (183)
	9. Chenab	202	679	2,700	2,403	2,288	154,228	215,707	369,935	366,990	2,945	64(177)	
	10. Sidhnai	68	112	1,779	1,290	405	65,803	50,624		114,146	2,281	51(162)	125(183)
	11. Upper Sutlej Inundation	218	137	2,084	2,084		68,314	58,516	126,830	122,591	4,239	61 (165)	
	12. Indus Inundation	698	...	5,625	2,558		118,231	58,906	177,137	161,423	15,714	69 (161)	
	13. Muzaffargarh Inundation	816	453	...	Not recorded.		123,953	170,106	294,059	285 319	8,740	Not recorded.	
Bengal	14. Orissa	280	1,092	6,058	1,889	644	111,551	7,909	119,46	119,460	...	59	12
	15. Sone	367	1,229	5,600	4,376	3,509	261,485	115,343	376,828	370,609	6,219	60	33
Madras	16. Godavari	503	1,894	13,176	6,155	4,365	580 302	121,438	701,740	689,807	11,933	94	28
	17. Kistna	329	1,614	...	4,900	...	500,196		500,457	496,441	4,016	125	
	18. Pennér	22	120	1,547	300	290	64 898	2,236	67.134	66,468	666	216	
	19. Sangam	9	284	4,550	550	400	70 928	3,790	74,718	73,841	877	129	9
	20. Cauvery	844	1,250	23,920	13,858	1,076	858,349	97,626	955,975	909,954	46,021	62	91
North-Western Provinces.	21. Upper Ganges	449	2,614	8,072	4,876	4 351	284,452	474,845	759,297	619,366	139 931	58(108)	10 (180)
	22. Lower Ganges	557	2,185	4,732	4,979	4,483	206,486	460,394	666,880	399,820	267,060	41(108)	103(180)
	23. Agra	109	574	1,631	1,176	1,365	58,039	126,463	184,502	158,459	26,043	49(93)	93(178)
	24. Eastern Jumna	129	646	1,627	1,246	1,177	193,864	18,612	212,476	185,035	27,441	83(146)	101(163)
Sind	25. Desert	192	...	2,659	1,575		86,560	5,772	95,332	86,646	8,686	57	
	26. Begari	158	...	5 549	3,600		156,139	27,254	183,393	147,510	35,883	43	
	27. Ghar	298	...	4,530	3,794		121,418	23,334	144,752	137,946	6,806	32	
	28. Fuleli	1,021	...	9,800	5,693		284,236	48,814	333,050				
	Total	8,634	21,087	...	...	...	4,978,035	3,550,388	8,548,42.	7,740,773	787,650		

N.B.—The figures in brackets in columns 13 and 14 denote the number of days on which the irrigation duty is calculated.
(*a*) Exclusive of 55,712 acres irrigated from the Native States Branches.
(*b*) „ 220,556 „ „ „ „ „
(*c*) „ 276,268 „ „ „ „ „

12. The following statement shows the return derived from Navigation Works proper for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. Works in which navigation and irrigation are combined are included in the statement in paragraph 3:—

Class of works.	Number of works.	Direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of 1895-96.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses, including indirect charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
NAVIGATION.						
I.—Major Works—						
(*a*) Productive .	1	257,779	6,198	6,140	58	0·02
II.—Minor Works .	6	1,883,408	65,308	46,253	19,055	1·01
TOTAL .	7	2,141,187	71,506	52,393	19,113	0·89

The gross revenue was greater than in the previous year while the working expenses were slightly less, the net result being a return of 0·89 per cent. on capital outlay as against 0·71 in 1894-95.

13. The following statement gives some details of the Navigation operations of the year. Works on which navigation is combined with irrigation are included:—

Province.	Length of canal open for traffic.	Ton-mileage.	Estimated value of cargoes.	Estimated value of rafts.	Number of passengers carried.
	Miles.	Millions.	Thousands of Rx.	Thousands of Rx.	
Punjab	432	...	...	346	8,370
Bengal	673	44·801	9,119	59	658,427
Madras	1,252	51·145	6,123	332	465,624
North-Western Provinces	535	8·695	343	32	552
TOTAL :	2,892	104·641	15,585	769	1,132,973

14. The direct outlay on works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept and for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept including those maintained by the Civil Department was Rx. 658,672 as compared with Rx. 671,546. The direct receipts were Rx. 72,936 against Rx. 7,800. These direct receipts comprise only the sums credited in the Public Works Accounts; the revenue derived from this class of works which is assessed and collected as Land Revenue is accounted for under that head in the Civil Accounts.

The figures in the following statement which relates to this class of works are extracted from the Irrigation Revenue Reports of the different Provinces.

The figures are approximate only as certain receipts, *e.g.*, those realized by Civil Officers from irrigation works under their charge do not appear in the Reports.

Works classed as "Agricultural" are excluded :—

Province.	Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.			
	Gross revenue from all sources, direct and indirect, as recorded in Irrigation Revenue Reports.	Working expenses, including collection charges.	Net revenue.	Area irrigated.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	Acres.
Bombay excluding Sind	54,873	23,688	31,185	143,805
Sind	193,735	129,380*	64,355	862,546
Punjab	37,935	22,470	15,465	294,059
Bengal	15,617	21,952	—6,335	38,475
Madras	917,114	219,597	697,517	3,392,165
TOTAL	1,219,274	417,087	802,187	4,731,050

* Exclusive of indirect charges.

The total area irrigated by these works in 1895-96 amounted to 47·3 per cent. of that irrigated by the Major and Minor Works shown in paragraph 5.

15. The total area irrigated from all works during 1895-96 amounted $14\frac{9}{16}$ million acres.

If the value per acre of the irrigated crops be taken at the estimated rate of Rx. 2·60 as in paragraph 6, the total value of the produce from canal irrigated lands amounted to $38\frac{3}{4}$ millions of Rx.

16. The following statement gives particulars of works which were under construction :—

Project.	Amount of estimate (direct outlay only).	Expenditure to end of 1895-96 (direct outlay only).	Ultimate area to be irrigated.	Ultimate estimated revenue.	Estimated percentage of net revenue on direct Capital outlay.	Remarks.
Productive.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.		
Chenab Canal (complete project of 1891).	2,568,417	1,721,467	1,100,000	535,911	16·1	
Periyar Irrigation	847,100	808,305	192,431	72,070	6·6	Revised estimates sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 38 P. W., dated 20th July 1894.
Eastern Nara Irrigation	619,079	588,001	283,428	39,350	6·3	Complete revised estimate sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 14 P. W., dated 21st March 1895.
Jamrao Canal	696,652	120,419	260,000	54,057	7·7	
Fatehpur (since changed to Farukhabad) Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	342,000	46,920	116,000	42,050	8·9	
Dad Canal	243,134	1,826	121,876	39,189	13·2	
Protective.						
Rushikulya	436,800	390,715	117,250	24,671	4·3	Second revised estimate sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 34 P. W., dated 19th July [illegible]

17. The following statement gives particulars of important irrigation projects the estimates of which had been sanctioned but upon which work had not been begun up to the end of 1895-96:—

Project.	Amount of estimate (direct outlay).	Ultimate area to be irrigated.	Ultimate estimated	Estimated percentage of net revenue on direct capital outlay.	Date of sanction.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.		
PRODUCTIVE WORKS					
Jhelum Canal . .	1,202,407	423,360	154,875	8·2	8th November 1888.
Kalingaroyen Channel	82,500	23,000	6,650	6·7	29th January 1891.
Nasrat Canal . .	161,532	99,544	32,265	16·7	5th December 1895.
Naulakhi Canal .	121,793	56,143	19,704	13·2	Ditto.

18. The Government of India in reviewing the Revenue Reports of the various Provinces have noticed the approval expressed by Local Governments of the manner in which the irrigation operations have been conducted and the Governor General in Council in this review of the irrigation operations throughout India desires to record his appreciation of the efforts which have contributed to the satisfactory results exhibited in the Accountant General's note.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Depart-

Ordered also, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural and Finance Departments, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

T. HIGHAM,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 4th March 1897.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Review, No. 236I., dated the 7th September 1897.

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Offg. Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1895-96.

The figures in the accounts submitted herewith agree with the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India, but in this note certain figures are added from the Administrative accounts of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, the Revenue Reports of Irrigation Works and the Annual Statement of the Financial Results of Irrigation Operations in India.

2. The Irrigation works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz.*, Major Works and Minor Works.

Major Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, the Capital of which has been provided from borrowed money; and

(*b*) Protective Works, the Capital of which has been provided out of the general revenues of India.

Minor Works are for the purpose of this note sub-divided into—

(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept; and

(*b*) Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

3. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for all Major Irrigation Works. There are 47 projects classed as Major Works, of which one, *viz.*, the Hijili Tidal Canal in Bengal, is a purely navigation canal.

Of these, 39 were sanctioned as works expected to be remunerative, *i.e.*, estimated to pay the cost of up-keep as well as interest on Capital outlay. They were or are being constructed from funds provided from sources outside the general revenues. The remaining eight projects* were sanctioned as works of protection against famine, and the cost of their construction has been or is being paid for out of annual grants made from general revenues under the head of "Famine Insurance."

* *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*
1. Betwa Canal.
Punjab.
2. Swat River Canal.
Madras.
3. Rushikulya Project.
Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat.
4. Nira Canal.
5. Mhaswad Tank.
6. Chankapur Tank.
7. Maladevi Tank.
8. † Gokak Canal, 1st section.

† Now classed as a Minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

4. The works classed as Minor Irrigation Works are numerous. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for 76 separate projects of this class; for the others only one account of receipts and charges for each work or group of works is kept. Of the 76 projects for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, 6 are purely navigation canals, of which 2 are in Bengal and 4 in Madras.

5. The general financial results of all works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are as follows:—

	Major Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Capital Outlay.			
During 1895-96 . . .	788,997	104,318	893,315
To end of 1895-96 . . .	32,520,702	4,954,050	37,474,752
Revenue Account, 1895-96.			
Gross Revenue . . .	2,134,247	513,422	2,647,669
Maintenance and Working .	872,877	241,191	1,114,068
Net Revenue	1,261,370	272,231	1,533,601
Interest	1,222,398	...	...
Net profit after paying interest on Capital	38,972	...	...
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year . . .	3·88	5·49	4·09
Against in 1894-95 .	4·08	5·65	4·29
„ 1893-94 .	4·04	6·89	4·42

6. The net revenue derived from Major Works was Rx. 32,485 less than that of the previous year. The decrease was due to a falling off of the revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to the heavy winter-rains of 1894-95 which reduced the demand for canal water for the *rabi* irrigation of that year, the collections on account of which were made in 1895-96. The interest charges during 1895-96 also increased by Rx. 28,287 owing to additional capital outlay, so that the decrease in the net profit was Rx. 60,772. The net result of the year would have been still more unfavourable, but for an increase of revenue in the Punjab and Madras owing to the development of irrigation in the former Province and to the enhancement of water rates in the latter.

Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal.
Periyar project.
Jamrao Canal.

7. The projects noted in the margin were not opened for irrigation during 1895-96. When these projects are completed and the irrigation from them and the Chenab Canal and other projects are fully developed, the net profit from Major Works will be considerably increased, although the works in Bengal and the Deccan and the Karnul Canal and Barur tank in Madras are not expected to pay the interest on the Capital invested in them.

8. The net revenue from Minor Works was less than that of the previous year by Rx. 1,713. The important variations in the revenue from this class of works are explained in paras. 34 to 36 below.

9. The receipts and charges of the year 1895-96 on Revenue account, exclusive of the figures relating to Minor Works for which Capital accounts are not kept, are detailed in the following statement by funds and provinces:—

	Imperial.					Provincial.					Local.			Total.				
	Gross Revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
MAJOR WORKS.																		
PRODUCTIVE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Irrigation.																		
Bengal	...	...	...	368	—368	144,575	132,294	12,281	239,314	—227,033	...	...	...	144,575	132,294	12,281	239,682	—227,401
N.-W. P. and Oudh	117,498	...	117,498	—9,342	126,840	367,227	216,310	150,917	298,126	—147,209	...	...	...	484,725	216,310	268,415	288 784	—20,369
Punjab	685,432	274,325	411,107	286,978	124,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685,432	274,325	411,107	286,978	124,129
Madras	639,854	167,140	472,714	238,507	234,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639,854	167,140	472,714	238,507	234,207
Bombay	132,386	47,586	84,800	81,963	2,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,386	47,586	84,800	81,963	2,837
Stores unappropriated	...	..	...	4	—4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—4
TOTAL	1,575,170	489,051	1,086,119	598,478	487,641	511,802	348,604	163,198	537,440	—374,242	...	...	...	2,086,972	837,655	1,249,317	1,135,918	113,399
Navigation.																		
Bengal	...	...	...	2,586	—2,586	6,198	6,140	58	7,182	—7,124	...	...	...	6,198	6,140	58	9,768	—9,710
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE	1,575,170	489,051	1,086,119	601,064	485,055	518,000	354,744	163,256	544,622	—381,366	...	...	...	2,093,170	843,795	1,249,375	1,145,686	103,689
PROTECTIVE.																		
Irrigation.																		
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,586	9,507	—6,921	16,068	—22,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,586	9,507	—6,921	16,068	—22,989
Punjab	24,394	9,723	14,671	14,276	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,394	9,723	14,671	14,276	395
Madras	3,829	3,172	657	15,176	—14,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,829	3,172	657	15,176	—14,519
Bombay	10,268	6,680	3,588	31,196	—27,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,268	6,680	3,588	31,196	—27,608
TOTAL PROTECTIVE	41,077	29,082	11,995	76,716	—64,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,077	29,082	11,995	76,716	—64,721
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	1,616,247	518,133	1,098,114	677,780	420,334	518,000	354,744	163,256	544,622	—381,366	...	...	...	2,134,247	872,877	1,261,370	1,222,402	38,968
MINOR WORKS.																		
Irrigation.																		
Rajputana	13,262	3,896	9,366	..	9,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,262	3,896	9,366	...	9,366
Baluchistan	3,327	1,297	2,030	...	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,327	1,297	2,030	...	2,030
Lower Burma	...	...	...	...	...	104,051	13,546	90,505	...	90,505	...	...	...	104,051	13,546	90,505	...	90,505
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	148	136	12	...	12	...	...	...	148	136	12	...	12
N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	22,347	15,853	6,494	...	6,494	...	...	...	22,347	15,853	6,494	...	6,494
Punjab	123,742	88,648	35,094	...	35,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,742	88,648	35,094	...	35,094
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	93,191	23,295	69,896	...	69,896	...	...	...	93,191	23,295	69,896	...	69,896
Bombay	85,744	47,609	38,135	...	38,135	2,302	658	1,644	...	1,644	...	...	...	88,046	48,267	39,779		39,779
TOTAL	226,075	141,450	84,625	...	84,625	222,039	53,488	168,551	..	168,551	..	...	...	448,114	194,938	253,176	...	253,176
Navigation.																		
Bengal	..	...	...	...	...	54,357	36,176	18,181	...	18,181	...	...	...	54,357	36,176	18,181	...	18,181
Madras	...	...	...	...	..	10,951	10,077	874	...	874	...	...	...	10,951	10,077	874	...	874
TOTAL	...	...	..	...	...	65,308	46,253	19,055	...	19,055	...	...	...	65,308	46,253	19,055	...	19,055
TOTAL MINOR WORKS	226,075	141,450	84,625	...	84,625	287,347	99,741	187,606	...	187,606	...	...	...	513,422	241,191	272,231	...	272,231
GRAND TOTAL	1,842,322	659,583	1,182,739	677,780	504,959	805,347	454,485	350,862	544,622	—193,760	...	...	...	2,647,669	1,114,068	1,533,601	1,222,402	311,199

10. The foregoing table shows that after paying interest on borrowed money expended in the construction of Major Irrigation Works, the highest net profits were, as in the previous three years, obtained from irrigation projects in Madras. Next follow the Punjab and Bombay. In the Punjab the revenue will steadily increase, as the new irrigation projects and their distributaries are completed. In Bengal the loss was, as explained in last year's report, due to the permanent settlement which renders enhancement of land revenue impracticable. The loss in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to heavy winter rains of 1894-95.

Major Works.

11. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of individual Major Irrigation Works during and to the end of 1895-96 :—

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1895-96.			Revenue Account for 1895-96.						Revenue Account to end of 1895-96.				
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	Productive.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
4	BENGAL.														
	Irrigation.														
	Orissa Project	2,564,121	58,064	2,622,185	41,681	47,240	—5,559	102,611	—108,170	...	567,365	905,029	—337,664	2,071,355	—2,409,019
	Midnapore Canal	826,966	18,137	845,102	26,363	27,611	—1,248	33,062	—34,310	...	535,596	505,201	30,395	773,102	—742,707
	Sone Project	2,601,026	91,615	2,692,641	76,531	57,443	19,088	104,009	—84,921	·71	1,400,963	1,169,459	231,504	2,073,238	—1,841,734
	Navigation.	5,992,113	168,116	6,160,229	144,575	132,294	12,281	239,682	—227,401	·20	2,503,924	2,579,689	—75,765	4,917,695	—4,993,460
	Hijili Tidal Canal	251,507	6,272	257,779	6,198	6,140	58	9,768	—9,710	·02	116,464	102,292	14,172	193,612	—179,440
	TOTAL BENGAL	6,243,620	174,388	6,418,008	150,773	138,434	12,339	249,450	—237,111	·19	2,620,388	2,681,981	—61,593	5,111,307	—5,172,900
5	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.														
	Irrigation.														
	Ganges Canal	2,790,062	173,151	2,963,213	230,756	91,874	138,882	110,881	28,001	4·68	7,301,495	3,184,773	4,116,722	3,835,969	280,753
	Lower Ganges Canal	3,213,996	235,485	3,449,481	115,589	76,845	38,744	128,183	—89,439	1·12	3,696,060	1,680,587	2,015,473	2,421,757	—406,284
	Agra Canal	879,200	67,106	946,306	45,972	19,554	26,418	34,929	—8,511	2·79	993,211	491,702	501,509	759,255	—257,746
	Eastern Jumna Canal	352,274	21,656	373,930	92,408	28,037	64,371	13,736	50,635	17·21	3,197,810	1,002,785	2,195,025	464,431	1,730,594
	Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal	46,920	1,590	48,510	...	...	...	1,055	—1,055	...	...	...	...	1,275	—1,275
	*TOTAL N.-W. P. & OUDH	7,282,452	498,988	7,781,440	484,725	216,310	268,415	288,784	—20,369	3·45	15,188,576	6,359,847	8,828,729	7,482,687	1,346,042
8	PUNJAB.														
	Irrigation.														
	Western Jumna Canal } Sirsa Branch }	1,457,627	70,889	1,528,516	130,350	80,197	50,153	56,987	—6,834	3·28	6,132,885	1,980,468	4,152,417	1,079,460	3,072,957
	„ „ Bari Doab Canal	1,711,258	63,850	1,775,108	250,340	67,701	182,639	68,108	114,531	10·29	4,443,589	1,803,348	2,640,241	2,040,424	599,817
	Sirhind „	2,285,040	117,892	2,402,932	134,725	65,088	69,637	91,434	—21,797	2·90	1,321,220	595,674	725,546	1,563,935	—838,389
	Lower Sohag and Para Canal	68,626	2,748	71,374	13,387	6,519	6,868	2,718	4,150	9·62	84,079	60,044	24,035	27,620	—3,585
	Chenab Canal	1,721,467	40,705	1,762,172	120,049	42,600	77,449	63,596	13,853	4·40	271,230	193,765	77,865	298,580	—220,715
	Sidhnai „	105,817	3,542	109,359	36,581	12,220	24,361	4,094	20,267	22·28	216,968	75,919	141,049	36,728	104,321
	Jhelum „	1,016	108	1,124	...	...	...	41	—41	...	...	...	...	241	—241
	TOTAL PUNJAB	7,350,851	299,734	7,650,585	685,432	274,325	411,107	286,978	124,129	5·37	12,469,971	4,708,818	7,761,153	5,046,988	2,714,165

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1895-96			Revenue Account for 1895-96.						Revenue Account to end of 1895-96.				
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	MADRAS.														
	Irrigation.														
	Godavari Delta System	1,093,206	189,827	1,283,033	258,205	64,761	193,444	43,701	149,743	15·08	6,304,480	1,903,256	4,401,184	1,259,752	3,141,432
	Kistna „ „	1,137,682	80,458	1,218,140	282,207	71,689	150,518	44,422	106,096	12·36	3,714,123	1,191,187	2,522,936	866,225	1,656,711
	Penner Anicut „	164,065	24,908	188,973	16,861	2,982	13,879	6,556	7,323	7·34	331,041	58,156	272,885	176,073	96,812
	Cauvery Delta „	168,728	12,421	181,149	100,431	7,689	92,742	6,696	86,046	51·19	2,470,897	177,472	2,293,425	180,220	2,113,205
	Srivaikuntham Anicut System	136,185	10,095	146,280	8,065	2,740	5,325	5,444	—119	3·64	191,630	62,196	129,434	124,691	4,743
	Sangam Anicut System	311,522	69,520	381,042	19,203	5,979	13,224	12,426	798	3·47	127,446	50,372	77,074	139,799	—62,725
	Karnul Canal	2,169,867	188	2,170,055	13,973	10,931	3,042	86,785	—83,743	·14	139,331	216,276	—76,945	1,169,743	—1,246,688
	Barur Tank	40,063	2,283	42,346	909	369	540	1,595	—1,055	1·27	4,984	3,538	1,446	15,996	—14,490
	Periyar Project	808,506	21,559	830,064	...	...	...	30,882	—30,882	...	...	...	...	128,210	—128,210
	Total Madras	6,029,823	411,259	6,441,082	639,854	167,140	(a)472,714	238,507	234,207	7·34	13,283,932	3,662,493	9,621,439	4,060,649	5,560,790
	BOMBAY.														
6	Sind.														
	Irrigation.														
	Desert Canal	122,969	4,083	127,052	12,738	5,936	6,802	4,912	1,890	5·35	254,075	110,120	143,955	85,245	58,710
	Unharwah	61,569	1,634	63,203	13,321	7,106	6,215	2,389	3,826	9·83	65,532	26,987	38,545	16,711	21,834
	Begari Canal	162,561	4,842	167,403	28,859	6,873	21,986	6,503	15,483	13·13	616,637	247,344	369,293	147,534	221,759
	Eastern Nara Works	588,001	20,751	608,752	39,861	13,784	26,077	23,938	2,139	4·28	846,713	356,902	489,811	500,839	—11,028
	Jamrao Canal	120,419	3,266	123,685	..	...	...	2,737	—2,737	...	...	...	...	3,110	—3,110
	Dad Canal	1,826	47	1,873	...	...	...	36	—36	...	...	...	...	36	—36
	Total Sind	1,057,345	34,623	1,091,968	94,779	33,699	(b)61,080	40,515	20,565	5·59	1,782,957	741,353	1,041,604	753,475	288,129
7	Deccan and Gujarat.														
	Irrigation.														
	Hathmati Canal	49,093	2,691	51,784	1,152	576	576	1,964	—1,388	1·11	11,702	16,971	—5,269	45,339	—50,608
	Lower Panjhra River Works	44,156	2,291	46,447	1,841	800	1,041	1,761	—720	2·24	28,812	14,393	14,419	43,645	—29,226
	Kadva River Works	69,384	3,002	72,386	985	944	41	2,775	—2,734	·06	15,871	14,661	1,210	45,784	—44,574

Lakh Canal		35,245	1,944	37,189	282	1,054	—772	1,410	—2,182	...	3,577	14,144	—10,567	38,360	—48,927
Mutha Canals		635,324	23,489	658,813	27,645	7,759	19,886	25,351	—5,466	3·02	344,347	136,599	207,748	539,621	—331,873
Ekruk Tank		122,812	11,227	134,039	2,642	1,546	1,096	4,913	—3,817	·82	30,653	41,262	—10,609	127,351	—137,960
Krishna Canal		81,854	4,635	86,489	3,060	1,208	1,852	3,274	1,422	2·14	64,505	45,472	19,033	91,347	—72,314
Total Deccan and Gujarat		1,037,868	49,279	1,097,147	37,607	13,887	23,720	41,448	—17,728	2·18	439,467	283,502	215,965	931,447	—715,482
TOTAL BOMBAY		2,095,213	83,902	2,179,115	132,386	47,586	84,800	81,963	2,837	3·89	2,282,424	1,024,855	1,257,569	1,684,922	—427,353
39 TOTAL PRODUCTIVE.	Irrigation	28,750,452	1,461,999	30,212,451	2,086,972	837,655	1,249,317	1,135,914	113,403	4·13	45,728,927	18,335,702	27,393,125	23,192,941	4,200,184
	Navigation	251,507	6,272	257,779	6,198	6,140	58	9,768	—9,710	·02	116,464	102,292	14,172	193,612	—179,440
	Total	29,001,959	1,468,271	30,470,230	2,093,170	843,795	1,249,375	1,145,682	103,693	4·10	45,845,391	18,437,994	27,407,297	23,386,553	4,020,744

(*a*) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows:—

	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari Delta System	12,400	850	11,550
Kristna ,, ,,	7,100	490	6,610
Penner Anicut ,,	11,700	3,000	8,700
Cauvery Delta ,,	354,411	37,735	316,676
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	7,900	1,250	6,650
Sangam Anicut System	13,900	2,500	11,400
Barni Tank	200	15	185
	407,611	45,849	361,771

(*b*) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows:—

Pegari Canal	3,361	876	2,485
Eastern Nara Works	344	34	310
	3,705	910	2,795

Number of works	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1895-96.			Revenue Account for 1895-96.						Revenue Account to end of 1895-96.				
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	Protective.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.														
	Irrigation.														
	Betwa Canal . . .	402,054	21,561	423,615	2,586	9,507	—6 921	16,068	—22,989	...	61,709	102.486	—40,777	199,585	—240,362
1	PUNJAB.														
	Irrigation.														
	Swat River Canal . . .	363,032	13,214	376,246	24,394	9,723	14,671	14,276	395	3·90	212,491	95,986	116,505	197,409	—80,904
1	MADRAS.														
	Irrigation.														
	Rushikulya Project . .	390,715	35,794	426.509	(*a*)3,829	3,172	657	15.176	—14,519	·15	8,319	6,826	1,493	82.297	—80,804
	BOMBAY.														
5	DECCAN AND GUJARAT.														
	Irrigation.														
	Gokak Canal, 1st Section .	40,094	1,173	41,267	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,604	—1,604	...	2,474	2,100	374	22,506	—22,132
	Mhaswad Tank . . .	198,472	8,778	207.250	1,579	1,582	—3	7,940	—7,943	...	14.746	16,490	—1,744	104,826	—106,570
	Nira Canal	532,757	32.391	565,148	8,689	5,098	3,591	21,258	—17,667	·64	46,080	39,391	6,689	236,996	—230,307
	Chankapur Tank . . .	6,507	319	6,826	...	...	...	258	— 258	...	...	...	...	3,649	—3,649
	Maladevi Tank . . .	3,395	216	3,611	...	...	...	136	—136	...	...	...	...	1,530	—1,530
	TOTAL BOMBAY .	781,225	42,877	824,102	10,268	6,680	3,588	31,196	—27,608	·43	63.300	57,981	5,319	369,507	—364,188
8	TOTAL PROTECTIVE .	1,937,026	113,446	2,050,472	41,077	29,082	11,995	76,716	—64.721	·58	345,819	263,279	82,540	848,798	—766,258
47	GRAND TOTAL .	30,938,985	1,581.717	32,520,702	2,134,247	872,877	1,261,370	1,222,398	38,972	3 88	46,191,110	18,701,273	27.489,837	24,235,351	3,254,486

(*a*) Excludes Rx. 2,5-1 on account of old irrigation revenue.
(*b*) This is now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

12. Taken collectively by provinces the percentages of net revenue on the Capital outlay upon Major Works for the last three years are as follows :—

	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1. Madras	6·89	6·75	6·70
2. Bombay—Sind	5·59	6 00	6·54
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3·19	5·22	5·37
4. Punjab	5·30	4 33	3·95
5. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	1·43	1·18	1·27
6. Bengal	·19	·09	·19
Total	3·88	4·08	4·04

13. The Karnul Canal, which was made by a company, seldom pays for its working expenses and maintenance. The cost of this canal is nearly one-third of the total expenditure on Major Irrigation works in Madras. Omitting this canal the figures for Madras would be :—

	Per cent.
1895-96	10·01
1894-95	9·97
1893-94	10·06

14. The systems which in 1895-96 paid over 4 per cent. are arranged below in the order of the rate paid, and are compared with the results in the two previous years :—

	Rate Paid.		
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1. Cauvery Delta System	51·19	45·06	45·76
2. Sidhnai Canal	22·28	16·16	19·09
3. Eastern Jumna Canal	17·21	22·78	24·60
4. Godavari Delta System	15·08	14·55	14·04
5. Begari Canal	13·13	16·09	17 12
6. Kistna Delta System	12·86	12·74	12·68
7. Bari Doab Canal	10·29	9·51	9·47
8. Unharwah Project	9·83	8·67	8·50
9. Lower Sohag and Para Canal	9·62	4·47	·75
10. Penner Anicut	7·34	7·35	7·23
11. Desert Canal	5·35	·19	...
12. Ganges Canal	4·68	7·39	7·23
13. Chenab Canal	4·40	·96	·40
14. Eastern Nara Works	4·28	4·41	5·50

15. The systems that have, up to the end of 1895-96, paid off the accumulated interest on the Capital expended on them are noted below :—

	Surplus. Rx.
1. Godavari Delta System	3,141,432
2. Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	3,072,957
3. Cauvery Delta System	2,113,205
4. Eastern Jumna Canal	1,730,594
5. Kistna Delta System	1,656,711
6. Bari Doab Canal	599,817
7. Ganges Canal	280,753
8. Begari ,,	221,759
9. Sidhnai ,,	104,321
10. Penner Anicut System	96,812
11. Desert Canal	58,710
12. Unharwah	21,834
13. Srivaikuntham Anicut System	4,743
Assuming that the works are still worth the amount charged in each case to the Capital account, this represents a net profit to the State at the end of 1895-96 on these systems of	13,103,648
The charge to the State on other Major Works is { Productive Works	9,083,904
{ Protective Works	766,258
	9,849,162
And this leaves a net profit to date on all Major Works of	3,254,486

16. The following statement shows the net charge to the State to the end of each year for the last five years on account of further projects, which are expected eventually to pay off the accumulated interest on their Capital cost :—

	Date of Completion.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
Lower Ganges Canal . . .	1878	257,544	270,214	280,752	316,845	406,284
Agra Canal	1874	233,051	239,162	251,733	249,235	257,746
Punjab.						
Sirhind Canal	1887	800,557	717,678	762,105	816,591	838,389
Lower Sohag and Para Canal . .	1886	18,617	22,216	24,384	23,949	3,585
Chenab Canal	...	106,942	152,338	193,920	234,568	220,716
Madras.						
Sangam Anicut System . . .	1885	64,784	65,213	65,075	63,523	62,725
Bombay—Sind.						
Eastern Nara Works . . .	...	41,222	27,910	17,357	13,321	11,028
TOTAL .	...	1,522,717	1,494,731	1,595,326	1,718,032	1,809,472

NOTE.—The projects which have not yet been opened for irrigation have been excluded from this statement.

In all these projects the debit against them should be decreasing.

17. The continued steady decrease against the Eastern Nara before completion of the project is satisfactory.

18. The continued increase against the Lower Ganges Canal is not altogether satisfactory; this canal has been opened 17 years, and has not yet begun to pay the annual interest charges, although the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh expects that the ultimate revenue from the canal will amount to 5 per cent. on the Capital outlay. The Agra canal has been in operation for many years: the continued increase in the debit against it is due to a cycle of years of excessive rainfall which enabled the crops to be brought to maturity without the aid of canal water; it is, however, expected that the net revenue from the canal will exceed the interest charges from 1896-97 so the interest charges will not be a permanent burden on the State. The Sirhind Canal has not been opened for 10 years; the irrigation from this project has not had time to develop fully. During 1895-96 the debit against the Chenab canal has been reduced by Rx. 13,853, although the canal is not yet in full operation; it will probably be completed in 1897-98.

The decrease in the debit against the Lower Sohag and Para Canal and the Sangam Anicut System is a satisfactory feature.

19. The undernoted works, the construction of which was permitted from borrowed money prior to the introduction of the rules laying down the conditions which must now be fulfilled before a work can be classed as Productive, are not expected to repay the accumulated interest charges on the Capital invested in them :—

	Capital outlay to end of 1895-96.	Net gain or loss in working each year.				
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal—						
Orissa Project	2,622,185	—5,216	—813	—16,011	—15,097	—5,559
Midnapore Canal	845,403	1,837	8,445	9,658	6,986	—1,248
Sone Project	2,692,641	20,823	30,133	18,470	12,809	19,088
Hijili Tidal Canal	257,779	—1,377	2,030	269	1,110	58
Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat—						
Hathmati Canal	51,784	387	—40	368	499	576
Lower Panjhra River Works	46,447	572	660	1,230	987	1,041
Kadva River Works	72,386	1	199	397	—465	41
Lakh Canal	37,189	—135	—199	—226	—1,167	—772
Mutha Canals	658,813	16,207	13,480	18,071	15,368	19,886
Ekruk Tank	134,039	1,234	—153	—261	1,682	1,096
Krishna Canal	86,189	2,078	4,164	2,383	4,178	1,852
TOTAL	7,505,155	56,411	57,906	34,348	26,890	36,059

In addition to the above, the Karnul Canal in Madras, which was purchased from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company in 1882, is not likely ever to be a financial success, and the Barur tank also will probably not pay the interest on the capital outlay. Under the rules contained in Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter V, para. 35, clause VIII, the current expenditure on these works is being provided out of the general revenues.

20. The sources from which the revenue of the Major Works was derived during 1895-96 are exhibited in the following statement in comparison with those of the four previous years :—

	Irrigation Revenue.												Totals of previous four years.			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works.	Waterrates.	Owners' rates on irrigated lands.	Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	...	99,284	...	43	...	580	366	118	43,123	1,353	22	5,584	150,773	152,013	166,500	188,335	**159,860**
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	117,498	320,108	18,537	495	122	17,798	...	5,900	1,768	249	1,311	3,525	487,311	685,743	701,981	685,771	**705,195**
Punjab	43,416	591,746	33,747	3,502	76	4,067	2,358	19,266	8,596	1,092	853	1,107	709,826	596,555	535,091	680,914	**604,099**
Madras	613,244	12,616	...	...	562	1,705	2,299	...	12,507	298	17	435	643,683	599,667	589,586	565,424	**525,711**
Bombay	85,022	40,749	...	457	11,116	240	1,498	600	...	69	24	2,879	142,654	148,435	137,113	147,610	**114,498**
Total for 1895-96	859,180	1,064,503	52,284	4,497	11,876	24,390	6,521	25,884	66,294	3,061	2,227	13,530	2,134,247	2,182,413	2,130,271	2,268,054	**2,109,363**
1894-95	815,910	1,145,084	71,897	4,008	10,708	26,527	6,653	22,764	59,985	3,310	2,086	13,481	2,182,413				
1893-94	785,187	1,141,863	61,245	4,243	10,574	23,492	5,851	20,256	59,030	3,302	1,917	13,311	2,130,271				
1892-93	760,020	1,298,206	66,975	4,188	11,754	25,043	6,437	20,679	54,347	3,193	2,588	14,624	2,268,054				
1891-92	**706,451**	**1,174,901**	80,336	**3,830**	10,818	27,965	4,608	21,727	61,357	3,010	**2,491**	11,969	2,109,363				

21. The gross revenue in 1895-96 fell short of that of the previous year by Rx. 48,166. The principal differences are due to the following causes:—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The decrease of Rx. 198,432 was due to the heavy winter rains of 1894-95 which reduced the demand for canal water for *rabi* irrigation.

Punjab.—The increase of Rx. 113,271 was due to the extension of irrigation from the Chenab canal, to the greater demand for canal water in the *kharif* season of 1895 owing to scanty rainfall on lands traversed by the Bari Doab canal, and to increased receipts from the Sirhind canal, the receipts for 1894-95 being abnormally low owing to excessive rainfall.

Madras.—The increase of Rx. 44,016 was mainly due to the enhancement of water-rates on the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery delta systems.

22. The following statement shows, for each Major Work for the five years ending 1895-96, the gross revenue, the irrigated area, and the mileage of canals completed at the end of each year:—

Major Works.	Gross Revenue.					Irrigated Area in Acres.					Mileage in Operation (including distributaries).				
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Bengal.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Orissa Project	37,092	49,738	37,537	33,235	41,681	177,685	160,952	103,526	122,561	119,460	1,167	1,221	1,366	1,373	1,372
Midnapore Canal	28,470	28,000	30,477	29,142	26,363	83,973	91,217	85,763	70,116	65,011	345	355	355	336	336
Hijili Tidal Canal	3,691	5,339	5,919	5,853	6,198	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	29	29	29
Sone Project	90,607	105,258	92,567	83,483	76,531	474,723	410,761	366,776	317,134	395,222	1,560	1,575	1,575	1,595	1,596
Total Bengal	159,860	188,335	166,500	152,013	150,773	736,381	662,930	556,065	509,811	579,693	3,101	3,180	3,325	3,333	3,533
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.															
Ganges Canal	330,420	319,385	322,898	328,081	230,756	832,804	722,478	656,757	351,637	759,297	4,077	4,159	4,278	4,420	4,510
Lower Ganges Canal	198,958	201,119	202,071	175,575	115,589	669,963	584,000	525,853	231,143	606,880	3,353	3,477	3,557	3,574	3,614
Agra Canal	59,037	54,188	48,952	63,725	45,972	164,981	107,054	165,221	139,166	184,502	755	759	766	767	816
Eastern Jumna Canal	105,797	102,442	120,691	114,467	92,448	223,437	227,430	201,664	125,260	222,476	1,120	1,132	1,132	1,139	1,139
Betwa Canal	10,083	8,337	7,369	5,895	2,586	30,106	22,422	18,804	8,041	35,292	544	557	567	567	571
Total North-Western Provinces and Oudh	705,195	685,771	701,981	685,743	487,311	1,912,851	1,663,393	1,568,298	855,247	1,868,447	9,849	10,084	10,300	10,467	10,650
Punjab.															
Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch.	150,923	115,733	103,592	148,636	130,350	335,350	256,298	330,807	315,437	605,064	1,286	1,290	1,605	1,855	2,097
Bari Doab Canal	194,531	242,840	222,543	228,336	250,340	592,785	567,896	540,057	534,697	617,463	1,410	1,413	1,415	1,435	1,481
Sirhind Canal	201,490	242,966	108,524	95,980	134,725	685,610	412,791	275,897	279,714	653,183	2,874	3,038	3,033	3,035	3,035
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	5,925	8,446	9,721	10,169	13,387	56,908	70,129	71,179	70,977	75,762	139	159	139	139	146
Chenab Canal	10,404	20,850	38,401	60,237	129,049	35,524	157,197	270,405	269,357	369,935	670	712	794	885	881
Sidhnai	20,457	21,161	26,718	25,695	36,581	157,514	151,838	151,427	144,397	116,427	180	180	180	180	180
Swat River Canal	20,369	28,918	25,592	27,502	24,394	99,350	104,723	110,819	91,892	81,210	162	162	165	165	165
Total Punjab	604,099	680,914	535,091	596,555	709,826	1,963,041	1,720,872	1,750,591	1,706,471	2,519,344	6,721	6,934	7,331	7,694	7,985
Madras.															
Godavari Delta System	249,943	258,454	253,863	262,885	270,605	732,364	697,388	721,740	759,513	683,126	2,384	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,397
Kistna " "	195,025	196,371	208,009	208,988	229,307	480,728	471,401	512,578	519,976	481,375	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,943	1,943

Penner Anicut System	12,086	28,760	28,070	28,352	28,561	35,652	73,051	70,346	70,559	70,128	142	142	142	142	142
Cauvery Delta „	309,585	310,985	323,752	454,199	454,842	1,008,059	1,012,049	996,055	989,891	987,103	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	18,910	13,800	18,359	17,895	15,965	41,322	29,111	40,570	38,573	33,962	90	90	90	90	90
Sangam Anicut System	14,832	31,000	31,424	32,503	33,103	39,200	74,987	74,960	76,678	77,347	280	280	293	293	293
Karnul Canal	14,272	14,828	12,944	11,305	13,973	73,500	30,766	31,424	33,540	32,903	503	503	503	503	503
Parur Tank	748	926	1,108	1,187	1,109	2,757	3,584	4,324	4,480	4,229	29	29	32	32	32
Rushikulya Project	...	...	1,757	4,819	6,410	...	4,183	8,195	27,389	35,917	41	82	84	109	145
	815,411	855,124	879,286	1,022,133	1,053,875	2,413,591	2,396,520	2,460,192	2,520,599	2,406,090	7,506	7,557	7,575	7,600	7,639
Deduct old Irrigation revenue	289,700	289,700	289,700	422,466	410,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Madras	525,711	565,424	589,586	599,667	643,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.															
SIND — Desert Canal	2,582	12,527	4,784	13,284	12,738	60,131	95,156	89,568	103,494	95,332	190	192	192	192	192
SIND — Unharwah	1,554	4,736	5,440	11,388	13,321	19,283	23,277	32,634	57,316	62,960	67	67	67	96	96
SIND — Begari Canal	26,146	36,882	37,946	36,939	32,220	174,718	192,524	207,383	211,430	183,393	176	176	176	158	158
SIND — Eastern Nara Works	43,501	48,037	47,538	45,127	40,205	211,951	243,412	228,903	234,795	190,041	278	278	278	278	286
	73,783	102,182	95,768	106,738	98,484	466,083	554,369	558,488	607,035	531,726	711	713	713	724	732
Deduct old Irrigation revenue.	...	...	3,705	3,705	3,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sind	73,783	102,482	92,003	103,033	94,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DECCAN AND GUJARAT — Hathmati Canal	1,037	516	970	1,108	1,152	2,716	2,728	3,701	4,199	3,439	51	51	51	51	51
DECCAN AND GUJARAT — Lower Panjhra River Works.	1,801	1,617	1,725	1,655	1,841	2,603	2,617	3,000	2,790	2,862	45	45	45	45	45
DECCAN AND GUJARAT — Kadwa River Works	844	1,020	1,187	1,188	985	2,971	2,825	3,027	2,767	2,489	36	39	39	39	39
DECCAN AND GUJARAT — Lakh Canal	170	96	117	165	282	508	158	343	310	334	31	29	26	32	32
DECCAN AND GUJARAT — Mutha Canals	24,693	22,405	24,792	23,339	27,745	14,061	6,797	8,259	10,082	8,138	155	155	155	155	155
DECCAN AND GUJARAT — Ekruk Tank	2,611	2,551	2,380	2,887	2,642	3,137	3,028	2,889	3,292	2,589	48	48	48	48	48
DECCAN AND GUJARAT — Krishna Canal	3,188	5,735	3,683	5,605	3,060	5,374	3,796	4,742	4,671	3,204	61	61	61	64	64
DECCAN AND GUJARAT — Nira Canal	4,449	8,550	7,753	8,183	8,689	28,963	18,216	24,503	28,370	23,453	215	220	228	228	228
DECCAN AND GUJARAT — Mhaswad Tank	1,922	2,638	2,503	1,272	1,579	8,304	4,997	5,283	4,226	3,481	95	95	95	95	94
Total Deccan and Gujarat	40,715	45,128	45,110	45,402	47,875	68,537	45,202	55,747	60,707	49,989	737	743	748	757	756
Total Bombay	114,498	147,610	137,113	148,435	142,654	534,620	599,571	614,235	667,742	581,715	1,448	1,456	1,461	1,481	1,488
GRAND TOTAL	2,109,363	2,268,054	2,130,271	2,182,413	2,134,247	7,560,481	7,043,286	6,949,381	6,259,870	7,955,289	28,625	29,211	29,992	30,575	31,095

23. The rate of revenue per acre irrigated during 1895-96 is shown in the following table; the irrigation revenue shown here includes the share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation as well as the water-rates and owners' rates :—

Province	Irrigation revenue (Assessed).	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.	Compared with rate in	
				1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat . .	36,597	49,989	·73	·56	·61
Madras	1,011,381	2,406,090	·42	·38	·38
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	742,811	1,868,447	·40	·54	·42
Punjab	903,581	2,519,344	·36	·33	·35
Bengal	105,906	579,693	·18	·18	·18
Bombay—Sind	94,698	531,726	·18	·18	·18
TOTAL .	2,894,974	7,955,289	·36	·36	

24. The charges for maintenance and working for the year 1895-96 are detailed in the following statement and compared with the outlay of the previous four years :—

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense.	Total Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Totals of previous four years.			
										1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	4,769	48,235	66,801	9,277	...	...	129,082	9,352	138,434	146,265	154,114	148,540	143,793
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,393	78,232	117,690	2,231	...	...	209,546	16,271	225,817	264,046	272,466	270,722	267,974
Punjab	11,968	127,664	122,249	5,014	...	...	266,895	17,153	284,048	265,055	244,506	245,163	225,193
Madras	6,512	62,977	82,702	10,691	...	...	162,881	7,431	170,312	147,246	152,753	158,531	150,024
Bombay	3,389	26,077	21,891	689	...	...	52,046	2,220	54,266	66,006	51,781	57,738	54,010
Total for 1895-96	38,031	343,185	411,332	27,902	...	...	820,450	52,427	872,877	888,558	875,620	880,694	840,994
1894-95	34,036	360,161	415,655	25,398	...	...	835,450	53,108	888,558				
1893-94	42,263	340,150	412,792	27,414	...	...	822,619	53,001	875,620				
1892-93	60,926	343,465	401,554	23,023	...	...	828,968	51,726	880,694				
1891-92	58,127	339,657	370,115	24,962	23	...	792,884	48,110	840,994				

25. The working expenses in 1895-96 were less than those of the previous year by Rx. 15,681. The decrease is the net result of increases and decreases in different provinces. The differences are explained as follows :—

Bengal.—The decrease of Rx. 7,771 was due to smaller expenditure being necessary for the maintenance and repairs of the Sone project.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The decrease of Rx. 38,229 was due to the restriction of expenditure in consequence of the very large falling off in the irrigation revenue.

Punjab.—The increase of Rx. 18,993 in the expenditure during 1895-96 was due to the maintenance of greater lengths of canals opened for irrigation.

Madras.—The increase of Rx. 23,066 was due to large expenditure having become necessary for the maintenance and minor improvements of the Kistna delta, Sangam anicut and the Rushikulya projects.

Bombay.—The expenditure in 1894-95 in this province was somewhat large owing to special repairs to the Desert Canal and to certain bunds in connection with the Eastern Nara project which were damaged by floods.

26. The cost of maintenance and working per acre irrigated in the different provinces during the five years ending 1895-96, and the percentage of the outlay upon maintenance and working on gross revenue, are as follows :—

Cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre.

Provinces.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Remarks.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Bombay—Sind	·07	·06	·06	·07	·07	Including old maintenance charges.
2. Madras	·08	·08	·08	·08	·09	
3. Punjab	·11	·14	14	·15	·11	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	·14	·16	·17	·31	·12	
5. Bengal	·19	·22	·27	·28	·23	Excluding maintenance of Tidal Canal.
6. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	·29	·51	·38	·38	·41	

The provinces are arranged in the order of smallness of charge; the variations are considerable.

Percentage of maintenance and working on gross revenue.

Provinces.			93-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Remarks.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Madras	23·0	23·0	21·7	19·0	20·5	Including old revenue and working expenses.
2. Bombay—Sind	46·7	33·7	32·8	41·1	35·1	Ditto ditto.
3. Punjab	37·3	36·0	45·7	44·4	40·0	
4. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	48·0	51·4	47·2	50·8	43·0	
5. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	38·0	39·5	38·8	38·5	40·3	
6. Bengal	89·9	78·9	92·6	96·2	91·8	

The variations indicated here are also very marked.

27. The percentages of the cost of revenue management on the revenue collected in the different provinces during the five years ending 1895-96 were as follows :—

N.B.—In the term revenue management are included shares of Direction, Executive and Navigation Establishments and also a s are of collection establishment.

Provinces.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Remarks
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Bombay—Sind	11·4	10·4	10·6	10·0	6·4	
2. Madras	8·8	8·9	9·0	8·6	8·7	
3. Punjab	12·1	13·0	16 9	15·4	13·9	
4. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	15·2	17·8	16·1	18·7	16·8	
5. North-Western Provinces and C	12·8	13·6	14·5	14·2	18·6	
6. Bengal	28·1	26·0	28·7	31·1	31·1	

28. Per acre irrigated, the Sind Canals cost least, but the Madras works are kept up and managed for the smallest share of the gross income. The cost of maintenance and management of the Bengal canals absorbs the greater portion of the gross income.

MINOR WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

29. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during, and up to the end of, the year 1895-96 :—

No.	Minor Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1895-96.			Revenue Account for 1895-96.				Revenue Account to end of 1895-96.		
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	RAJPUTANA—										
	Irrigation—										
	Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	154,330	4,531	158,861	5,428	2,710	2,718	1·71	129,054	66,403	62,651
	Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectorate	60,606	3,460	64,066	5,194	719	4,475	6·98	99,659	52,578	47,081
	Tanks in Todgarh Sub-Collectorate	21,036	417	21,453	2,640	467	2,173	10·13	47,887	29,611	18,276
	TOTAL .	235,972	8,408	244,380	13,262	3,896	9,366	3·83	276,600	148,592	128,008
2	BALUCHISTAN—										
	Irrigation—										
	Khushil Khan Reservoir . .	92,331	1,224	93,555	1,648	638	1,010	1·08	8,602	5,443	3,159
	Shebo Canal . .	66,579	1,144	67,723	1,679	659	1,020	1·57	10,098	6,891	3,207
	TOTAL .	158,910	2,368	161,278	3,327	1,297	2,030	1·26	18,700	12,334	6,366
1	LOWER BURMA—										
	Irrawaddy embankments . .	305,893	8,317	314,210	104,051	13,546	90,505	28·80	1,301,118	325,186	975,932
3	BENGAL—										
	Irrigation—										
	Sarun Project .	66,957	2,718	69,675	148	136	12	·02	24,327	36,325	—11,998
	Navigation—										
	Calcutta and Eastern Canals . .	542,114	6,521	548,635	45,524	29,164	16,360	2·98	2,359,516	976,981	1,382,535
	Orissa Coast Canal .	437,166	10,595	447,761	8,833	7,012	1,821	41	67,196	81,197	—14,001
		979,280	17,116	996,396	54,357	36,176	18,181	1·82	2,426,712	1,058,178	1,368,534
	TOTAL .	1,046,237	19,834	1,066,071	54,505	36,312	18,193	1·71	2,451,039	1,094,503	1,356,536
4	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—										
	Irrigation—										
	Dún Canals .	67,065	1,620	68,685	8,549	4,457	4,092	5·96	245,350	137,548	107,802
	Rohilkhand Canals	157,034	16,130	173,164	10,945	9,568	1,377	·79	333,526	280,074	53,452
	Bijnor Canals .	11,739	2,085	13,824	2,232	1,106	1,126	8·14	49,889	19,963	29,926
	Bundelkhand Irrigation works .	7,486	804	8,240	621	722	—101	...	18,652	22,632	—3,980
	TOTAL .	243,274	20,639	263,913	22,347	15,853	6,494	2·46	647,417	460,217	187,200
4	PUNJAB—										
	Irrigation—										
	Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	68,167	6,171	74,338	23,118	16,314	6,804	9·15	457,795	403,745	54,050
	Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals	11,415	271	11,686	65,767	43,934	21,833	186·83	1,715,338	976,215	739,123
	Indus Inundation Canals . .	68,790	1,973	70,763	26,082	22,481	3,551	5·02	732,646	726,299	6,347
	Shahpur Inundation Canals .	19,313	630	19,943	8,825	5,919	2,906	14·57	71,642	44,448	27,194
	TOTAL .	167,685	9,045	176,730	123,742	88,648	35,094	19·86	2,977,421	2,150,707	826,714

Number of works.	Minor Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1895-96.			Revenue Account for 1895-96.				Revenue Account to end of 1895-96.		
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.
25(a)	MADRAS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Irrigation—										
	Chembrambakam tank	63,169	11,235	74,404	2,093	—240	2,333	3·10	69,527	12,293	57,234
	Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension project	151,583	23,822	175,405	2,008	175	1,833	1·04	40,732	49,065	—8,333
	Palar Anicut System	195,194	10,405	205,599	15,940	5,305	10,635	5·17	308,744	174,424	134,320
	Lower Coleroon Anicut System	59,740	1,513	61,253	29,395	3,375	26,020	42·47	1,021,120	155,544	865,576
	Pelandorai Anicut System	41,238	4,155	45,393	3,004	596	2,408	5·30	23,494	45,827	—22,333
	Other (16) works	211,691	6,126	217,817	40,751	14,084	26,667	12·24	921,882	422,639	499,243
		722,615	57,256	779,871	93,191	23,295	69,896	8·98	2,385,499	859,792	1,525,707
	Navigation—										
	Buckingham Canal	820,315	48,045	868,360	10,837	9,602	1,235	·14	287,308	297,289	—9,981
	Other (3) works	17,334	1,318	18,652	114	475	—361	...	990	5,203	—4,213
		837,649	49,363	887,012	10,951	10,077	874	·10	288,298	302,492	—14,194
	Total	1,560,264	106,619	(b) 1,666,883	104,142	33,372	(c) 70,770	4·25	2,673,797	1,162,284	1,511,513
	BOMBAY—										
	Irrigation—										
7	SIND. Sukkur Canal	134,992	6,052	141,044	10,027	5,370	4,657	3·30	202,131	120,530	81,601
	SIND. Ghar „	41,554	2,544	44,098	20,343	15,716	4,627	10·49	1,543,041	449,987	1,093,054
	SIND. Marak Great Canal	19,360	795	20,155	7,015	1,526	5,489	27·23	125,205	48,314	76,891
	SIND. Sarfrazwah „	11,856	612	12,468	2,469	637	1,832	14·70	42,365	31,347	11,018
	SIND. Fuleli „	132,595	4,782	137,377	36,044	16,348	19,696	14·34	877,610	577,209	300,401
	SIND. Other works	8,922	673	9,595	139	—191	330	3·44	34,442	27,121	7,321
	Total Sind	349,279	15,458	364,737	76,037	39,406	(d) 36,631	10·04	2,824,794	1,254,508	1,570,286
27	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Khari Cut	16,987	1,198	18,185	1,139	530	609	3·35	8,536	5,912	2,624
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Jamda Canals	99,106	4,991	104,097	1,162	1,008	154	·15	14,571	29,765	—15,194
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Parsul tank	20,996	679	21,675	115	108	7	·03	847	549	298
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	30,964	2,064	33,028	545	1,422	—877	...	9,199	13,792	—4,593
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Bhatodi tank	35,269	2,702	37,971	601	895	—294	...	9,117	8,277	840
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Matoba „	18,815	1,327	20,142	922	302	620	3·08	11,177	4,093	7,084
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Shirsuphal tank	21,220	1,237	22,457	51	269	—218	...	3,133	4,240	—807
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Bhadalvadi „	21,311	1,431	22,742	170	197	—27	...	3,059	2,972	87
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Ashti „	75,219	7,891	83,110	432	392	40	·05	4,850	9,025	—4,175
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Upper Man River Works	40,754	2,291	43,045	641	519	122	·28	6,529	7,363	—834
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Yerla River Irrigation Works	65,108	4,333	69,441	1,255	642	613	·88	10,932	14,479	—3,547
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Maini tank	36,767	2,276	39,043	639	332	307	·79	9,638	9,235	403
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Madag „	16,125	635	16,760	215	166	49	·29	4,832	5,697	—865
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Gokak Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works	77,099	2,793	79,892	2,302	658	1,644	2·06	12,565	3,804	8,761
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Other works	75,119	9,111	84,260	1,820	1,421	399	·47	26,163	20,459	5,704
	Total Deccan and Gujarat	650,889	44,959	695,848	12,009	8,861	3,148	·45	135,448	139,662	—4,214
	Total Bombay	1,000,168	60,417	1,060,585	88,046	48,267	39,779	3·75	2,960,242	1,394,170	1,566,072
76	GRAND TOTAL Irrigation	2,901,474	169,168	3,070,642	448,114	194,938	253,176	8·25	10,591,324	5,387,323	5,204,001
	GRAND TOTAL Navigation	1,816,929	66,479	1,883,408	65,308	46,253	19,055	1·01	2,715,010	1,360,670	1,354,340
	GRAND TOTAL Total	4,718,403	235,647	4,954,050	513,422	241,191	272,231	5·49	13,306,334	6,747,993	6,558,341

(a) Exclusive of the Ganjam Minor rivers system, complete Capital and Revenue Accounts of which have not yet been prepared.
(b) Exclusive of the Capital outlay on the Vedaranam Canal, which has not yet been ascertained.
(c) Excludes Rs. 80,697, share due to old irrigation.
(d) Do. Rs. 39,125 do. do.
(e) Exclusive of Rs. 41,267, expenditure incurred from the grant under 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works which is shown under Major Works.

30. This table shows that the best return on the capital expended was derived from the Irrawaddy embankments in Lower Burma. Next follow the canals in the Punjab, in Sind and Madras. The Deccan and Gujarat show the worst result.

31. The net revenue derived in 1895-96 from the works constructed for irrigation purposes (excluding navigation) taken collectively amounted to 8·24 per cent. on the Capital outlay to end of the year against 8·66 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to a falling off of the revenue from the canals in Sind which is explained to be due to an insufficient supply of water in the canals. The decrease due to this cause was partly counterbalanced by an increase of revenue from the Irrawaddy embankments in Lower Burma and from the Indus and Shahpur inundation canals in the Punjab as explained in paragraphs 35 and 36 of this note.

32. The revenue from the navigation canals exceeded the working expenses by Rx. 19,055 against the corresponding figure of Rx. 13,716 in the previous year. The increase was contributed chiefly by the Calcutta and Eastern and the Orissa coast canals in Bengal. The net revenue from these canals amounted to 21·98 and ·41 per cent. respectively on the capital outlay.

33. The revenue during 1895-96 derived from Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept is detailed in the following statement, and compared with the revenue of the previous four years :—

	Irrigation Revenue.												Totals of previous four years.			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works.	Later-rates.	Owners' rates.	Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations.	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings.	Fines.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajputana	11,693	1,403	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	9	26	209	13,262	13,477	14,193	9,199	8,487
Baluchistan	...	2,791	...	...	...	371	...	110	...	32	24	...	3,327	2,118	4,891	3,953	1,641
Lower Burma	103,913	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	128	...	...	104,051	94,132	95,697	90,212	77,706
Bengal	...	106	...	...	...	...	182	...	51,977	361	...	1,879	54,505	50,715	52,339	54,058	60,311
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,629	9,124	830	218	5	1,007	...	2,266	32	...	74	162	22,347	23,676	26,065	27,291	26,203
Punjab	69,245	14,944	...	14	...	846	211	...	...	75	170	38,237	123,742	110,132	124,500	105,300	105,794
Madras	91,678	...	...	...	1,008	96	533	...	10,788	10	...	29	104,142	102,741	107,282	145,939	25,760
Bombay	71,000	13,129	...	5	...	584	1,178	1,082	...	64	47	897	88,046	139,023	135,839	127,170	146,135
Total for 1895-96	356,128	41,497	830	237	1,013	2,914	2,116	3,458	62,797	679	340	41,413	513,422	536,014	560,806	563,722	452,037
1894-95	391,267	49,693	996	530	1,344	1,786	−11,773	2,745	60,326	596	222	38,482	536,014				
1893-94	404,077	63,246	1,220	181	1,221	2,395	−13,585	4,363	60,620	606	203	36,260	560,806				
1892-93	423,815	37,113	1,387	177	1,198	2,333	4,295	2,616	61,961	559	259	27,809	563,722				
1891-92	300,653	34,738	1,271	249	1,440	2,932	7,225	3,333	67,216	815	285	31,880	452,037				

34. The gross revenue of 1895-96 fell short of that of the previous year by Rx. 22,592, owing to an insufficient supply of water in the canals in Sind.

35. The increase of Rx. 9,919 in the revenue during 1895-96 in Lower Burma, as compared with that of 1894-95, was due to larger areas having been cultivated in the Bassein, Thôngwa and Henzada districts.

36. The increase of Rx. 13,610 in the Punjab was mainly due to an improvement of revenue from the Indus and Shahpur Inundation canals.

37. The working expenses of the year 1895-96 and of the previous four years are shown in the following statement :—

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense.	Total Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Totals of previous four years.			
										1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	291	1,712	1,713	33	...	...	3,749	147	3,896	4,006	4,571	9,885	10,671
Baluchistan	...	1,013	249	...	...	...	1,262	35	1,297	1,340	2,232	1,736	3,180
Lower Burma	3,774	4,608	5,177	—272	...	...	13,287	259	13,546	22,434	18,032	29,626	46,178
Bengal	1,388	20,939	10,134	2,432	...	...	34,893	1,419	36,312	37,788	39,147	34,586	43,501
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	659	4,430	9,375	87	...	...	14,551	1,302	15,853	17,255	15,652	17,554	17,413
Punjab	6,553	53,192	25,015	356	...	—50	85,066	3,582	88,648	86,434	73,858	68,727	64,785
Madras	2,154	19,263	10,608	485	...	...	32,513	859	33,372	35,102	28,218	47,905	58,467
Bombay	5,059	24,592	16,810	145	...	...	46,606	1,661	48,267	57,711	47,071	46,732	63,946
Total for 1895-96	19,878	129,752	79,081	3,266	...	—50	231,927	9,264	241,191	262,070	228,781	256,751	312,141
1894-95	27,963	127,148	93,919	3,034	...	—328	251,736	10,334	262,070				
1893-94	11,012	122,093	83,482	3,196	...	12	219,795	8,986	228,781				
1892-93	32,296	121,183	89,934	3,185	...	—15	246,583	10,168	256,751				
1891-92	54,031	153,207	91,249	2,663	...	279	301,429	10,712	312,141				

38. The charges for maintenance and working for the year 1895-96 were less than those of the previous year by Rx. 20,879. The decrease chiefly occurred in Lower Burma and Bombay. The decrease of Rx. 8,888 in Lower Burma was due to the expenditure in the previous year having been somewhat large owing to the necessity for raising, strengthening and retiring several miles of the Irrawaddy embankments which were threatened by river encroachments. The decrease of Rx. 9,444 in Bombay was chiefly due to a reduction of the collection charges in the Civil Department.

39. The following table gives the percentages of expenditure on revenue in each province during the five years ending 1895-96 :—

Provinces.	1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	8,487	10,671	125·7	9,199	9,885	107·46	14,193	4,571	32·21	13,477	4,006	29·72	13,362	3,896	29·38
Baluchistan	1,641	3,180	193·8	3,953	1,736	43·92	4,891	2,232	45·63	2,118	1,340	63·27	3,327	1,297	38·98
Lower Burma	77,706	46,178	59·4	90,212	29,626	32·84	95,097	18,032	18·84	94,132	22,434	23·83	104,051	13,546	13·02
Bengal	60,311	43,501	72·1	54,658	34,586	63·28	52,330	39,147	74·79	50,715	37,788	74·51	54,505	36,312	66·62
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	26,203	17,413	66·5	27,291	17,554	64·32	27,065	15,652	60·5	23,676	17,255	72·88	22,347	15,853	70·94
Punjab	105,794	68,785	65·0	105,360	68,727	65·27	121,500	73,858	59·32	110,132	86,434	78·48	123,742	88,648	71·64
Madras	25,760	58,467	227·0	145,039	47,905	32·83	107,282	28,218	26·30	102,741	35,102	34·16	104,142	33,372	32·04
Bombay	146,135	63,946	43·8	127,170	46,732	36·75	135,839	47,071	34·65	139,023	57,711	41·51	88,046	48,237	54·82
Total	452,037	312,141	69·1	563,722	256,751	45·56	560,806	228,781	40·80	536,014	262,070	48·89	513,422	241,191	46·98

40. The percentage of expenditure on revenue for the whole of India during the year 1895-96 was slightly less than that in the previous year. The figures for the respective provinces as a rule show uneven results. The cost of maintenance and working of the canals in Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the Punjab absorbs a very large portion of the gross revenue.

41. The rates per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the year 1895-96 were as follows:—

	Irrigation revenue. (Assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.	Compared with rate in	
				1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baluchistan	2,352	7,070	·33	·43	·78
Bengal	...	...	...	...	·70
Bombay — Deccan and Gujarat	10,096	26,160	·38	·41	·41
Bombay — Sind	134,602	673,312	·20	·22	·22
Rajputana	12,207	31,126	39	·37	·37
Madras	186,766	534,227	·35	·37	·36
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	26,009	142,769	·18	·27	·25
Punjab	79,517	630,175	·13	·10	·14
Total	451,549	2,044,839	·22	·22	·24
Lower Burma	(a) 104,051				
TOTAL	555,600				

(a) Represents actual collections.

NOTE.—No acreage is quoted against Lower Burma as the works concerned are only river embankments.

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

42. The receipts and expenditure on account of these works during 1895-96, as recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts, are shown in the following statement, in comparison with transactions of the previous four years:—

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.			
	Direct Receipts.	Expenditure.	Direct Receipts.	Expenditure.	Direct Receipts.	Expenditure.	Direct Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma	25	48,440	...	...	7,144	7,931	7,169	56,371
Lower Burma	...	...	13,468	27,027	...	330	13,468	27,307
Bengal	...	...	24,940	89,654	1,523	362	26,463	90,016
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	5,737	...	...	...	5,737
Punjab	86	10,795	11,375	6,323	2,342	130	13,803	17,248
Madras	...	...	4,165	265,851	...	2,711	4,165	268,592
Bombay	7,868	193,280					7,868	193,280
Total for 1895-96	7,979	252,576	53,948	394,602	11,009	11,494	72,936	658,672
1894-95	7,654	243,898	58,470	419,373	11,877	8,365	78,001	671,546
1893-94	8,077	208,368	53,485	418,536	5,973	6,494	67,465	633,398
1892-93	6,354	240,450	47,712	443,759	8,686	10,509	62,752	694,718
1891-92	6,711	215,147	47,658	487,659	8,421	8,918	62,790	711,704

43. The foregoing table shows that up to 1894-95 the direct receipts realized from this class of Minor Works had been increasing steadily. The fall in 1895-96 occurred in Bengal and was due chiefly to the recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Howrah drainage scheme, which were hitherto accounted for under this head, having been adjusted in the accounts for 1895-96 under the debt head "Drainage Advances," and partly to a falling-off of the receipts from the Nadia river owing to the very unsatisfactory state of the river. A large portion of the revenue derived from this class of works is assessed and collected with the Land Revenue and is accounted for under the head I.—Land Revenue in the Civil Accounts. It is only in the Irrigation revenue reports of the Public Works Department that credit for such indirect receipts is taken.

44. The increase in the expenditure from Imperial funds during 1895-96, as compared with that of the previous year, occurred in Bombay, and was due to increased expenditure on the improvement of the Shikarpur and Karachi canals in Sind. The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial funds occurred chiefly in Lower Burma and partly in the Punjab. The decrease in Lower Burma was due chiefly to the expenditure in 1894-95 having been somewhat large owing to the construction of some new embankments, and partly to the first section of the canal between Kyaikto and Bilin rivers having been suspended. The decrease in the Punjab was due to the completion of the survey of the Michni-Nowshera canal and of the widening of the Barkat Alikhan canal.

CALCUTTA; A. R. BECHER,

The 4th March 1897. *Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

Documents accompanying.

Abstract Account of Revenue and Expenditure on Irrigation Works during 1895-96.

No. 3 I., dated the 4th March 1897.

Submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	15 0 0	17 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	15-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 45-0
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	12 8 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Rangoon	12 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Thôngwa	12 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 0
Pegu (inland)—						
Tharawadi	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	20-0 to 26-0	20 0 0
Bamo	15 0 0	15 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	30-0 „ 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakôkku	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Meiktila	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	5-0 to 6-0	7 8 0	7-0 „ 8-0	7 8 0	14-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Hill tracts—						
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	8-0 to 18-8	8-0 to 18-0	9-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 60-0	10-0 to 60-0
Gáro Hills	6-0 „ 8-0	7 0 0	9-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	18-0 „ 30-0	18-0 „ 30-0
Manipur	...	8 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	15 0 0
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 40-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kámrúp	10-0 „ 12-0	11 0 0	9-0 „ 12-0	15 0 0	20-0 „ 50-0	30 0 0
Darrang	8-0 „ 12-0	5-0 to 11-4	8-0 „ 10-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 „ 30-0	10-0 „ 30-0
Nowgong	9-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 14-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	11-0 „ 30-0	11-0 „ 30-0
Sibságar	9-0 „ 10-0	8-0 „ 12-0	9-0 to 10-0	8-0 „ 12-0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 45-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 „ 11-0	8-0 to 11-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0	12-0 „ 60-0	12-0 „ 60-0
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						
Nágá Hills	15 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	15-0 to 18-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 50-0	30-0 to 50-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896 —*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—*continued.*						
Eastern—						
Backerganj	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Noakhali	5-0 „ 7-8	5 8 0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 „ 18-0	15 0 0
Chittagong	7-0 „ 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	6-0 „ 10-0	13-0 „ 15-0	7-0 „ 20-0	13-0 to 18-0
Tippera	7-0 „ 10-0	7-0 „ 10-0	6-0 „ 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 „ 20-0	7-0 „ 15-0
Dacca	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	7-0 „ 15-0	7-0 „ 15-0
Maimensingh	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10-0 „ 15-0	11-0 „ 14-0
Deltaic—						
Khulna	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas	9-0 „ 10-0	9 6 0	6-0 „ 7-0	6-0 „ 7-8	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Midnapur	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	11-4 „ 15-0	12-0 „ 18-0
Howrah	9 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 „ 15-0	16-0 „ 24-0
Calcutta	...	...	8 0 0	9 0 0	16-0 „ 16-8	18-0 to 20-9
Hooghly	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	12-0 „ 20-0
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	7 8 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-8 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 13-8
Jessore	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0, „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Faridpur	9-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 „ 20-0	8-0 „ 20-0
Central—						
Bankura	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 9-0
Bardwan	6 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	14-1 to 22-8	15-0 „ 18-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0	7-8 „ 12-0
Murshidabad	5 11 6	7 8 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	511-6 „ 7-8-0	12-0 „ 15-0
Santhal Parganas	4-0 to 4-8	4-0 to 4-12	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 18-12	7-8 „ 22-8
Pabna	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-8	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 20-0	7-0 „ 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 6-0	4-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 16-0	7-0 „ 20-0
Malda	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 „ 15-0	8-0 „ 15-0
Northern—						
Rangpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 „ 16-0	10-0 „ 16-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0
Hills—						
Darjeeling	7-0 to 15-0	8 0 0	7-0 to 9-0	10 0 0	10-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
Orissa—						
Puri	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4-4 „ 11-4	4-4 „ 11-4
Balasore	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	4 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0	11-0 „ 15-0
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Mánbhum	4 11 0	4 11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11-4 to 22-8	11-4 to 18-8
Lohárdaga	3 12 0	4 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	7-8 „ 18-12	5-0 „ 8-0
Palámau	6 13 0	6 1 6	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 „ 9-6	7-8 „ 9-0
Hazáribágh	5 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 „ 6-0	3-8 „ 6-0	7-8 „ 8-8	7-8 „ 8-8
Bihár, South—						
Monghyr	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 15-0	6-8 to 10-0
Gáya	3-8 „ 5-0	5 10 0	3-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 6-0	3-0 „ 10-0	4-0 „ 8-0
Patna	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	7-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 8-0
Shahabad	5 0 0	3 12 0	4-0 „ 5-0	5 0 0	6-0 „ 10-0	5-8 „ 10-0
Bihár, North—						
Purnea	3-12 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0
Bhágalpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
Darbhanga	3 12 0	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 7-8	6-9 to 8-7
Muzaffarpur	4 0 0	3-0 to 4-0	6 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Sáran	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 „ 5-10	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0
Champáran	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8-0 „ 9-0	5 10 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	3 3 0	3 1 0	3 13 4	3 13 0	7 1 2	6 13 1
Central—						
Bánda						
Fatehpur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0
Hamírpur	2 13 0	3 4 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-10	5-10 to 7-10
Jalaun	2-0 to 3-0	3 6 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	5-10 „ 7-8	6 15 0
Cawnpore	3 13 6	3 8 9	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 13 6	6 13 6
Jhánsi	3 6 2	3 2 1	4 2 0	4 0 0	7 4 2	7 7 0
Etáwah	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 13 0	4 12 0	8 5 0	8 4 0
Farukhabad	4 1 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
Mainpuri	3-12 to 4-0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Etah	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	4 2 0	4 11 0	4-8 and 5-0	4-8 & 5-0	10 5 0	10 0 0
Western—						
Meerut	4 5 4	4 5 4	4 12 0	4 9 4	10 0 0	10 8 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	3-8 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Muttra	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 6 0	9 6 0
Aligarh	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bulandshahr	4-0 „ 5-0	5 0 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	8-0 & 10-0	10 0 0
Submontane, East—						
Ballia	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 2 0	2 11 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	7 8 0	6 4 0
Gorakhpur	2 13 0	2 14 3	3-8 and 4-0	3-8 & 4-0	6-0 & 7-8	6-0 & 7-8
Basti	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Submontane, West—						
Shahjahánpur	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3-0 to 3-4	3-0 „ 3-4	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 „ 10-0	7-8 „ 10-0
Pilibit	4 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Bareli	3 4 0	3 2 4	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 14 0	7 15 10
Moradabad	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	4 6 0	10 0 0	8 6 4
Bijnor	2-8 to 4-0	2-2 to 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 & 9-6	7-8 & 9-6
Muzaffarnagar	5 0 0	4-8 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 and 5-0	12-0 „ 14-0	11-0 „ 12-0
Saháranpur	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0
Dehra-Dún	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Hills—						
Naini Tal	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Garhwál	4-11 & 5-10	4-11 & 5-10	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partábgarh	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Sultanpur	3 4 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 2 0
Rae-Bareli	4 2 5	4 2 5	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 9 9	7 9 9
Unao	4 9 0	2-13 & 3-12	5 0 0	3-12-0 & 4-3-0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Lucknow	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Hardoi	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	7 8 0	7 12 0
Northern—						
Fyzabad	3 12 0	1-14 to 4-0	4 0 0	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8
Barabanki	3 12 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Gonda	3 0 0	2 6 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	8 0 0	7 6 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	2 14 0	2 15 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	5 12 0	6 3 6
Kheri	2 13 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 11 0	5 6 0	15-0 to 18-12	5-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 „ 18-12	11-4 „ 18-12
Meywar (Udaipur)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	22-0 „ 35-0	22-0 „ 35-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 „ 15-0	9-0 „ 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana—*contd.*						
Eastern—contd.						
Sirohi	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Erinpura	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	4-0 to 7-0	4-11 to 7-8	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 15-12	9-0 to 28-0
Bundi	3-12 „ 5-10	6 9 0	5 10 0	6 9 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 „ 8-0	7-8 „ 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 30-0	5-0 „ 30-0
Tonk	3-12 „ 5-10	3 12 0	5 10 0	3 12 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7 8 0
Jaipur	2-0 „ 3-0	2-13 to 3-12	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 „ 10-5	7-8 to 11-4
Kerauli	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 „ 20-0	5-10 „ 20-0
Bhartpur	2-0 „ 4-0	2-8 „ 4-0	...	...	4-0 „ 17-0	4-0 „ 17-0
Alwar	2-13„ 4-11	3-12 „ 5-10	...	1-14-0 to 3-4-6	8-7 „ 11-4	5-10 „ 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	9 6 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bálmer	11 0 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	...	15 0 0	9 6 0
Anádra	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...
Shahpura	3-12 to 5-10	5 10 0	5 10 0	4 11 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 9-6
Western—						
Jodhpur	7 8 0	4 11 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Jaisalmer	5 10 0	11 0 0	...	6 0 0	9 6 0	15 0 0
Bikaner	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 3 6	4 3 6	9-6-0 to 12-6-9	9-6-0 to 12-6-9
Central India—						
Indore	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	12-0 to 13-0
Gwalior	4-11 to 5-10	5 2 0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 15-0	9-4 „ 15-4
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozpur	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Central—						
Lahore	8 7 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	16 14 0	13 4 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	13 1 0	9 0 0
Jhelam	6 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	15 0 0
South-eastern—						
Gurgáun	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Delhi	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 6 0	12 8 0	13 2 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Submontane—						
Ambala	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	13 6 0	12 0 0
Ludhiána	6 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Jalandhar	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hills—						
Simla	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	6 1 0	19 12 0	20 0 0
Kangra	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Northern—						
Ráwalpindi	6 9 0	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	23 2 0	24 0 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	18 8 0	21 0 0
Kohát	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	23 0 0	22 0 0
Bannu	6 1 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 13 0	15 13 4

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.			
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Panjab—*contd.*						
Western—						
Sháhpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Jhang	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	24 0 0	18 8 0
Multan	8 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0	23 10 8
Montgomery	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Dera Ismael Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	7 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	18 12 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	10-0 to 18-0	12-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0	30-0 to 45-0
Hyderabad	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	22-8 „ 37-8	25-0 to 35-0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 „ 40-0	30-0 „ 40-0
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	8 7 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	15-0 to 18-0
Ratnágiri	7 0 6	7 8 0	6 5 0	9 6 0	9-7-8 „ 15-2-8	9-6- „ 15-0
Alibág	7 8 0	7 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	20-0 „ 30-0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 „ 42-0
Tanna	7 8 0	7 8 0	8-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 12-0	18-0 „ 22-8	18-0 „ 22-8
Deccan—						
Dharwar	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	13-0 to 19-0	13-0 to 19-0
Belgaum	6 8 0	6 0 0	8 4 0	7 12 0	16 4 0	14 0 0
Satara	9 6 0	6 0 0	82-0 to 10-0	8 0 0	18-12-to 22-8	11-4 to 15-0
Sholapur	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-0 „ 22-8	22 0 0
Bijapur	7 8 0	3 12 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 „ 30-0	18-12 to 22-8
Poona	7-8 to 9-6	7 8 0	6-8 to 7-8	7-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 „ 25-0
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	8 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 30-0	22-8 to 30-0
Násik	9 0 0	7 8 0	0 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 25-0
Dhulia	9 6 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	20-0 „ 22-0
Gujarat—						
Surat	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	19-0 to 25-0	19-0 to 25-0
Broach	5 10 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	17-0 „ 30-0
Kaira	4 11 0	4 11 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	11-4 „ 18-12	9-6 „ 18-12
Baroda Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Godhra	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 26-0	15-0 to 19-0
Disa Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Kathiawár—						
Rájkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Khandwa	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0
Betul	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15 0 0
Chhindwára	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nagpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	6 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 18-12

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WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or House-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central Provinces—*contd.*						
Central—						
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0
Saugor	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Damoh	3 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	12 0 0
Jubbulpore	3 0 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
Mandla	3 0 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 15-0
Seoni	4 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bálághát	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Bhandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 13-0	11-8 to 13-8
Eastern—						
Biláspur	4 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0
Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Sambalpur	3 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0
Berar—						
Buldána	6 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	22 0 0
Básim	7 8 0	8 12 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	20 10 0	17 0 0
Akola	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Ellichpur	6 13 0	10 0 0	7 11 0	8 0 0	20 12 0	19 0 0
Amráoti	0 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0
Wun	5 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	9-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 9-0	13-0 to 30-0	22-0 to 25-0
Boláram	...	...	11-4 „ 22-8	6-0 „ 8-0	0-0 „ 8-0	11-4 „ 22-8
Chadarghát	7 2 0	7 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	7 5 8	8 1 8	6 14 5	7 12 0	13-12-8 to 15-4-8	15-4-8 to 16-12-8
S. Canara	8 7 0	8 7 0	6 14 0	6 12 0	10-14 „ 18-12	10-14 „ 18-12
South, Central—						
Coimbatore	4 0 0	4 4 3	6 5 4	6 5 4	10-4 to 18-12	10-4 to 18-12
Nilgiris	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	3 13 4	3 13 4	5 2 8	5 2 8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8
Central—						
Bellary	6 4 0	5 12 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	18-12 to 20-10	15-0 to 16-14
Anantapur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Karnul	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	5 1 6	4 11 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	9-11-6 to 11-11-6	9-11-6 to 11-11-6
Vizagapatam	4 10 9	4 10 9	5 8 0	5 8 0	11-5-0 „ 13-9-0	11-5-0 „ 13-9-0
Godávari	5 13 4	5 13 4	6 2 8	0 2 8	16-5-4 „ 16-10-8	16-5-4 „ 16-10-8
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	7 2 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	8 0 0	17-4-0 to 19-9-4	17-4-0 to 19-9-4
Nellore	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15-0 „ 17-8	15-0 „ 17-8
East Coast, south—						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13-0 to 16-0	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	13-8 „ 16-6	13-8 „ 16-6
N. Arcot	5 14 5	6 3 2	6 6 5	6 6 5	15-3-2 „ 17-14-5	15-3-2 „ 16-11-2
S. Arcot	5 1 4	5 11 0	6 3 4	6 2 6	11-14 „ 13-2	13-9-6 „ 14-8-6
Tanjore	5 12 2	5 13 5	6 8 0	6 8 0	15-12 „ 15-15	15-12 „ 16-11
Trichinopoly	5 4 2	5 15 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-3 „ 14-1	12-3 „ 14-1

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*concluded.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith,	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras—*contd.*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	12-6-8 to 14-13-4	12-6-8 to 14-13-4
Madura	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	13-2 „ 13-7	13-2 „ 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22-8 to 30-0	22-8 to 30-0
Kolar	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	26 4 0
Tumkur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	3-2 to 7-8	3-2 to 6-4	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Kadur	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 6-0	5 0 0	3-0 to 8-0	8 0 0	10-0 to 25-0	25 0 0
Chitaldrug	7 8 0	9 0 0	11 4 0	15 0 0	22-8 „ 26-4	26-4 „ 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	9-0 & 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden	...	...	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0	30-0 to 37-8	30-0 to 37-8

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 41.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th October, 1897.

No. 720.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission:

Lieutenant J. C. C. Angelo, 20th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Frizelle, 10th Bombay Infantry.

The 6th October, 1897.

No. 726.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Cadell, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th October 1897.

No. 730.—The services of Lieutenant E. Codrington of the Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Assistant Commissioner.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 735.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant the Honourable Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of four months, with effect from the 17th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MEDICAL.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 1207.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 1070, dated the 10th September 1897, replacing the services of Surgeon-Captain J. H. Rivers, A.M.S., at the disposal of the Military Department *for* "15th June 1897", *read* "18th August 1897."

No. 1210.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties:

Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Gwyther, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. W. Clemesha, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Lieutenant N. R. J. Rainier, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. Walton, I.M.S. (Bengal).

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 1217.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 1046, dated the 10th September 1897, replacing the services of Surgeon-Lieutenant F. H. Watling, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), at the disposal of the Military Department *for* "26th August 1897" *read* "25th August 1897."

No. 1220.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:

Surgeon-Captain G. H. Baker, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain J. M. Cadell, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain J. Morwood, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain L. G. Fischer, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Manifold, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain W. Young, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 1224.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Surgeon-Captain D. J. Collins, M.B., A.M.S.,—30th August 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. K. Morgan, M.B., A.M.S.,—31st August 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant H. A. L. Howell, A.M.S.,—25th August 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 1353.—The services of Lieutenant H. DeV. Harvest, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date of his relief by Captain W. Hudson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 411.—The services of the Reverend D. H. Gillan, a Chaplain on probation on the establishment of the Church of Scotland, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Tirah Field Force.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 6th October, 1897.

No. 3150—105-70-*F.*—With reference to Notification No 2016—105-29, dated 7th May 1897, the services of Lieutenant R. B. B. Howe, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry, employed on famine duty in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

No. 3151—105-70-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant C. H. D. Lyons-Campbell, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment on famine duty.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th October, 1897.

No. 1482-*G.*—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) Class and Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th October, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
MINT.

No. 4449-*A.*

Simla, the 7th October, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read the following Reports on the working of the Mints and Assay Offices of Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1896-97:

From the Mint Master, Bombay, No. 374, dated the 5th July 1897.

From the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 1085, dated the 30th June 1897.

From the Assay Master, Bombay, No. 18, dated the 1st June 1897.

From the Assay Master, Calcutta, No. 9, dated the 4th May 1897.

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS.

1. **Imports and Coinage: Gold.**—The imports of gold during the year under report were again heavy though somewhat less than in the previous year. The exports of gold also declined slightly. The net imports were 309,365 ounces, valued at Rs. 2,29,10,383 against 322,623 ounces of the value of Rs. 2,52,59,524 in the previous year. The following table shows the quantity and value of gold imported into, and exported from, India during the last five years:

Year.	Imports		Exports.		Net imports (+), Net exports (—).	
	Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs	Oz.	Rs.
1892-93	272,442	1,18,17,891	726,925	4,59,41,720	—454,483	—2,81,26,829
1893-94	474,035	3,14,65,300	378,300	2,50,52,837	+ 96,236	+ 64,12,461
1894-95	236,873	1,75,02,800	926,843	6,72,03,740	—689,970	—4,97,40,940
1895-96	695,055	5,02,92,632	372,432	2,50,33,108	+ 322,623	+ 2,52,59,524
1896-97	657,238	4,49,11,790	347,873	2,20,01,407	+ 309,365	+ 2,29,10,383

No gold was tendered for coinage or coined during the year in either of the Mints.

2. **Imports and Coinage: Silver.**—The net imports of silver into India were less than those of the preceding year by about 1,089,000 ounces, and the value

of the silver was less by about Rs. 72,62,000. The following are the figures of net imports of silver into India, the net imports into Bengal and Bombay being given separately:

Year.	Net Imports.						Amount tendered for Rupee coinage.		Amount tendered for Dollar coinage.
	All India.		Calcutta only.		Bombay only.		Calcutta.	Bombay.	
	Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs.	Tolas (Rupee standard)	Tolas (Rupee standard).	Tolas (Rupee standard).
1892-93	45,523,513	12,86,35,693	5,874,716	1,64,04,308			19,180,781	95,904,538	
1893-94 ...	54,328,973	13,71,98,182	4,273,093	1,09,11,921	47,531,898	12,02,57,	(a)3,628,109	(b)37,875,271	
1894-95 ...	27,040,022	6,32,93,296	2,293,379	50,04,559	23,309,901	5,51,28,930	...	...	
1895-96 ...	27,018,079	6,58,22,225	3,428,042	82,77,694	22,370,543	5,44,62,136	...	...	7,319,519
1896-97 ...	25,920,085	5,85,60,297	3,180,616	67,86,628	20,266,817	4,57,04,97	...	...	14,594,739

(a) Includes tolas 718,820 taken over from Exchange Banks.
(b) ,, ,, 18,468,424 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

The last column of the above table refers to silver presented at the Bombay Mint for coinage into British dollars and subsequent export to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. These amounts do not practically affect the net imports as shown in the table, as they are for the most part exported during the year of import.

3. **Total coinage: Gold and Silver.**—No gold has been coined in either Mint since 1892-93. The value of the coinage of silver in each Mint (excluding the dollar coinage) during the last five years is given below:

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	2,99,80,183	9,69,35,081	12,69,15,264
1893-94	82,10,146	3,99,14,855	4,81,25,001
1894-95	9,45,047	...	9,45,947
1895-96	29,27,134	...	29,27,134
1896-97	35,86,845	21,46,683	57,33,528

The whole of the silver coinage in the Mints during the year 1896-97, as shown in the above table, was for the Government, and consisted of small silver coins only: as will appear from paragraphs 4 and 5 below, the receipts of uncurrent coin furnished the material for this coinage. The details are given below:

	Calcutta.		Bombay.	
	Tale.	Value.	Tale.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Half rupees	2,113,035	10,56,068	1,042,228	5,21,114
Quarter rupees	6,811,475	17,02,869	2,384,928	5,96,232
One-eighth rupees	6,616,060	8,27,008	8,234,696	10,29,337

The increase in the coinage of small coin was due to the large requirements of famine districts. Both Mints deserve credit for the expeditious manner in which they met the large demand, which arose suddenly.

In addition to the coinage for Government above mentioned, 6,135,617 British dollars containing 13,922,299 tolas of silver (rupee standard) were coined in the Bombay Mint during the year, against 3,316,063 dollars containing 7,524,449 tolas coined in 1895-96. Taking the balance which remained in the Mint, ready for issue, at the close of 1895-96, namely, 122,570 dollars, the number of dollars which were available for export in 1896-97 was 6,258,187, of which 6,223,638 were issued to tenderers for export, and the balance, 34,549, remained in the Mint ready for issue.

4. **Description of silver received in the Mints.**—In Bombay bar silver to the amount of 13,158,000 tolas was tendered for coinage into dollars: of this, 3,596,000 tolas came from London, 8,063,000 from America (of which 143,000 from San-Francisco), 1,254,000 from Australia, 197,000 from Italy, and 48,000 from France. The bar silver presented is of higher fineness than the standard on which the mint accounts are based, namely, the rupee standard; and the amount brought to account was 14,594,739 tolas of that standard. In Calcutta 2,451 tolas (rupee standard) of silver bullion were received from the Military and Survey Departments. Uncurrent coins of the value of Rs. 38,90,866 in Calcutta and of Rs. 30,89,539 in Bombay were sent to the Mints by Government Treasuries and Departments: the receipts in the Bombay Mint included some Bhopal and Baroda coins which had been received in the treasuries in payment of tributes, etc.

5. **Recoinage of silver received in the Mints.**—Apart from silver received for the coinage of dollars, the receipts in the Mints consisted almost entirely of uncurrent and defaced silver coin remitted by Government treasuries and departments as given in paragraph 4. These remittances are utilised for the coinage of small silver coins (including half rupees). The value of the total coinages of small silver in the year was, as stated in paragraph 3, Rs. 35,86,845 in Calcutta and Rs. 21,46,683 in Bombay, and the total weight of silver in tolas of standard rupee fineness received on Government account in the two Mints was 3,820,735 tolas in Calcutta, and 3,102,883 tolas in Bombay.

6. **Copper coinage.**—The total value of the copper coinage was Rs. 17,69,011 against Rs. 8,20,625 in the preceding year. This large increase which represents an additional coinage of over 50 million copper pieces was entirely due to heavy requirements of pice at the famine relief works. This unprecedentedly large and at the same time urgent demand was energetically met by the Calcutta Mint, the outturn of which was raised to over a million pieces a day, or more than double the outturn on the last occasion (1884-85) when the Mint was put on overtime.

No copper coins for the Straits Government or for the Abdali Chief, near Aden, were coined during the year.

About 15,738 maunds of copper slabs were purchased during the year at an average cost of Rs. 34·34 per maund against 15,003 maunds at Rs. 33·167 per maund in the preceding year.

7. **Gain on copper coinage.**—The gain on copper coinage passed into circulation during the last five years was as follows:

	Rs.
1892-93	3,78,929
1893-94	5,08,467
1894-95	2,92,627
1895-96	2,81,312
1896-97	13,76,190

8. **Operative losses.**—

Silver.—In the Calcutta Mint the operative losses for melting and coining after the adjustment of fictitious losses and gains, amounted to 2,979 tolas or about 36·6 tolas per lakh. But as the values for dirt in the scissel, blanks, etc., calculated and included in the fictitious losses and gains, are not absolutely correct, the Mint Master prefers to estimate the loss at from 33 to 38 tolas per lakh. In the Bombay Mint the loss estimated on the above principle would be about Rs. 32 to 37 per lakh, and the total operative loss is calculated to have been Rs. 10,369 in the year.

Copper.—During the year about 26,211 maunds of copper were operated on against 11,989 maunds in 1895-96, and the loss amounted to 476·75 maunds, the actual rate being 1·819 per cent., against 2·157 in the preceding year. But after deducting the value of bye-products, this loss is reduced to ·29 per cent., against ·26 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of good coin obtained from the silver coinage in both the Mints shows an improvement over the results of the preceding year. The dollar coinage showed a better result by 2 per cent. than the previous year. The percentage of good copper coin (pice and half-pice) from metal operated on has been about the same as in 1895-96.

9. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the two Mints for the last five years:

Year.	REVENUE.							EXPENDITURE.		
	SEIGNORAGE.			OTHER RECEIPTS.			TOTAL.			
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.		Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	5,30,082	19,12,316	24,42,398	90,863	1,93,274	2,84,137	27,26,535	11,24,384	13,09,525	24,33,909
1893-94 ..	1,12,257	4,24,392	5,36,649	1,07,367	11,26,247	12,33,614	17,70,263	9,09,620	8,37,420	17,47,040
1894-95 ...	6	...	6	50,813	15,408	66,221	66,227	7,32,369	4,41,395	11,73,764
1895-96 ...	...	...	...	41,463	92,935	1,34,398	1,34,398	7,77,759	4,60,726	12,38,485
1896-97 ...	...	...	...	22,603	1,76,822	1,99,425	1,99,425	8,02,246	5,57,678	13,59,924
Total ...	6,42,345	23,36,708	29,79,053	3,13,109	16,04,686	19,17,795	48,97,848	43,46,378	36,06,744	79,53,122

As explained in the review of the Mint Administration Reports for 1894-95 the cessation of the public coinage of silver accounts for the decrease in revenue and expenditure since 1893-94.

The receipts of the Bombay Mint include Rs. 1,45,952 on account of the charge of 1 per cent. for the coinage of British dollars.

The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two Mints for the year 1896-97 compares as follows with the expenditure of the preceding year:

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease —	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease —	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed establishment...	1,74,628	1,56,656	— 17,972	1,45,299	1,39,586	— 5,713	3,22,927	2,99,242	— 23,685
Temporary establishment and over-time work.	47,353	56,673	+ 9,320	6,409	12,880	+ 6,471	53,7	69,553	+ 15,791
Total		2,13,329	— 8,652	1,54,708	1,55,466	+	3,76,089	3,68,795	— 7,894

In the Calcutta Mint the decrease of Rs. 17,972 under "Fixed establishment" was partly due to revision of Establishment and general savings. The increase under "Temporary establishment, etc.," was owing to the entertainment of a larger establishment than usual to cope with the demand for coin for famine relief works.

In Bombay the increase in the temporary establishment was due to the larger coinage of dollars and of small silver.

10. **Stores.**—In the Calcutta Mint the expenditure on stores was Rs. 74,884 against Rs. 45,185 in 1895-96, the increase being due to the heavy coinage of the year. In the Bombay Mint the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 22,293 against Rs. 15,049 in the previous year.

11. **Pro-forma charges.**—These indirect charges in the two Mints for 1896-97 compare as follows with those of 1895-96:

(In rupees.)

	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease −	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease −	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + Decrease −
Pension and furlough allowances.	26,484	24,216	− 2,268	5,687	6,236	+ 549	32,171	30,452	− 1,719
Interest on stock and block.	3,75,885	3,74,558	− 1,327	2,29,376	2,63,300	+ 33,924	6,05,261	6,37,858	+ 32,597
Total ...	4,02,369	3,98,774	− 3,595	2,35,063	2,69,536	+ 34,473	6,37,432	6,68,310	+ 30,878

The increase under the second head in the Bombay Mint was due to the average silver balance in the Mint having been higher than in the previous year.

12. **Miscellaneous work.**—The account of miscellaneous work done in the two Mints is shown in the following table:

	Calcutta Mint.			Bombay Mint.			Both Mints.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done	Amount realised.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1895-96	30,375	46,768	7,473	10,217	10,698	481	40,542	57,496	7,954
96-97	71,206	77,484	6,278	11,931	12,428	497	83,137	89,912	6,775
Better ...	...	30,686	...		1,730	16	...	32,416	
Worse ...	31,881	...	1,195	1,714			33,595		1,179

As usual, the amount of miscellaneous work in the Bombay Mint was not large. In the Calcutta Mint, the miscellaneous work comprised mainly the manufacture of a large number of medals, stars of the Military Department, decorations for the Army Temperance Association, brass washers and bolts and nuts for the Survey of India Department, brass tokens for various firms in Calcutta, and gold, silver and bronze medals for public institutions.

13. **Capital Account.**—The Capital Account of the Calcutta Mint stood at the end of the year at Rs. 77,11,550 against Rs. 77,11,036 at the end of 1895-96. The account of the Bombay Mint has remained unaltered during the year, and stood at Rs. 37,94,328 at its close.

14. **Offences against the coinage.**—During the year 1896, 875 cases were brought to trial, 1,072 persons tried, and 589 persons convicted for offences against the coinage, compared with 858 cases brought to trial, 1,039 persons tried and 644 persons convicted during 1895. There was thus an increase of about 2 per cent. in the number of cases tried, and a decrease of 8·54 per cent. in the number of persons convicted. As in 1895 the largest number of cases were reported from the North-Western Provinces. The bulk of the cases fell under the head of possessing and delivering counterfeited coin; on this charge 690 persons were tried and 380 convicted, against 676 tried and 421 convicted in the previous year.

II.—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES.

15. **Number of Assays made.**—The following table compares the number of gold and silver assays made during 1896-97 with those of the preceding year:

	Calcutta Mint.		Bombay Mint.		Both Mints.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1895-96	1,296	4,347	...	6,674	1,296	11,021
1896-97	1,207	5,477	...	9,222	1,207	14,699
Increase +, decrease — —	89 +	1,130	...	+ 2,548	— 89	+ 3,678

Besides the above several miscellaneous assays were made in both the Mints.

16. **Meltings for standard coinage.**—The average fineness per mille of silver meltings for coinage of small silver in Calcutta and Bombay made during the year was as follows:

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Half rupees	915·979	915·684
Quarter rupees	915·780	915·588
One-eighth rupees	915·539	915·520

The average fineness of the meltings for the coinage of British dollars was 898·853.

17. **Parting Assays of silver coins.**—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins at the Calcutta Mint was 1·218 per mille against 1·087 per mille in 1895-96. In the Bombay Mint the proportion was ·9044 per mille in Government silver coins, and ·0726 per mille in British dollars. This difference in the proportion of gold found in the two classes of coins is attributed to the use of old coin, which contains a considerable quantity of gold, in the manufacture of Government coins, and the use of bar silver, which contains very little gold, in the manufacture of dollars.

18. **Pyx trials of silver coins.**—The results of the pyx trials in the two Assay offices are summarised in the following table:

	Trials for weight.			Trials for fineness.				
	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins weighed	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins assayed.		Average fineness per mille of coins assayed.	
					Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.
Calcutta.								
Half rupees ...	29	290	90·008	29	290	1,160	916·307	916·548
Quarter rupees ...	61	610	44·987	61	610	6,100	916·502	916·486
One-eighth rupees ...	51	510	22·520	51	510	10,200	916·552	916·701
Bombay.								
Half rupees ...	5	100	90·022	.	25	250	916·712	916·960
Quarter rupees ...		...	...	...	...	1,300	...	917·143
One-eighth rupees ...		...	...	...	...	7,000	...	917·088
British dollars ...	81	1,620	416·012	...	405	1,215	900·120	900·190

Of the total number of half rupees weighed in Calcutta and Bombay none was beyond the legal remedy in weight. As regards the dollar coinage no coin was found to be beyond the legal remedy either of weight or fineness.

19. **Pyx trials in England for 1894-95 and 1895-96.**—The average weight and fineness of the Government coins from the Calcutta Mint for the two years and of the standard weight and millesimal fineness of British dollars from the Bombay Mint for 1895-96 were found to correspond closely to the standards prescribed for both these classes of coins; and the Government coins from Calcutta showed the average proportion of gold as in previous years. But the proportion of gold discovered in the British dollar coinage was reported to be specially high. This subject is now under examination.

20. **Reference standard weights.**—The standard weights in both the Mints were duly verified in the year under report.

21. The Governor General in Council acknowledges the efficiency with which the Mint and Assay Departments have been worked and controlled by the officers in charge.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Mint Masters, Bombay and Calcutta (with printed copies of the two Reports on the working of the Mints), and to the Assay Masters, Bombay and Calcutta (with printed copies of the two Reports on the working of the Assay Departments).

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 4469-*G.*—Mr. J. C. Mitra, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 8th November 1897.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins is on return from leave posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th October, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1115.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 921 of 1897, it is notified that Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan, *Bahadur*, of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., 6th Bengal Cavalry, is attached to the Staff of Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., as orderly officer.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1116.—Lieutenant Alan Copinger Wall, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), officiating wing officer, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 28th January 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 1117.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant William Nelson Lushington, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—17th June 1896.

No. 1118.—In G. G. O. No. 982 of 1897, Lieutenant A. R. C. Savile should have been described as a Second-Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Savile will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 1st January 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1119.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E., is appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, Malakand Field Force, *vice* Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E., nominated for service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 1120.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, the following appointments are made during the operations of the Malakand Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain C. E. Belli-Bivar, 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Beloooch Horse), to be Section Commandant, *vice* Captain O. B. S. F. Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers, nominated for service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Captain H. Rouse, Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant, Royal Artillery, *vice* Captain H. D. Grier, Royal Artillery, appointed to the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

TIRAH.

No. 1121.—The Governor-General in Council sanctions the despatch of a force as detailed below, to be styled the Tirah Expeditionary Force, for the purpose of exacting reparation for the unprovoked aggression of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes on the Peshawar and Kohat border for their attacks on the frontier posts and for the damage to life and property which has been inflicted on British subjects and on those in the British service.

1. FORMATION OF THE FORCE.—The Force will be distributed for operations as follows :

(*a*) A main column of two Divisions, each consisting of two Infantry Brigades and certain Divisional Troops, will advance on Tirah from the neighbourhood of the Samana Range.

(*b*) The Line of Communication of the main column between Kohat and Tirah (including the posts on the Samana Range) will be held by a force consisting of one Native Cavalry Regiment and four Native Infantry Battalions.

(*c*) A mixed Brigade, to be styled the "Peshawar Column," will operate, as may be required, from Peshawar.

(*d*) A Force, which will be designated the "Kurram Moveable Column," will be formed in support on the Hangu-Parachinar line for employment as circumstances may require.

(*e*) A mixed Brigade will be formed at Rawalpindi as a Reserve.

2. COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.—These Forces will be composed as follows :

A.—THE MAIN COLUMN.

FIRST DIVISION.

1st Brigade

2nd Battalion, The Derbyshire Regiment.
1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.
2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
No. 6 British Field Hospital.
No. 34 Native Field Hospital.

2nd Brigade.

2nd Battalion, The Yorkshire Regiment.
1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Sections A and B of No. 8 British Field Hospital.
Sections A and C of No. 14 British Field Hospital.
No. 31 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.
Two Squadrons, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
One Printing Section from the Bombay Sappers and Miners.
The Kapurthala Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
The Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers.
Section A of No. 13 British Field Hospital.
No. 63 Native Field Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.

1st Brigade.

1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.
1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
No. 24 British Field Hospital.
No. 44 Native Field Hospital.

2nd Brigade.

2nd Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
1st Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment.
1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Sections C and D of No. 9 British Field Hospital.
Sections A and B of No. 23 British Field Hospital.
No. 48 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.

No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
Machine Gun Detachment, 16th Lancers.
Two Squadrons, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.
One Printing Section from the Madras Sappers and Miners.
The Jhind Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
The Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers.
Section B of No. 13 British Field Hospital.
No. 43 Native Field Hospital.

B.—LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.
39th (The Garhwal Rifles) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
No. 42 Native Field Hospital.
No. 52 Native Field Hospital.
The Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Corps.
The Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.
Ordnance Field Park.
Engineer Field Park.
British General Hospital, of 500 beds, at Rawalpindi.
Native General Hospital, of 500 beds, at Rawalpindi.
No. 1 Field Medical Store Depôt. (For 1st Division.)
No. 2 Field Medical Store Depôt. (For 2nd Division.)
No. 5 Veterinary Field Hospital.
No. 11 British Field Hospital.
No. 25 British Field Hospital.
No. 47 Native Field Hospital.
No. 64 Native Field Hospital.
} For sick and wounded returning from the field.

C.—THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

2nd Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
2nd Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
57th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 5 British Field Hospital.
No. 45 Native Field Hospital.
British General Hospital, of 250 beds, at Nowshera.*
Native General Hospital, of 500 beds, at Nowshera.*

D.—THE KURRAM MOVEABLE COLUMN.

12th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
The Nabha Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
4 Guns, 3rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery.
6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
One Regiment of Central India Horse.
Section D of No. 3 British Field Hospital.
No. 62 Native Field Hospital.
Section B of No. 46 Native Field Hospital.
Native General Hospital, of 200 beds, at Kohat.

E.—THE RAWALPINDI RESERVE BRIGADE.

2nd Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. (At Rawalpindi.)
1st Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. (At Rawalpindi.)
27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry.
2nd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. } (Already ordered to Rawalpindi.)
Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.
No. 12 British Field Hospital.
No. 53 Native Field Hospital. (At Rawalpindi)

The above mentioned troops will move on the field service strengths, establishments, etc., as laid down in the Field Service Equipment Tables for the different branches, except that the number of British officers with regiments of Native Cavalry and Native Infantry will not be increased above the authorised peace establishment.

Depôts will be formed as laid down in the "Mobilisation measures" in the Field Service Equipment Tables. Depôts of Native Infantry will be on Scale B.

One Printing Section and one Photo-Lithographic Section from the Bengal Sappers and Miners will be attached to the Army Staff Office.

3. CONCENTRATION OF THE FORCE.—(*a*) The following units, now forming part of the Malakand Field Force, will, under orders from Army Head Quarters, be moved on the field service scales as quickly as possible to Peshawar:

45th Sikhs.
Section B of No. 13 British Field Hospital.
Sections C and D of No. 3 British Field Hospital.†
No. 34 Native Field Hospital.
Section B of No. 45 Native Field Hospital.
No. 1 Field Medical Store Depôt.

(*b*) The following units in the Peshawar District will, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, be concentrated at Peshawar as quickly as possible

57th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
Machine Gun Detachment, 16th Lancers.
1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.
1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.
1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders.
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.
9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Section A of No. 6 British Field Hospital.
Section C of No. 14 British Field Hospital.

* These General Hospitals will also receive the sick and wounded from the Force at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley (*vide* Appendix I).

† Section D of this Hospital is for the Kurram Moveable Column and Section C is to be transferred to Kohat for use in the Garrison (*vide* Appendix A).

(*c*) The following units employed in the operations against the Mohmands will, on the conclusion of those operations, concentrate at Peshawar, and move from thence as may be directed:

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
1st Battalion, The Royal West Surrey Regiment.
2nd Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.
9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
The Nabha Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
No. 5 British Field Hospital.
Section A of No. 13 British Field Hospital.
Section A of No. 14 British Field Hospital.
No. 44 Native Field Hospital.
Sections A, C and D of No. 45 Native Field Hospital.
Section B of No. 46 Native Field Hospital.
Sections C and D of No. 63 Native Field Hospital.

(*d*) The following units will, on receipt of orders from Army Head Quarters, be moved by rail to Kushalgarh and march thence to Kohat:

2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers
2nd Battalion, The Derbyshire Regiment.*
2nd Battalion, The Yorkshire Regiment.*
No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.*
Engineer Field Park (from Rawalpindi).*
One Printing Section and Photo-Lithographic Section (from Roorkee).*
One Printing Section (from Bangalore).*
One Printing Section (from Kirkee).*
Sections C and D of No. 9 British Field Hospital.*
Sections B, C and D of No. 6 British Field Hospital.†
No. 11 British Field Hospital.*
No. 25 British Field Hospital.*
No. 43 Native Field Hospital.*
No. 47 Native Field Hospital.*
No. 48 Native Field Hospital.*
No. 52 Native Field Hospital.*
No. 64 Native Field Hospital.*
No. 2 Field Medical Store Depôt.
No. 5 Veterinary Field Hospital.*

(*e*) A Wing of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has already been ordered to Peshawar, and the other Wing will, on receipt of orders from Army Head Quarters, be moved by rail from Ferozepore to Peshawar.

(*f*) The Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers have already been moved to Ferozepore, and orders regarding their onward movement to Rawalpindi have been issued.

(*g*) All units which will be concentrated at Peshawar—*i.e.*, those detailed in para. 3, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*)—except such as are detailed for the Peshawar Column, will march from Peshawar to Kohat through the Kohat Pass under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, under instructions which will be given from Army Head Quarters. The General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force will direct all movements at and beyond Kohat, and he will also direct all movements of the Peshawar Column beyond Peshawar.

(*h*) The Rawalpindi Reserve Brigade will, while concentrated at Rawalpindi, be under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, but any subsequent movement

* These moves have already been ordered.
† These units have already been ordered to Rawalpindi.

of the units composing this Reserve Brigade will only be made under orders which will be issued from Army Head Quarters.

(*i*) Kohat will be the Base of Operations for the 1st and 2nd Divisions, and the Kurram Moveable Column, but the Line of Communication will commence at, and include Kushalgarh. Kohat and Kushalgarh will, for the time being, be dissevered from the Punjab Command.

(*j*) Peshawar will be the Base of Operations for the Peshawar Column, but will remain in the Punjab Command.

4. COMMANDS AND STAFF—

ARMY STAFF.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Force	General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Aide-de-Camp	2nd-Lieutenant J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant G. R. De H. Smith, Central India Horse.
Orderly Officer	2nd-Lieutenant E. H. E. Collen, Royal Artillery.
Deputy Adjutant General, Chief of the Staff	Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant General	Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, 7th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Assistant Quarter Master General	Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	Captain J. A. L. Haldane, Gordon Highlanders.
Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.	Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, Assistant Quarter Master General.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.	Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S.O., 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.
Field Intelligence Officer	Captain F. F. Badcock, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
Principal Medical Officer (with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General).	Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, C.B., Indian Medical Service.
Secretary to Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon-Major W. A. Morris, Army Medical Staff.
Brigadier-General, Commanding Royal Artillery	Brigadier-General C. H. Spragge, Royal Artillery.
Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery	Captain C. deC. Hamilton, Royal Artillery.
Orderly Officer, Royal Artillery	Major H. F. Mercer, Royal Artillery.
Ordnance Officer	
Brigadier-General, Commanding Royal Engineer.	Brevet-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E. (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).
Brigade-Major, Royal Engineers	Captain S. L. Craster, R.E.
Orderly Officer, Royal Engineers	Lieutenant H. Biddulph, R.E.
Superintendent, Army Signalling	Major G. J. N. Logan-Home, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.
Head Quarter Commandant	Captain R. E. Grimston, 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Assistant Judge Advocate General	Captain F. I. S. Lowry, 29th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
Principal Provost Marshal	Lieutenant-Colonel E. Balfe, Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Chief Commissariat Transport Officer	*Will be notified hereafter.*
Staff Surgeon (from the Force)	
Inspecting Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Glover.
Controller of Military Accounts	Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Le G. Anderson, Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command.
Field Pay Master	Captain P. G. Shewell, Military Accounts Department.
Chief Survey Officer (also Survey Officer with Main Column, 1st Division).	Brevet-Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E.
Principal Chaplain	Revd. E. T. Beatty, Church of England.
Chief Superintendent of Post Offices	
Inspector of Post Offices	

MAIN COLUMN.

1st Division.

Commanding (with the local rank of Major-General).	Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B., British Service.
Aide-de-Camp	Captain A. G. Dallas, 16th Lancers.
Orderly Officer	
Extra Orderly Officers	Lieutenant J. M. Wikeley, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant G. H. Badcock, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Assistant Adjutant General	Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Muir, C.I.E., 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Assistant Quarter Master General	Major E. A. G. Gosset, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.	Captain A. Nicholls, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
Field Intelligence Officer	Lieutenant C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon-Colonel E. Townsend, Army Medical Staff.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Royal Artillery.	Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Duthy, Royal Artillery.
Adjutant, Royal Artillery	Captain W. K. McLeod, Royal Artillery.
Divisional Ordnance Officer	Captain A. R. Braid, Royal Artillery.
Commanding Royal Engineer	Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, Royal Engineers.
Adjutant, Royal Engineers	Captain O. M. R. Thackwell, Royal Engineers.
Field Engineer	Major J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant J. F. N. Carmichael, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	Captain H. T. Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers.
Provost Marshal	Captain H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O., 5th Lancers.
Field Treasure Chest Officer (from the Division).	
Staff Surgeon (from the Division)	
Chaplain, Church of England	
Chaplain, Church of Scotland	
Roman Catholic Chaplain	Revd. Father N. J. Winkley.
Divisional Commissariat Officer	Major W. R. Yielding, C.I.E., D.S.O., Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Divisional Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant C. H. Corbett, 18th Hussars.
Divisional Transport Officer	Captain F. C. W. Rideout, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer	Captain A. W. V. Plunkett, 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.
Survey Officer (from Army Staff)	
Superintendent of Post Offices	

1st Brigade of 1st Division.

Commanding	Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., British Service (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).
Orderly Officer	Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	Captain A. G. H. Kemball, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	Captain H. R. B. Donne, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Captain A. Mullaly, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant H. I. Nicholl, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.
Brigade Transport Officer	Captain E. deV. Wintle, 15th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant W. J. Tatam.

2nd Brigade of 1st Division.

Commanding	Brigadier-General A. Gaselee, C.B., A.D.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant A. N. D. Fagan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	Major W. Aldworth, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	Major A. A. Barrett, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant C. S. D. Leslie, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	Captain H. de la P. Gough, 16th Lancers.
Brigade Transport Officer	Lieutenant H. Macandrew, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant W. F. Shore.

2nd Division.

Commanding	Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., British Service.
Aide-de-Camp	Captain E. St. A. Wake, 10th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Orderly Officer	Captain R. G. Brooke, 7th Hussars.
Assistant Adjutant General	Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Assistant Quarter Master General	Major C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., Royal Artillery.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.	Major R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Field Intelligence Officer	Captain H. F. Walters, 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon-Colonel G. McB. Davis, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Royal Artillery.	Lieutenant-Colonel R. Purdy, Royal Artillery.
Adjutant, Royal Artillery	Captain H. D. Grier, Royal Artillery.
Divisional Ordnance Officer	Captain H. F. Head, Royal Artillery.
Commanding Royal Engineer	Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Wilkieson, R.E.
Adjutant, Royal Engineers	Captain T. Fraser, R.E.
Field Engineer	Captain F. H. Kelly, R.E.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R.E.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	Captain G. C. Rigby, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.
Provost Marshal	Captain W. C. Knight, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Field Treasure Chest Officer	Lieutenant W. M. Grimley, 20th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
Staff Surgeon (from the Division)	
Chaplain, Church of England	
Chaplain, Church of Scotland	
Roman Catholic Chaplain	Revd. Father A. Vanden Deyssel.
Divisional Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. P. Reilly, Assistant Commissary-General.

Assistant to Divisional Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant A. D. Macpherson, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
Divisional Transport Officer	Major H. L. Hutchins, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer	Major H. R. W. Lumsden, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Survey Officer	Mr. E. A. Wainright, Survey of India Department.
Superintendent of Post Offices	

1st Brigade of 2nd Division.

Commanding (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).	Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.D.C., Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant G. D. Crocker, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	Major H. St. Leger Wood, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	Major H. S. Massy, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant D. H. Drake-Brockman, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant F. W. Birch, 29th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
Brigade Transport Officer	Lieutenant R. A. N. Tytler, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant C. Rose.

2nd Brigade of 2nd Division.

Commanding	Brigadier-General R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., [illegible]
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant R. C. Wellesley, Royal Horse Artillery.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	Captain W. P. Beresford, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	Captain F. J. M[illegible]wards, 3rd Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Queen's Own) Cavalry.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Captain E. Y. Watson, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant N. [illegible] Fraser, 4th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).
Brigade Transport Officer	Captain W. H. Armstrong, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.
[illegible] (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.

LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

General Officer Commanding	Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B.
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant F. C. Galloway, R.A.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant H. O. Parr, 7th Bengal Infantry.
Orderly Officer	
Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	Captain (Temporary Major) J. W. G. Tulloch, 24th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	Captain I. Philips, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
Principal Medical Officer (with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel).	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Saunders, Army Medical Staff.
Senior Ordnance Officer	Colonel C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery.
Section Commandant	Captain O. B. S. F. Shore, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Section Commandant	Captain St. G. L. Steel, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Section Commandant	Captain F. de B. Young, 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Royal Engineer.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, Royal Engineers.
Adjutant, Royal Engineers	Captain H. V. Biggs, Royal Engineers.
Field Engineer	Captain C. H. Cowie, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant A. E. Turner, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	2nd-Lieutenant B. J. Haslam, R.E.
Provost Marshal	Major L. S. Peyton, 14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Staff Surgeon (from the Force)	
Commissary-General	*Will be notified hereafter.*
Assistant to Commissary-General	Captain H. S. G. Hall, Assistant Commissary-General.
Chief Transport Officer	Major H. Mansfield, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Chief Transport Officer	Captain T. H. Smith, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
Veterinary Inspector	Veterinary Captain F. W. Forsdyke.

Staff at the Base.

Base Commandant	Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	Major A. J. W. Allen, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment.
Commandant, British Troops Depôt	Major A. de B. V. Paget, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.
Adjutant and Quarter Master, British Troops Depôt.	Captain A. F. Bundock, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.
Commandant, Native Troops Depôt	Captain S. M. Edwardes, D.S.O., 2nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).
Base Ordnance Officer	Captain M. W. S. Pasley, Royal Artillery.
Officer in charge of Engineer Field Park	Captain C. W. Evans, R.E.
Base Medical Officer (Officer in charge of Kohat Native General Hospital).	
Base Commissariat Officer	Major H. R. Marrett, Assistant Commissary-General.
Departmental Assistants to Base Commissariat Officer.	Captain W. H. D. Rich, Assistant Commissary-General.
	Lieutenant F. W. H. Forteath, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
	Lieutenant T. H. Marriott, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
	Lieutenant H. G. P. Beville, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Departmental Assistant (for Transport) to the Base Commissariat Officer.	Captain H. N. Hilliard, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Regimental Assistants to Base Commissariat Officer.	Captain W. P. M. Pollok, 18th Hussars.
	Captain H. Smyth, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.
	Lieutenant T. E. Bayley, 20th Hussars.
	Lieutenant C. G. E. Ewart, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
	Lieutenant E. N. Davis, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

Commanding	Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, C.B., D.S.O., V.C., A.D.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant H. D. Hammond, Royal Artillery.
Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	Major C. T. Becker, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Field Intelligence Officer	Captain F. H. Hoghton, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).
Principal Medical Officer	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Thomsett, Army Medical Staff.
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Royal Artillery.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. M. Smith, Royal Artillery.
Adjutant, Royal Artillery	Captain F. R. Drake, Royal Artillery.
Brigade Ordnance Officer	Major T. E. Rowan, Royal Artillery.
Field Engineer	Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	Lieutenant C. E. Cobb, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.
Provost Marshal (from the Column)	
Field Treasure Chest Officer (from the Column)	
Staff Surgeon (from the Column)	
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant H. H. Jones, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant V. R. Pigott, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.
Brigade Transport Officer	Lieutenant C. Charlton, Royal Horse Artillery.
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant F. C. Carr.

THE KURRAM MOVEABLE COLUMN.

Commanding (with rank and pay of Colonel on the Staff).	Colonel W. Hill, Indian Staff Corps.
Orderly Officer	Captain R. O. C. Hume, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	Major E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	Captain C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Principal Medical Officer	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
Brigade Ordnance Officer	Lieutenant D. R. Poulter, Royal Artillery.
Field Engineer	Captain J. A. Gibbon, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	Lieutenant C. R. Scott-Elliot, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
Staff Surgeon (from the Column)	
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Captain C. F. T. Murray, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	Captain P. H. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Brigade Transport Officer	Captain H. W. C. Colquhoun, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
Provost Marshal (from the Column)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant W. N. Wright.

THE RAWALPINDI RESERVE BRIGADE.

Commanding	Brigadier-General C. R. Macgregor, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.
Orderly Officer	2nd-Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, 29th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	Major Sir R. A. W. Colleton, *Bart.*, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	Captain H. Hudson, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Field Intelligence Officer	
Senior Medical Officer (from the Brigade)	
Staff Surgeon (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant E. G. Vaughan, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, 20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
Brigade Transport Officer	Lieutenant K. E. Nangle, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Provost Marshal (from the Brigade)	
Brigade Signalling Officer (from the Brigade)	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant W. S. Anthony.

5. CONCESSIONS AND PRIVILEGES.—The troops and followers will receive field service concessions and privileges from the date of leaving Peshawar or Kohat, and also during all movements between those two places; but such concessions as are admissible from, or between, certain dates fixed by regulations will have effect from those dates.

Field service concessions will be continued to the troops and followers of the Malakand and Mohmand Field Forces which form part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, for the period intervening between the date of their returning to Hoti Mardan or Peshawar and the date on which they would become entitled to such concessions in common with the remainder of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

The troops composing the Expeditionary Force, with the exception of those in the Reserve Brigade, will be considered to be on Field Service for the grant of batta under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Article 120.

The troops of the Reserve Brigade will only be entitled to batta if they eventually take part in the operations.

Commissariat-Transport Establishments will receive universal rates of pay and 50 per cent. batta.

Staff Officers will draw pay from the date on which they join their appointments.

FIELD OPERATIONS.—TOCHI.

No. 1122.—Veterinary-Lieutenant C. B. M. Harris, Army Veterinary Department, to be Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Veterinary-Captain G. J. P. Bryant, withdrawn for duty as Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab, during the absence of Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lowther with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1123.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette" dated the 14th September 1897, page 5107.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
14th September, 1897.

* * * * *

Unattached List.—Gentlemen Cadet George Benson Brenton, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th September 1897.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Edward Gordon Lilling ton is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 30th August 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1124.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st October 1897.

Henry Robert Woolfect, M.B., F.R.C.S.

George Henry Baker.

Thomas Grainger, M.D.

Joseph Raymond Adlie, M.B.

Arthur Charles Vernon, M.B.

Alfred William Alcock, M.B.

John Macfarlane Cadell, M.B.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October 1897.

Samuel John Thomson.

Robert Neil Campbell, M.B.

Edward Salisbury Brander, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E.

Fakir Chundra Chatterjee, M.B., C.M.

George Augustus Emerson, M.B.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October 1897.

Charles Henry Bennett, M.D.

William Henry Thornhill, M.D.

Maneckjee Eduljee Reporter.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonels.

Dated 1st October 1897.

Henry Adey.

Alfred William Frederick Street, D.S.O.

Henry Pruce Jervis.

David Charles Davidson.

James Charles Harding Peacocke.

Kaikhosro Sorabji Nariman.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 1125.—The promotions notified in G. G O. No. 1061 of 1897, have effect from the 11th September 1897, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Patrick O'Donnell, who retired from that date and not as therein stated

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 1126.—Sergeant H. Pepper, serving in the office of the Quartermaster-General in India, is granted the temporary rank of Sub-Conductor whilst employed as Head Clerk of the 1st Division Office, Main Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 1127.—Sub-Conductor Arthur Theodore Petri, on probation, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 6th June 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1128.—*20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Salih Khán to be Subadar and Havildar Abdullah to be Jemadar, *vice* Arbela, promoted Subadar-Major, with effect from the 16th April 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1129.—*Ghazipur Light Horse—*

Surgeon-Major William George Patrick Alpin, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 30th September 1897, *vice* Sedgefield, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1130.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant George Grant Gordon to be Captain, *vice* Webb, resigned.

No. 1131.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Robert McGavin Spence resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd September 1897.

No. 1132.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Walter Hancock to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dozey, promoted.

No. 1133.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant John Parry Williams to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1897, *vice* Pardew, deceased.

No. 1134.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—*

Lieutenant James Scorgie Meston to be Major, with effect from the 27th September 1897, *vice* Petre, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1135.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles—*

Captain P. W. E. Watts, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

Eric Hale Cooper, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hickley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 68.—Commander C. W. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, with effect from the 20th September 1897, *vice* Commander T. G. R. Finny, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 69.—Commander W. Aves, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 20th September 1897, *vice* Commander C. W. Hewett.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1897.

No. 412.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 410, dated the 30th September 1897, *for* "Article 503, Civil Service Regulations," *read* "Article 720, Civil Service Regulations."

The 4th October, 1897.

No. 413.—The services of 2nd-Lieutenant B. J. Haslam, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment on Field Service.

No. 414.—Mr. W. E. Knight, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Assam, is reverted to the substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st May 1897, and is repromoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 31st May 1897.

The 5th October, 1897.

No. 415.—In continuation of Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 311, dated 26th August 1895, it is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 84 Railway, dated 2nd September 1897, accorded sanction to a total expenditure of Rs. 1,62,45,189, exclusive of rolling stock, for the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam State Railway, a distance of 115½ miles.

No. 416.—Public Works Department Notification No. 291, dated the 29th July 1897, appointing Lieutenant Henry Wood, R.E., to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posting him to Bengal, is cancelled.

The 6th October, 1897.

No. 417.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for twelve months, under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 418.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 419.—Mr. A. Rowland, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Railways.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 420.—The services of the undermentioned State Railway officers are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey:

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

No. 421.—Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway.

No. 422.—Mr. C. E. Ross, officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is re-transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 423.—Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

No. 424.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is on return from leave appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October 1897:

NO. 13 OF 1897.

A Bill to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4, Act XIV, 1891.

2. (*1*) In section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), after sub-section (*1*) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(*2*) The Local Government, with the like sanction and in the like manner, may also appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to exercise jurisdiction, as such Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the said Court."

(*2*) Sub-section (*2*) of the same section shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*3*).

Substitution of new section for section 5, Act XIV, 1891.

3. For section 5 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely

"5. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

Jurisdiction of Additional Judicial Commissioner and distribution of business.

"(*2*) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not commenced, for hearing and disposal to his own file or to the file of the other Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any).

"(*3*) Where this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force requires a case to be heard by a bench of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and that Court for the time being consists of three Judges, the Judicial Commissioner shall, from time to time, determine what two Judges shall constitute such bench."

Amendment of section 6, Act XIV, 1891.

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the word "the", where it occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner", the word "an" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7, Act XIV, 1891.

5. (*1*) In section 7 of the said Act, sub-section (*1*) is repealed, and, in sub-section (*2*), for the first fourteen words the following shall be substituted, namely:

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and any such case as is referred to in

section 377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882", X of 1882.

6. In section 8 of the said Act, for the word "the," where it first occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner," the word "an" shall be substituted, and for the words "the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together" the words "a bench consisting of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 8, Act XIV, 1891.

7. In section 9 of the said Act, for the word "Whenever" the following shall be substituted, namely Amendment of section 9, Act XIV, 1891.

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and"

8. After section 11 of the said Act, the following section shall be added, namely: Addition of new section after section 11, Act XIV, 1891.

[*Cf.* XI of 1889, s. 92.] "12. The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to provide for— Power to make rules as to judgments, evidence and affidavits.

(*1*) the recording of judgments, orders and sentences;

(*2*) the taking down of the evidence of witnesses; and

(*3*) the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits relate;

and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh shall, on the publication of any such rules, be bound thereby instead of by such parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Code of Civil Procedure, as relate to the mode of recording judgments, orders and sentences and of taking down the evidence of witnesses, and may, in accordance with such rules, permit the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters aforesaid." X of 1882. XIV of 1

9. (*1*) In section 1 of the said Act, the words and figures "and (*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891" are repealed. Repeal of certain other parts of Act XIV, 1891.

(*2*) Section 2 and sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 11 of the said Act are repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to afford early relief to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh by making provision for the appointment of a second Additional Judicial Commissioner. The existence of heavy arrears in that Court has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and the statistics furnished show that the number of suits instituted tends in an increasing degree to exceed the number disposed of, and that the Court at its present strength cannot possibly overtake the work that has accumulated steadily during the past five years. It is proposed, therefore, to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (XIV of 1891), so as to take power to strengthen the Court for the time being by the appointment of a third Judge.

2. The details of the Bill are, where necessary, explained in the annexed Notes on Clauses.

The 25th September, 1897. J. WOODBURN.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—It is here proposed to insert in section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (XIV of 1891), an enabling provision taking power for the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint a second Additional Judicial Commissioner to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Clause 3.—By this clause it is proposed to recast section 5 of the Act in order to make its provisions equally applicable when the Court consists of the Judicial Commissioner and two Additional Judicial Commissioners.

Clause 5.—When the Court consists of three Judges the provisions of section 378 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, will at once apply in cases submitted for the confirmation of capital sentences and no special provisions on the subject will be required. It seems unnecessary, in view of the definition of "High Court" in that Code, to declare that the Court shall be deemed to be a High Court, and sub-section (*1*) of section 7 may, it is thought, be repealed. Sub-section (*2*), in the amended form proposed, will supply the requisite special provisions in cases of a difference of opinion on references under section 377 of the Code when the Court consists of only two Judges.

Clause 7.—The preceding remarks regarding clause 5 will also explain the amendments here suggested. As soon as a third Judge is appointed to the Court, the provisions of sections 429 and 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as well as those of section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will apply automatically, and all that is necessary is to make it clear that, if and so long as the Court consists of only two Judges, the arrangements made by section 9 of the existing Act must continue to be observed.

Clause 8.—The section, the addition of which to the Act is here contemplated, is based upon section 92 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889 (XI of 1889). It seems calculated to facilitate the disposal of work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court by enabling the Judicial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to frame rules dispensing with the fuller procedure required by the general law.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1897:

NO. 14 OF 1897.

[*The numbers given in brackets on the margin of the clauses of this Bill refer to the sections of Act IX of 1873.*]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898.

(*2*) It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(*3*) It shall come into force *at once*.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-

(*1*) *the expressions "agricultural year," "málik makbúzá," "sír-land," "survey-number," "record-of-rights" and "village" have the meanings assigned to them, respectively, in the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881;*

(*2*) "arrear" means an instalment or part of an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable:

(*3*) "holding" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions:

(*4*) "improvement" means, with reference to a holding, any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it:

Explanation I.—It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes; but it does not include such embankments, temporary wells and water-channels as are made by tenants in the ordinary course of agriculture; and no work executed by the tenant of a holding is an improvement if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate of his landlord:

Explanation II.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement:

(*5*) "land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land: [(1).]

(*6*) "landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom the tenant is, or, but for special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land [(3).]

(*7*) "pay", "payable" and "payment", used with reference to rent, include "deliver", "deliverable" and "delivery": [(5).]

(*8*) "rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land let to him: [4.]

(*9*) "Revenue-officer" and "Settlement-officer", in any provision of this Act, mean, respectively, such Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, as the *Local Government* may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, direct to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer (as the case may be) under that provision *and* [(9).] XVIII of 1881.

(*10*) "tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that other person. But it does not include a farmer, mortgagee or thikádár of proprietary rights: [(2).]

Explanation I.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant:

Explanation II.—The holder of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a gaontia in the Sambalpúr district, is a tenant of the farmer or gaontia for the time being:

CHAPTER II.

OF TENANTS GENERALLY.

A.—Classification of Tenants.

[4.] **3.** There shall be five classes of tenants, namely:

Classes of tenants.

(*1*) absolute occupancy-tenants;
(*2*) occupancy-tenants;
(*3*) village-service tenants;
(*4*) sub-tenants; *and*
(*5*) ordinary tenants.

B.—Provisions relating to Rent.

[5.] **4.** In all suits and proceedings between landlord and tenant, the rent payable for any agricultural year by a tenant in respect of his holding shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be the rent payable in respect of the holding in the agricultural year immediately preceding that year.

Presumption as to amount of rent payable.

[6.] **5.** An order fixing, altering or commuting the rent of a holding on an application under this Act may, as the officer making the order thinks fit, take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the application, or from any subsequent day, or, if it is made on the ground of increase, diminution or deterioration of the holding, from the date of that increase, diminution or deterioration, or from any subsequent day.

Date from which order fixing rent operates.

[7.] **6.** Rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the *Local Government* may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, prescribe, and, in the absence of any such notification applicable to the case, according to the contract between the parties, or, where there is no such contract, according to local usage.

Time for payment of rents.

[8.] **7.** When two or more persons are landlords of a tenant in respect of the same holding, the tenant, subject to any rule which the *Local Government* may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, make in this behalf, and to any contract between the parties, shall not be bound to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of those persons and part to another or others; and, subject as aforesaid, those persons shall, if the tenant so desires, appoint one of their number or some other person to receive the rent.

Rents payable to a number of landlords.

[9.] **8.** (*1*) When a landlord refuses to accept any instalment of rent payable in money when tendered to him by a tenant,

Power to deposit rent in certain cases with Revenue-officer.

(*2*) when a tenant, in the case mentioned in section 7, desires the appointment of a person to receive rent payable in money and the appointment is not made within a reasonable time, and

(*3*) when a tenant in any case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive rent payable in money,

the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for permission to deposit in his Court the amount of rent which he believes to be due; and that officer shall receive the deposit, if it appears to him, after examining the applicant, that he had reasonable grounds for making the application, and that it was made in good faith; and if the applicant pays the fee (if any) chargeable for the issue of the notice next hereinafter referred to.

9. (*1*) When a deposit has been so received, it shall be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to his landlord in respect of rent due.

Effect of depositing rent.

(*2*) The officer receiving the deposit shall give notice of the receipt thereof to every person who he has reason to believe claims, or is entitled to, the deposit, and may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the deposit pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(*3*) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Revenue-officer under this section; but nothing in this *section* shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid by a Revenue-officer.

10. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, anything is levied by his landlord in excess of the rent legally payable, shall be entitled to recover from the landlord such sum as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, when double the amount or value of what is so levied exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

Penalty for levy of anything in excess of rent by landlord.

11. *A payment by a tenant to his landlord shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be a payment on account of rent.*

Presumption as to payments by tenant to landlord.

12. If a landlord refuses *to grant* a receipt for rent paid by a tenant, or grants a receipt but refuses or neglects to specify therein the holding, and the period or crop, in respect of which the payment is made, or the amount paid, the tenant shall be entitled to recover from him such sum, not exceeding double the amount or value of the rent so paid, as the Court thinks fit.

Penalty for refusing receipt or giving defective receipt.

13. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights, but subject to any contract in writing between the parties, the rent payable in money by any tenant may, on the application of his landlord, be enhanced by a Revenue-officer on the ground that an improvement has been made *since the present rent was fixed and* in accordance with this Act by or at the expense of the landlord whereby the productive power of the holding has been increased:

Enhancement of rent when productive power of holding increased by landlord.

Provided that such improvement was not taken into consideration at the time when the rent was fixed or determined by the Settlement-officer at the current settlement of the local area in which the holding is situate.

(*2*) *When the rent of any tenant has been enhanced under sub-section* (*1*), *a Revenue-officer may at any time, on the application of the tenant, modify or cancel the order for enhancement on the ground that the effect of the improvement in increasing the productive power of the holding has diminished or ceased since the date of the order for enhancement or of the last modification of such order made under this sub-section.*

14. When the area of a holding the rent of which is payable in money is increased or diminished by the encroachment of the tenant or the landlord, or by fluvial action or otherwise, or the soil of a holding is, without the fault of the tenant, permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or *any* other calamity, a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights or any contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, alter the rent with reference to that increase, diminution or deterioration.

Power to alter rent when holding is increased, diminished or deteriorated.

15. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract fixing the rent of any holding, and, while the lease or contract is in force,

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding, or

(*b*) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was granted or made is increased or diminished,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights or any contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, alter the rent with reference to the revenue.

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment.

16. (*1*) In all cases in which *a tenant, other than an ordinary tenant whose holding consists entirely of sir-land, or than a sub-tenant*, pays rent for a holding in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another or others, the landlord or tenant may, notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights or any contract between the parties, other than a contract whereby waste-land is let for the purpose of reclamation, apply during the progress of a settlement to a Settlement-officer, or at any other time *to a Revenue-officer*, to commute the rent to a fixed money-rent.

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

(*2*) On the receipt of the application, the officer, *after giving notice of the application to the landlord and hearing him, if he appears, may* determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and *may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing*, order that the tenant shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*3*) If the application is opposed, the officer may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, refuse to grant the same.

17. (*1*) *Whenever from any cause the payment of the whole or any part of the land-revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended, a Revenue-officer may, by general or special order, remit or suspend, as the case may be, the payment of the rent of that land to an amount which may bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable in respect of the land as the land-revenue of which the payment has been remitted or suspended, bears to the whole of the land-revenue payable in respect of the land:*

Provided that, where the rent is taken by actual division of the produce, no portion of it shall be suspended under this section.

Remission and suspension of rent consequent on like treatment of land-revenue.

(*2*) *An order passed under sub-section* (*1*) *shall not be liable to be contested by suit in any Court.*

(*3*) *No suit shall lie for the recovery of any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or, during the period of suspension, of any rent of which the payment has been suspended, and, so long as a suit does not lie, such rent shall not be legally payable within the meaning of section 10.*

(*4*) *Where the payment of rent has been suspended, the period of suspension shall be excluded in the computation of the period of limitation prescribed for bringing a suit for the recovery of the rent.*

(*5*) *If the landlord collects any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or, before the expiration of the period of suspension, collects any rent of which the payment has been suspended, the whole of the land-revenue remitted in his favour shall become immediately due from him.*

(*6*) *The provisions of this section relating to the remission and suspension of the payment of rent may be applied, as far as may be, to land of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for or redeemed, in any case in which, if the land-revenue in respect of the land had not been released, compounded for or redeemed, the whole or any part of it might, in the opinion of the Revenue-officer, have been remitted or suspended.*

(*7*) *The provisions of this section relating to rent shall apply also, as far as may be, to revenue and málikáná payable by inferior proprietors and to thiká jámás payable by thikádárs of proprietary rights.*

C.—Commissions for dividing or estimating Crops.

[25.] **18.** Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the division, estimate or appraisement, or if there is a dispute about the division of the produce or the quantity or value of the crop, a Revenue-officer may, on the application of either party, issue a commission to such person as the officer thinks fit, directing him to divide, estimate or appraise the crop.

Commission for dividing or estimating crops.

[26.] **19.** (*1*) When a Revenue-officer appoints a commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section 26, the officer may, in his discretion, direct the commissioner to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the division, estimate or appraisement.

Appointment of assessors, etc.

(*2*) The commissioner so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisement in accordance with those instructions.

[27.] **20.** (*1*) If in any division under the foregoing provisions either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, he may, within three months from the date on which the division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on that date.

Remedy for error in division.

(*2*) If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for

all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

[28.] **21.** (*1*) When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions, the estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer by whom the commission was issued.

Procedure when crop has been estimated or appraised.

(*2*) The Revenue-officer shall consider the commissioner's report, and, after such hearing and inquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass an order thereon either confirming or varying the estimate or appraisement, and that order shall be final.

D.—Of the Landlord's Lien on the Produce of a Holding.

[17.] **22.** In sections *23* to *29* (both inclusive) the produce of a holding means—

Definition of "produce of a holding".

(*a*) crops and other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) crops and other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding or on a threshing-ground, or are stored, by a tenant of the land on which they have been grown, within the village in which the holding is situate or the tenant resides.

[18.] **23.** Where an arrear *of rent, other than a rent taken by division of the produce or by estimate or appraisement of the crop,* is due in respect of a holding, the landlord may, by notice served as hereinafter provided, prohibit the removal of the produce of the holding:

Power of landlord, by notice, to prohibit removal of produce.

Provided that—

first, such a prohibition shall not be made on account of an arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year, or in respect of any produce which is under attachment by order of any Court; and

secondly, such a prohibition shall not be made more than once in respect of the same produce on account of the same arrear.

[21.] **24.** If, while the notice is in force, the landlord institutes a suit for the recovery of the rent, the notice shall continue in force until the Court trying the suit otherwise directs; and, if the landlord obtains a decree in the suit, the amount of that decree shall be the first charge upon the produce.

Effect of instituting suit for rent while notice is in force.

[20.] **25.** A notice under section *23* shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for it due preservation.

Right to reap, etc., produce not affected.

[91.] **26.** (*1*) Every notice under section *23* shall be in writing, and shall specify the amount of the arrear claimed, the period for which, and the holding in respect of which, it is claimed, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the decree, order or agreement, as the case may be, for the payment of that amount.

Contents and service of notice; time for which it remains in force.

(*2*) The notice shall be served on the person in charge of the produce, and shall remain in force until the rent specified in the notice is paid, or, if that rent is not previously paid, *subject to the provisions of section 24*, until the expiration of thirty-five days from the date of service of the notice.

[22.] **27.** (*1*) If the produce of the holding on which the arrear is due is under attachment by order of a Court, the landlord may apply to the Court to sell the produce and pay to him out of the proceeds of the sale thereof the amount or value of—

Procedure when produce is under attachment.

(*a*) any rent which has fallen due to him in respect of the holding within the year immediately preceding the application; and

(*b*) the instalment of rent falling due next after the time at which in the ordinary course of agriculture the produce would be harvested.

And the Court, if on inquiry it finds the landlord's claim to the whole or any part of the rent to be proved, shall sell the produce or such portion thereof as it may deem necessary, and shall apply the proceeds of the sale, in the first instance, to satisfy the claim.

(*2*) The finding of a Court on an inquiry under this section shall have the force of a decision in a suit between the parties.

[23.] **28.** Where land is sublet and any conflict arises under sections *23* to *27* (both inclusive) between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlord.

[24.] **29.** (*1*) Any landlord of a holding who distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of the holding, or prevents or attempts to prevent, otherwise than in accordance with this Act, any person from reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of the holding, and

Penalty for illegal distraint by landlord, and for illegal removal of produce.

where a notice in respect of the produce of a holding has been served under section *26* and is in force, any person who, knowing or having reason to believe that the notice is in force, removes, attempts to remove or abets the removal of the produce, except for any of the purposes mentioned in section *25*

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*2*) Nothing in this section, and, except as provided in section 546 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, no proceeding under this section shall affect the right of any person to recover compensation in a civil suit. X of 1882.

E.—Of Improvements and compensation therefor.

[20.] **30.** (*1*) In respect of the holding of an absolute occupancy-tenant or occupancy-tenant, *or of the holding of an ordinary tenant which does not consist entirely of sir-land*, the tenant, and, in respect of the holding of an ordinary tenant *which does consist entirely of sir-land*, the landlord, shall be entitled to make improvements.

Right to make improvements.

(*2*) *If the landlord of any such holding as is referred to in sub-section* (*1*) *desires that any improvement*

be made in respect of the holding, he may deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his tenant a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time, and, if the tenant is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may, subject to such rules of procedure as the *Local Government may*, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf, make the improvement himself.

Liability to pay to tenant on ejectment compensation for improvements.

31 (*1*) If *a tenant, or the person under whom he claims, has made an improvement in respect of his holding* in accordance with this Act or with the landlord's consent otherwise than in accordance with this Act, *he shall not be ejected until he has received compensation for the improvement, unless the improvement was begun by him after the institution of the proceedings which resulted in the decree or order for his ejectment.*

(*2*) *A Court or officer making a decree or order for the ejectment of a tenant shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due to him under this section, and shall stay execution until the landlord deposits the amount, less any arrears of rent or costs that have been ascertained by the proceedings for such ejectment to be due to him from the tenant.*

(*3*) No compensation shall be claimable under this section for an improvement where the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a tenant before *the first day of January, 1884*, in lands other than sir-land, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself.

Assessment of compensation.

32. (*1*) The *Local Government* may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under section *31* for an improvement, such number of assessors as the *Local Government* thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

(*2*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section *31* for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the amount by which the letting-value or the produce, of the holding, or th value of that produce, is increased by the improvement ;

(*b*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement ; and

(*c*) to any reduction or remission of rent or other advantage given by the landlord to the tenant in consideration of the improvement.

(*3*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and tenant may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Avoidance of provisions barring right to make, or be compensated for, improvements.

33. An entry in the record-of-rights of any village or a stipulation in a contract providing—

(*a*) that a landlord shall be entitled to prevent a tenant from making, or to eject him for making, such improvements on his holding as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(*b*) that a tenant ejected from his holding shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in any case in which he would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

Miscellaneous.

Surrender of holdings. [33.]

34. (*1*) Any tenant not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding :

Provided that, notwithstanding *such* surrender the tenant shall continue to be liable for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender for the rent of the holding, unless he gives to his landlord, at least thirty days before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender ;

Provided, also, that, if the tenant is an absolute occupancy-tenant or an occupancy-tenant, any such person as would be entitled to inherit his right in the holding in the event of his death without nearer heirs may, on application to a Revenue-officer made at any time within three years after the date of the surrender, be placed in possession of the holding ; and that, as among several persons so entitled and desirous of being placed in possession of the holding, the right to be so placed shall accrue in the order in which such persons would have inherited the right of the tenant in the holding if the tenant had died.

(*2*) *When any such application as aforesaid is made, the Revenue-officer shall issue a notice to all persons who seem to him primâ facie to have a right equal or prior to that of the applicant, and shall, after hearing such of them as appear and any other persons who may apply to be heard in the matter, decide who from among such of them as desire to be placed in possession is first entitled to be so placed.*

(*3*) In the following cases the Court shall presume that notice was *duly* given *as required by the first proviso to sub-section* (*1*), that is to say :

(*a*) if the tenant takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender

(*b*) if the tenant ceases, at least thirty days before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate ; and

(*c*) if the landlord himself, at any time during the agricultural year next following the surrender, cultivates or lets to another tenant the holding or any part thereof.

(*4*) A tenant of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a gaontia in the Sambalpúr District, shall be deemed to have surrendered his holding if he refuses to agree to the rent fixed under this Act for the holding, but shall not continue liable under sub-section (*1*) for the rent of his holding.

Where land uncultivated and rent unpaid, tenant's right to be deemed surrendered. [34.]

35. Any tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant who leaves his holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of two years shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding :

Provided that, in reckoning that period, any time during which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond the tenant's control, it may have been impossible to cultivate the land, shall be excluded.

[35.] **36.** When a person, at the time of taking a thíká or farm, is a tenant of any land comprised therein, his interest as tenant shall not be affected by reason only of his taking the thíká or farm.

Tenant taking thíká or farm.

[35A.] **37.** Nothing in this Act regarding the rights of an absolute occupancy-tenant, an occupancy-tenant or an ordinary tenant shall be deemed to apply to the tenant of any land situate within the limits of any forest-land or waste-land which has been declared to be a reserved forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

Provisions regarding tenant-right not applicable to tenant of land in reserved forests.

VII of 1878.

CHAPTER III.

OF ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY-TENANTS.

[36.] **38.** Every person who, *at the commencement of* this Act, is the tenant of any holding in respect of which he, or a person whose rights he has acquired, has been recorded in any record-of-rights made before that day as an "absolute occupancy-raiyat", or in terms equivalent thereto, shall, unless he has parted with his rights, be deemed to be an absolute occupancy-tenant of that holding.

Definition of "absolute occupancy-tenant."

[37.] **39.** (*1*) The rent of the holding of every absolute occupancy-tenant shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised, and the rent so fixed shall not be altered during the currency of the settlement, except under the provisions of section 13, section 14 or section 15.

Rents fixed for period of settlement.

(*2*) The rent payable by any such tenant in respect of his holding *at the commencement of* this Act shall be deemed to have been fixed at the last preceding settlement of the area in which his holding is comprised.

[38.] **40.** (*1*) The right of an absolute occupancy-tenant in his holding shall on his death devolve as if it were land, and shall be transferable subject to the conditions contained in this section.

Right heritable and transferable after notice to landlord, who may claim to purchase.

(*2*) If an absolute occupancy-tenant intends to transfer any right in his holding by sale or gift, or by mortgaging the same for a sum which, together with the interest payable thereon during the five years immediately succeeding the mortgage and the previous sums (if any) secured by of it, would exceed eight times the annual rent of the holding, or by sub-letting the same in consideration of a fine or premium exceeding five times that rent, he shall give to his landlord a written notice of his intention, and shall defer proceeding with the transfer for a period of one month from the date on which the notice is given.

(*3*) If the intended transfer is by sale or gift, the landlord may, within the said period of one month—

(*a*) claim to purchase the absolute occupancy-right at such value as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him in this behalf, fix; or

(*b*) permit the sale or gift, in which case he shall be entitled to a sum equal to the rent for one year, and that sum shall be a first charge on the holding.

(*4*) If the intended transfer is by mortgage or sub-lease, the landlord may, within the said period of one month, claim to purchase the absolute occupancy-right at such value as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him in this behalf, fix.

(*5*) When the right of an absolute occupancy-tenant in his holding is sold or is foreclosed by order of a Civil Court in execution of a decree other than a decree obtained by his landlord, the landlord shall have the same right of pre-emption as is given in the case of a sale by *clause* (*a*) *of* sub-section (*3*).

(*6*) When an application is made to a Revenue-officer under this section to fix the value of an absolute occupancy-right which is already mortgaged, he shall fix the value of the right as if it were not mortgaged; and, if the landlord purchases the right, the mortgage-debt shall be a charge on the purchase-money in exoneration of the land.

(*7*) Any transfer made in contravention of this section shall be void as against the landlord.

41. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, or any provision of a record-of-rights, an absolute occupancy-tenant shall not be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such for any cause.

Absolute occupancy-tenant not liable to ejectment.

42. The rent of the holding of an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be *the* first charge on that holding, *which shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be liable to sale in execution of a decree for arrears of the rent thereof.*

Rent first charge on holding and holding saleable in execution of decree for arrears of rent.

CHAPTER IV.

OF OCCUPANCY-TENANTS.

43. Every tenant who, *at the commencement of* this Act, has held the same land continuously for twelve years, otherwise than as an absolute occupancy-tenant or a sub-tenant, and every person who is, *at the commencement of* this Act, or thereafter becomes, a tenant (not being an absolute occupancy-tenant or a sub-tenant) of land in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr, shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant of that land:

Definition of "occupancy-tenant."

Provided that the land is not—

(*a*) sír-land, or

(*b*) held in lieu of wages, or

(*c*) held, in any district other than Sambalpúr, under a written lease in which it is expressly agreed that a right of occupancy in the land shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at the termination of the lease.

Explanation I.—The occupation of any person from whom the tenant inherited his holding, is, for the purposes of this section, deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

Explanation II.—Where, by the custom of any village, the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical re-distribution, land which a

tenant or any person under whom he claims has, in accordance with that custom, from time to time, received in exchange for land previously held by him, is, for the purpose of calculating, under this section, the period of twelve years, deemed to be the same land as the land which he held before the exchange.

Cases in which ex-proprietors become occupancy-tenants of their sír-land.

44. (*1*) *Whoever, after the commencement of this Act, temporarily or permanently loses, or parts with, his proprietary rights in land including sír-land (other than bhogra), shall, at the date of such loss or parting, become an occupancy-tenant of that sír-land, and the rent payable by him as such shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or by his landlord:*

Provided that the Local Government may, in its discretion, on the application of the parties to the transfer, declare any proprietor who is desirous of selling the cultivating as well as the proprietary rights in his sír-land, to be exempt from the provisions of this section in respect of all or any part of his sír-land, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

(*a*) *that the transferor does not belong to an agricultural class, or*

(*b*) *that the transferor, though belonging to an agricultural class, will have other permanent means of subsistence even though parting with the cultivating rights in his sír-land, and that the transferee belongs to an agricultural class; or*

(*d*) *that the area of the sír-land is too large for the transferor to manage after he has parted with his proprietary rights, and that the transferee belongs to an agricultural class.*

(*2*) *Every transfer or surrender of the right to cultivate sír land, and every agreement for the transfer or surrender by a proprietor of his right to cultivate sír-land, whether such agreement is to be given effect to before or after such right has come into separate existence under sub-section (1), shall, if such transfer, surrender or agreement is in contravention of the provisions of this section, be void; and no Civil or Revenue Court shall recognize any such transfer, surrender or agreement in any proceeding whatsoever; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, no officer empowered to register documents under that Act shall admit to registration any document which purports to transfer or surrender the cultivating rights of a proprietor in his sír-land, or to be an agreement for such transfer or surrender, unless the sanction of the Local Government to such transfer or surrender has been endorsed on the document.*

(*3*) *If there are two or more sharers in any sír-land, and one of them becomes an occupancy-tenant in it under this section, the share which previously belonged to him, shall, on application made by him or by his landlord, be divided off by a Revenue-officer, and the rights of such occupancy-tenant shall be limited to the land comprised in such share.*

Explanation.—If a proprietor parts with his proprietary rights in sír-land by mortgage with possession, he shall be an occupancy-tenant of that sír-land so long as such mortgage continues.

Devolution and transfer of occupancy-right.

45. (*1*) When an occupancy-tenant dies his right in his holding shall devolve as if it were land:

Provided that, except in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr, a collateral relative of the tenant shall not be entitled to inherit that right, unless at the death of the tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding, *or held land, or was permanently resident, in the village in or from which the holding is cultivated, and is in the male line of descent from an ancestor who occupied the holding.*

(*2*) *The right of an occupancy-tenant in his holding may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be sold in execution of a decree for arrears of the rent thereof, but shall not be liable to sale in execution of any other decree whatsoever, nor shall any decree be passed for the sale of such right.*

(*3*) *No occupancy-tenant shall be entitled to sell, make a gift of, mortgage, sublet (except from year to year) or otherwise transfer his right in his holding or in any portion thereof, and every such sale, gift, mortgage, sub-lease (other than from year to year) or transfer shall be void, and no Court or Revenue-officer shall recognize it in any proceeding whatsoever:*

Provided that an occupancy-tenant may transfer his right of occupancy to any person who, if he survived the tenant, would inherit the right of occupancy, or to any person in favour of whom as a co-sharer the right of occupancy originally arose, or who has become by succession a co-sharer therein:

Provided, also, that nothing in this section shall affect the right of the Government to sell the right of an occupancy-tenant in his holding for the recovery of an advance made to him under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or the right of the purchaser at such sale to succeed to the holding. XIX of 1883. XII of 1884.

(*4*) *No contract for the sublease of a holding or any portion thereof shall be entered into or made during the currency of a sublease of such holding or such portion thereof; and every such contract shall be void; and no Court or Revenue-officer shall recognize it in any proceeding whatsoever.*

(*5*) *Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, no officer empowered to register documents shall admit to registration any document which purports to transfer the right of an occupancy-tenant in his holding or in any portion thereof, unless the document recites that the transferee is a person who, if he survived the tenant, would inherit the right of occupancy, or is a person in favour of whom as a co-sharer the right of occupancy originally arose or who became by succession a co-sharer therein.* III of 1877.

Re-entry upon land of occupancy-tenant illegally transferred.

46. *If an occupancy-tenant transfers any portion of his right in any land in contravention of the provisions of the last foregoing section, any such person as is referred to in the first proviso to sub-section (3) of that section, or the landlord from whom the tenant held the land, or, if the transfer is or has become permanent, the tenant, may at any time after the date of such transfer recover by suit from the transferee or his representative in interest, possession of the subject of the transfer:*

Provided that such suit shall be instituted—

(*1*) *at any time before the transfer has become permanent, or*

(*2*) *after the transfer has become permanent but before the expiration of six years reckoned from the date on which it became permanent, or before the announcement of the assessment of the settlement next following after that date, whichever event is the later.*

47. (*1*) *Among the persons entitled to institute a suit under the last foregoing section, the right so to sue shall accrue in the following order, namely:*

Priority as to right to sue under section 46.

first, to the occupancy-tenant himself, if so entitled;

secondly, to such persons as would under section 45, sub-section (1), inherit the right of occupancy if they survived the tenant, in the order in which they would so inherit the right of occupancy;

thirdly, to co-sharers in the right of occupancy jointly, in proportion to their shares; and, lastly, to the landlord.

(*2*) *When any such suit as aforesaid is instituted, the Court shall issue a notice to all persons who seem to it, prima facie, to be entitled to a right to sue, and shall, after hearing such of them as appear and any other persons who may apply to be heard in the matter, decide from time to time who from among such of them as desire to exercise the right aforesaid is first entitled to do so, and, if he is not the original plaintiff, on his paying into Court within one month such reasonable sum as it thinks fit to recompense such plaintiff for the expenses incurred by him in connection with the institution of the suit, substitute him for such plaintiff and proceed with the suit as if it had been instituted by him.*

(*3*) *For the purpose of carrying this section into effect, the Court may make all such orders as it thinks fit regarding costs, the ascertainment of the persons entitled to sue, the stay of proceedings and other matters, and an appeal shall lie from the decision in any suit under this section as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure.*

XIV of 1882.

[44] **48.** The rent of the holding of every occupancy-tenant shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised.

Rent of occupancy-tenant to be fixed at settlement.

[45.] **49.** (*1*) In the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr, the rent fixed under section 48 shall not be altered during the currency of any settlement except under section 13, section 14 or section 16.

Fixation of rents during currency of settlement in Chánda, Nimar and Sambalpúr.

(*2*) The rent payable in respect of his holding by a tenant in any of those districts *at the commencement of* this Act shall be deemed to have been fixed at the last preceding settlement of the area in which that holding is comprised.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of sections 13, 14 and 16, the rent payable by any such tenant in respect of a holding acquired by him after *the commencement of* this Act shall, pending the recurrence of the settlement of the area in which that holding is comprised, be the rent fixed by agreement between him and his landlord at the time he acquires that holding, or, in the absence of any such agreement, or on the expiration of the term for which any such agreement has been made, a rent fixed by a Revenue-officer on the application of either party at the following rate, that is to say:

(*a*) in the districts of Chánda and Nimár, the rate which the *Local Government* has prescribed for occupancy-tenants and caused to be entered in the record-of-rights at the *current* settlement;

(*b*) in the district of Sambalpúr, the average rate at which at the *current* settlement the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed.

[46 **50.** The rate of rent payable in money by an occupancy-tenant in any other district may, during the currency of a settlement, on the application of the landlord to a Revenue-officer, be enhanced, subject to *any* rules made under *this Act for the local area in which the holding is situate* and for the time being in force:

Enhancement during settlement in other districts.

Provided that—

(*a*) an application under this section shall not be entertained when, *within the ten years immediately preceding the application, the rent of the holding has been fixed at any settlement or* under any *of the other* provisions of this Act, except *those of* section 13 or section 14, *or a suit or application to enhance it has been dismissed on the merits;* and

(*b*) no order shall be made on any such application which is inconsistent with any contract made after the *current* settlement and still in force, *such contract being consistent with this Act.*

51. *No occupancy-tenant shall be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but the rent shall be the first charge on his holding, which shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be liable, as provided by section 45, sub-section (2), to sale in execution of a decree for arrears of the rent thereof.*

Occupancy-tenant not liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but holding saleable in execution of decree for arrears.

[**52.** Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary or any provision of a record-of-rights, an occupancy-tenant shall not be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such except* in execution of a decree of a Civil Court passed on the ground of his having diverted the land to non-agricultural purposes or being chargeable with some other act or omission which, by custom not inconsistent with this Act or with any other enactment for the time being in force, renders him liable to be ejected.

Grounds for ejectment.

* One clause (48 of sent omitte

[**53.** A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situate in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical re-distribution, and exchanging that land in accordance with the custom for other land situate in the same village, shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

Tenant changing land in accordance with village-custom.

54. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold that land, and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord, under circumstances from which it may be inferred that the tenant has accepted that other land in lieu of, and on the same conditions as, the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall, in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

Tenant changing land in other cases.

CHAPTER V.

OF VILLAGE-SERVICE TENANTS.

Definition of "village-service tenant."

55. A tenant of a holding who *is* recorded *in the papers of the current* settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised as holding his land rent-free or on favourable terms on condition of rendering village-service is a village-service tenant.

Devolution and transfer of village-service tenant's right.

56. (*1*) When a village-service tenant dies, his right in his village-service holding shall pass to his successor in office.

(*2*) A transaction by which a village-service tenant attempts to effect a transfer of *his interest* in his village-service holding by sale, gift, mortgage, sub-lease or otherwise except by a sub-lease from year to year shall be void, and the village-service tenant shall be liable to be ejected for such attempt.

(*3*) The right of a village-service tenant shall not be sold in execution of a decree.

Obligation of village-service tenant to provide substitute

57. If a village-service tenant is unable to render the service which he is bound to render, he shall provide a competent person to render it for him.

Grounds on which a village-service tenant may be ejected.

58. (*1*) A village-service tenant shall not be ejected from his holding except in execution of an order for ejectment passed by a Revenue-officer on one of the following grounds, namely:

(*a*) that the tenant has attempted to effect a transfer of his holding in contravention of section *56*, sub-section (*2*);

(*b*) that the tenant has ceased to render the service which he is bound to render, or has failed to render it properly, or, being unable to render it himself, has failed to provide a competent person to render it as required by section *57*;

(*c*) that the tenant has diverted his land to non-agricultural purposes or is chargeable with some other act or omission which, by local custom or the provisions of the village wajib-ul-arz, renders him liable to be dismissed from office;

(*d*) *that the tenant has resigned, or been dismissed from, his office.*

(2) When a village-service tenant is ejected from his holding under this section, or when he dies or resigns or is dismissed from his office, a Revenue-officer may place his successor in office in possession of the holding; and when a village-service tenant is ejected from, or loses possession of, his holding otherwise than in accordance with this section, a Revenue-officer may reinstate him in the possession of his holding and eject any transferee or trespasser who may be in wrongful possession thereof.

CHAPTER VI.

OF SUB-TENANTS.

Definition of "sub-tenant."

59. A tenant who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant or an occupancy-tenant and who holds land from another tenant, or from a málik-makbúzá, or from the holder of a survey-number, is a sub-tenant of that land.

Tenure according to agreement.

60. A sub-tenant shall, subject to the provisions of sections *6*, 14 and 15, hold on such terms as may be agreed upon between him and his landlord: [52.]

Provided that, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the sub-tenant of an occupancy-tenant or of an ordinary tenant shall be deemed to hold from year to year.

Power to declare sub-tenants in certain cases to have rights of ordinary tenants.

61. (*1*) *In any local area in which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that the provisions of this section are in force, if it is proved to the satisfaction of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer that a málik-makbúzá or absolute occupancy-tenant is substantially a non-agriculturist who habitually sublets his holding, such Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner and in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may prescribe, declare that all persons who are, or may become, the sub-tenants of such holding, possess, as against their landlord, the rights conferred by this Act on an ordinary tenant:*

Provided that—

(a) no such order shall be passed until an opportunity has been given to the málik-makbúzá or absolute occupancy-tenant to show cause against it; and,

(b) notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the tenure of a sub-tenant who has become, or may become, possessed of the rights of an ordinary tenant under this section, shall be terminable by his landlord after notice given to the sub-tenant through a Revenue-officer not less than six months before the close of the agricultural year, accompanied by a deposit, as compensation for disturbance, of a sum equal to three times the annual rent payable to the landlord by the sub-tenant.

(2) An order passed under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn under the like authority, if the málik-makbúzá or absolute occupancy-tenant proves to the satisfaction of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer that, having terminated the tenure of his sub-tenant under proviso (b) to that sub-section, he has established his own cultivation and intends to cultivate his holding himself.

(3) If an absolute occupancy-tenant regarding whose holding a declaration under sub-section (1) is in force, dies without heirs or surrenders his holding, his sub-tenant (if any) shall be deemed to hold direct from the superior landlord at the rent which he was formerly liable to pay to such absolute occupancy-tenant.

CHAPTER VII.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

Definition of "ordinary tenant."

62. (*1*) Every tenant who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a village-service tenant or a sub-tenant, is an ordinary tenant. [53.]

(*2*) In any local area in which the Local Government *may*, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, declare that *the provisions of* this sub-section *are* in force, where a person cultivates land not being sír-land under an agreement made with the proprietor of the

land and purporting to be an agreement for the cultivation of the land by such person and such proprietor in partnership, such person is an ordinary tenant of the land so cultivated by him, and, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the rent payable by him for the land shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or his landlord.

[54A.] **63.** (*1*) A Settlement-officer *shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs*, determine the rents payable by the ordinary tenants of a mahál, *other than ordinary tenants whose holdings consist entirely of sir-land, and, on and from the date on which the land-revenue assessment takes effect, the landlord shall be entitled to receive only the rents so determined.*

Landlord's right to recover rents determined at settlement as payable by ordinary tenants.

(*2*) The rents determined under sub-section (*1*) shall be recorded in the proceedings of the Settlement-officer, and a copy of the record shall be granted free of expense to the landlord.

(*3*) *When by reason of the receipt by the landlord of any consideration, whether in money or otherwise, a tenant is holding at a rent lower than that determined by the Settlement-officer under sub-section (1), the Settlement-officer may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, declare him to be entitled to hold at such lower rent,—*

(a) if the term is fixed by contract, for the term so fixed or for any shorter period;

(b) in other cases, for such term as the Settlement-officer, having regard to the circumstances, fixes as fair and equitable

and the term for which the tenant is declared to be so entitled shall be entered in the record made under sub-section (2):

Provided that in no case shall the tenant be entitled to hold at such lower rent for a period longer than that for which the settlement is being made, and, at the expiry of the settlement, he shall not be entitled to a continuance of the privilege.

[56.] **64.** When a landlord wishes to enhance the rent of an ordinary tenant whose holding does not consist entirely of sir-land and whose rent is not fixed by an agreement in writing, and the tenant does not agree to the enhancement, the landlord may cause to be served on the tenant through *a Revenue-officer* a notice of the enhancement not less than six months *or more than twelve months* before the commencement of the agricultural year in which the landlord desires the enhancement to take effect.

Notice of enhancement to be served through *Revenue-officer*.

[57.] **65.** (*1*) If, within the period of one month from the service of a notice under *the last foregoing* section, the tenant on whom the notice has been served, presents to the *Revenue-officer* issuing the notice a statement in writing declaring his willingness to pay the enhanced rent, he shall be deemed to have agreed to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

Liability of tenant to ejectment in default of his agreeing to enhancement.

(*2*) If the tenant does not, within the said period of one month, present to the *Revenue-officer* a statement as aforesaid, the landlord may, not less than ten weeks before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, *apply to the Revenue-officer* to eject the tenant.

[58.] **66.** (*1*) If, *when an application has been made under sub-section (2) of the last foregoing section*, the *tenant* appears and agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded, his agreement shall thereupon be recorded, and he shall not be ejected but shall be liable to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the agreement.

Procedure in ejectment-suit.

(*2*) If the *tenant fails to* appear, or if, on appearing, he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the *Revenue-officer shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.*

(*3*) *If the tenant agrees to pay the rent so determined, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of the holding at that rent from the commencement of the current agricultural year.*

(*4*) *If the tenant does not agree to pay the rent determined under sub-section (2), the Revenue-officer may make an order for his ejectment on condition that within fifteen days from the date of the order the landlord deposits—*

(a) such sum (if any) as may be declared by the order to be payable to the tenant as compensation for improvements; and

(b) a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the yearly amount (if any) by which the rent determined under sub-section (2) exceeds the rent previously paid.

[59.] **67.** (*1*) If these sums are so deposited, the *order* shall be made absolute and the sums deposited shall be paid to the tenant.

Conditions on which ejectment order is to be executed.

(*2*) If these sums are not so deposited, the decree shall become void, and the tenant shall remain in occupation of his holding at the rent previously paid by him.

[54.] **68.** An ordinary tenant shall, subject to the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15, *63 and 66*, pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord.

Rent of ordinary tenant regulated by agreement.

[60.] [S. 54A (4).] **69.** When *the* rent of a tenant has been *determined* by *a* Settlement-officer *under section 63, or where a tenant has agreed to pay an enhanced rent for his holding under section 65, or when a tenant is holding at a rent determined as fair and equitable under section 66 or section 80, or when a rent has been agreed upon by contract or consent between the landlord and his tenant in respect of any holding, or when an order to eject a tenant from his holding has become void under section 67, no notice of enhancement under section 64 shall be served on such tenant, in respect of such holding, nor shall any further enhancement, by contract or consent or otherwise, in respect of such holding be permissible,* for a period of seven years from the date *on which the settlement made by the Settlement-officer took effect, or from the date of such determination, agreement, contract or consent, or from the date of such order for ejectment becoming void, as the case may be:*

Fresh proceedings not to be taken for seven years.

Provided that, where a tenant is holding land under a special contract with his landlord at a favourable rent for a term of years in consideration of the labour or expense involved in the reclamation by such tenant of the land from waste, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a fair

rent being fixed or agreed upon after the expiration of the term of such contract.

55.] **70.** Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary or any provision of a record-of-rights, an ordinary tenant shall not be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such except—

Grounds on which an ordinary tenant may be ejected.

(*a*) *as provided in the case of an occupancy-tenant by section 52;*

(*b*) *in accordance with the provisions of section 66;*

(*c*) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground that *his* holding consists entirely of sír-land;

(*d*) as *hereinafter* provided *for arrears of rent.*

61.] **71.** (*1*) When an ordinary tenant dies, his right in his holding shall devolve as if it were land:

Devolution and transfer of ordinary tenancy

Provided that a collateral relative of the tenant shall not be entitled to inherit his right unless at the death of the tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding.

(*2*) *No decree shall be passed for the sale of the right of an ordinary tenant in his holding, nor shall such right be sold in execution of any decree whatsoever.*

(*3*) *No ordinary tenant shall be entitled to sell, make a gift of, mortgage, sublet (except from year to year) or otherwise transfer his right or holding or any portion thereof; and every such sale, gift, mortgage, sublease (other than from year to year) or transfer shall be void, and no Court or Revenue-officer shall recognize it in any proceeding whatsoever:*

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect the right of the Government to sell the right of an ordinary tenant in his holding for the recovery of an advance made to him under the Land Improve-
1883. *ment Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans*
884. *Act, 1884, or the right of the purchaser at such sale to succeed to the holding.*

(*4*) *No contract for the sublease of a holding or any portion thereof shall be entered into or made during the currency of a sublease of such holding or such portion thereof; and every such contract shall be void; and no Court or Revenue-officer shall recognize it in any proceeding whatsoever.*

(*5*) *Notwithstanding anything contained in the*
1877 *Indian Registration Act, 1877, an officer empowered to register documents under that Act shall admit to registration any document which purports to transfer the right of an ordinary tenant in his holding or in any portion thereof.*

Re-entry upon land of ordinary tenant illegally transferred.

72. *If an ordinary tenant transfers any portion of his rights in any land in contravention of the provisions of the last foregoing section, any such person as is referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of that section, or the landlord from whom the tenant held the land, or, if the transfer is or has become permanent, the tenant, may at any time after the date of such transfer recover by suit from the transferee or his representative in interest possession of the subject of the transfer:*

Provided that such suit shall be instituted—

(*1*) *at any time before the transfer has become permanent, or*

(*2*) *after the transfer has become permanent but before the expiration of six years reckoned from the date on which it became permanent, or before the announcement of the assessment of the settlement next following after that date, whichever event is later.*

Priority as to right of recovery of possession under section 72.

73. (*1*) *Among the persons entitled to institute a suit under the last foregoing section, the right so to sue shall accrue in the following order, namely:*

first, to the tenant himself, if so entitled;

secondly, to such of the persons entitled to institute a suit under the last foregoing section as would, under section 71, sub-section (1), inherit the right transferred if they survived the tenant, in the order in which they would so inherit such right; and,

lastly, to the landlord.

(*2*) *When any such suit as aforesaid is instituted, the Court shall issue a notice to all persons who seem to it, primâ facie, to be entitled to a right to sue, and shall, after hearing such of them as appear and any other persons who may apply to be heard in the matter, decide from time to time who from among such of them as desire to exercise the right aforesaid is first entitled to do so, and, if he is not the original plaintiff, on his paying into Court within one month such reasonable sum as it thinks fit to recompense such plaintiff for the expenses incurred by him in connection with the institution of the suit, substitute him for such plaintiff and proceed with the suit as if it had been instituted by him.*

(*3*) *For the purpose of carrying this section into effect, the Court may make all such orders as it thinks fit regarding costs, the ascertainment of the persons entitled to sue, the stay of proceedings and other matters, and an appeal shall lie from the decision in every suit under this section as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure.*

XIV of 1882.

[62.] **74.** (*1*) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the landlord of any holding held by an ordinary tenant shall, at the request of the tenant and on the tender by the tenant to him of a sum equal to *two-and-a-half times* the annual rent payable in respect of the holding, together with the cost of preparing any instrument required for this purpose, confer upon the tenant the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding; and, when these rights have so been conferred, the rent of the tenant shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act, within the meaning of section *50*, at the rate at which rent was payable by the tenant at the date of the request and tender:

Obligation of landlord to confer occupancy-rights on ordinary tenant.

Provided that *the tenant may, for the purposes of any such request and tender*, and the landlord may, upon any such request and tender being made to him, apply to a Revenue-officer, *or during the progress of settlement-operations to a Settlement-officer*, to fix the rent of the holding for the purposes of this section; and, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the officer that the rate of rent payable in respect to the holding is *greater or* less than the rate usually paid by ordinary tenants of holdings situate in the *village or vicinity* for land of similar quality with like advantages, the officer *may* fix the rent at the latter rate, and the rent so fixed shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be, and to have been at the date of the request and tender, the rent payable by the tenant:

Provided, further, that, if the application is made otherwise than during the progress of settlement-operations, nothing in this section shall be

construed to empower a Revenue-officer to alter a rent within seven years of its having been fixed under any of the provisions of this Act, except on the ground that some such change as is described in section 14 has since occurred so as to render the rent so fixed no longer a fair rent.

(2) If a landlord to whom a request and tender are made by a tenant under sub-section (1), refuses or neglects for a period of one month to confer the rights of an occupancy-tenant on the tenant, the tenant may deposit the sum aforesaid in the Court of a Revenue-officer, *or, during the progress of settlement-operations, of a Settlement-officer*, and apply to that officer to confer upon him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding.

(3) The officer *so applied to*, after giving notice of the application to the landlord and hearing him, if he appears, and *after* making such inquiry as he thinks necessary, may execute any instrument required for conferring the rights *of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding* upon the tenant, and the execution shall have the same effect as an execution by the landlord.

(4) *Every* person upon whom the rights of an occupancy-tenant are conferred under this section, shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant for the purposes of this Act.

(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to a holding consisting entirely of sir-land.

CHAPTER VIII

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

Power to order progressive enhancement.

75. *If a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, as the case may be, in any proceeding under this Act passes an order which enhances a tenant's rent, but considers that the immediate enforcement of such order to its full extent will be attended by hardship to the tenant, he may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual, that is to say, that the rent shall increase by annual increments for any number of years, not exceeding five, until the full enhancement ordered has been reached.*

[66.] Power to direct that suits between landlords and tenants be entered in separate register.

76. The *Local Government* may direct that all suits or any specified class of suits, between landlords and tenants as such, shall not be registered in the registers of civil suits kept under the Code of Civil Procedure but in such other registers as he may prescribe.

XIV of 1882.

[67.] Plaint in such suits.

77. (1) In suits between landlords and tenants as such, the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the area of the land to which the suit relates, and, where the fields comprised in that land have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each such field; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and the instalments in which it is payable.

XIV of 1882.

(2) When the land to which the suit relates comprises parts of numbered fields, or has not been divided into numbered fields, an accurate and sufficient description of the land and its boundaries shall be given in the plaint.

[68.] Legal practitioners' fees not allowed, unless for special reasons.

78. In suits between landlords and tenants as such, the fees of a legal practitioner shall not be allowed as costs, unless the Court considers, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, that those fees ought to be allowed.

[69.] Set-off when allowed in suits for arrears.

79. No set-off shall be allowed in any suit for arrears unless the amount claimed as a set-off has been determined by a decree or order of a competent Court or of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer.

Procedure when ordinary tenant in suit pleads excessive rent.

80. (1) *If in any suit in which the defendant is an ordinary tenant whose holding does not consist entirely of sir-land, the tenant appears and, at any time before a decree is passed, pleads that his rent is excessive, the Court shall inquire into the circumstances of the rent.*

(2) *If the Court finds that the rent payable by the tenant has been enhanced by contract or consent above the rent determined by a Settlement-officer at the current settlement or by a Revenue-officer under this Act, or, when not so determined, above the rent at which the holding was first taken up by the tenant, or, if the rent payable was determined by a Settlement-officer only after the landlord had refused to comply with the request of the Settlement-officer to reduce it, the Court may stay proceedings and refer the case to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding. If the rent so determined is less than the rent previously payable, the Court shall decree against the tenant arrears of rent on account of any year only to the extent of the amount (if any) by which his payments for that year fall short of the rent so determined.*

(3) *If the Court finds that the rent in respect of which the plea is made by the tenant, was not enhanced or determined in the manner described in sub-section (2), but was the rent at which the tenant first took up the holding from the landlord, the Court shall pass a decree for such sum as may be due at the rent so payable, but may, before or after passing the decree, refer the case to a Revenue officer, who shall thereupon determine what is a fair and equitable rent for the holding, and, if the tenant pays the amount decreed within the time allowed by this Act, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at the rent so determined with effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the institution of the suit.*

Explanation I.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a Revenue-officer to determine a rent higher than that payable by the tenant at the date of the institution of the suit.

Explanation II.—A statement made during the progress of settlement-operations by the Settlement-officer, and contained in any return or report prescribed by the Local Government, to the effect that a landlord refused to reduce any rent, shall be conclusive proof of such refusal.

Tenant's improvements how to be treated in fixing rents.

81. *When the land in respect of which an application is made under section 49 of section 50, or for which a fair rent is to be determined under section 67 or section 80, has been improved, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, by the agency, or at the expense, of the tenant and the value of such improvement was not taken into consideration by the Settlement-officer in determining the rent of the holding at the settlement current at the time of the application, the quality and advantages of the land shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any contract or record-of-rights to the contrary, be deemed, for the purposes of any such section as aforesaid, to be the quality*

and advantages which the land would have had and enjoyed, if the improvement had not been made.

.] **82.** In suits for arrears, interest on the arrears may be allowed up to the date of institution, at such rate, not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum, as the Court thinks fit.

Interest on arrears.

.] **83.** A decree or order passed in a suit for arrears, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Judge of a Civil Court exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class, as defined in the Cen-
1885. tral Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885, shall not be subject to appeal, unless—

No appeal in certain suits for arrears.

(*a*) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees; or

(*b*) *the decree has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant, or a question of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant.*

] **84.** (*1*) If a decree for an arrear is passed against a tenant and remains unsatisfied, the landlord may, at any time before the execution of the decree is barred by limitation *and not less than six months before the expiration of the current agricultural year*, apply to the Court having authority to execute the decree, *if the tenant is an occupancy-tenant or an absolute occupancy tenant, to attach the holding in respect of which the arrear is due, and, if the tenant is an ordinary tenant*, to cause a notice to be served on *him*, directing him either to pay the amount due under the decree not later than the expiration of the *current* agricultural year, or to surrender his holding not later than that time.

Ejectment for non-payment of an arrear due under a decree.

(*2*) *If the holding of an occupancy-tenant or an absolute occupancy-tenant is attached under sub-section (1) and the amount due is not paid by the tenant within three months from the date of such attachment, the Court shall order the sale of the holding attached and shall transfer the proceedings to a Revenue-officer for execution of the sale in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf:*

Provided that no sale shall be confirmed under such rules before the expiration of the current agricultural year.

(*3*) *If the amount due under the decree is paid before the expiration of the current agricultural year, or if the sale is not confirmed before such expiration, then, if such amount is paid at any time before the sale is confirmed, the Court shall release the holding from attachment.*

(*4*) *If the tenant is an ordinary tenant and a notice under sub-section (1) is served on him not less than four months before the expiration of the current agricultural year, and if the amount due is not paid and the holding is not surrendered before such expiration, the Court may, in its discretion but subject to the other provisions of this Act, make an order for the ejectment of the tenant from his holding.*

[73.] **85.** (*1*) Where, in answer to a suit for an arrear, the tenant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that the produce of his holding during the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed has been diminished or destroyed by drought, hail or other extraordinary calamity beyond his control, the Court in its discretion may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, allow in its decree any deduction from the arrear, and direct payment of the amount decreed (if any) in such instalments (if any) as it thinks fit.

Power of Court to deal with cases of drought or other calamity in suits for arrears.

(*2*) In any such case the Court may order that the provisions of *the last foregoing* section shall not apply to the decree.

(*3*) In making a decree under this section the Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) the value of the produce of the holding for the whole agricultural year in respect of which the arrear accrued; and

(*b*) the proportion which the amount of rent payable for that year by the tenant bears to that value.

(*4*) If in any such suit it appears that the land-revenue of the village in which the holding is situate has been, *wholly or in part*, suspended or remitted on account of drought, hail or other extraordinary calamity in respect of the period for which the arrear is claimed, the Court shall presume, until the contrary is shown, that the diminution or destruction alleged by the tenant has taken place.

[74.] **86.** (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant on the ground that he has done or omitted to do something for doing or omitting to do which he is liable to ejectment, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

Relief against forfeitures.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*) for remedying a damage or breach.

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

Rights of ejected tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

87. The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every tenant ejected from a holding:

(*1*) When the tenant has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land

comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by the tenant in preparing the land and sowing, planting and tending the crops, together with reasonable interest thereon.

(2) When the tenant has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops on that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, together with reasonable interest thereon.

Provided that a tenant shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

[76.] **88.** When a landlord elects, under clause (*1*) *of the last foregoing section*, to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, the tenant shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court may deem reasonable.

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 87.

[77.] **89.** In all suits and proceedings for ejectment *or for sale for arrears of rent* the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such.

All claims between landlord and tenant to be determined in ejectment *or sale* proceedings.

[78.] **90.** (*1*) When it appears to a Court making an enquiry under *the last foregoing* section that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord as such, *the proceedings for sale, or for ejectment, if under section 84, shall abate, and, in other cases,* the decree or order for ejectment (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money is due by the landlord to the tenant.

(2) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall, *subject to the other provisions of this Act,* eject the tenant; and, if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

[79.] **91.** All decrees and orders for ejectment under this Act shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next following the date of the decree or order, *except where such decree or order is passed within the first month of the agricultural year, when, subject to the provisions of sections 57 and 68, it shall take effect at once.*

Ejectment decrees and orders to have effect from beginning of agricultural year.

92. *Any tenant who has been ejected from his holding or from any portion thereof otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may, on application to a Revenue-officer made within one year from the date of his ejectment, be reinstated in possession of such holding or portion:*

Reinstatement of tenant illegally ejected.

Provided that no order passed under this section shall prejudice the right of the landlord to eject the tenant so reinstated, or the right of a tenant whose application for reinstatement is rejected, to recover possession of his holding by means of a regular suit instituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

[80.] **93.** (*1*) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that the extent of that holding be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof, or to the state of the holding at any specified time, be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer; and that officer shall thereupon, in presence of the parties,

Applications to measure certain condition of holdings.

(*a*) make or cause to be made such inquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertaining the extent of the holding, and record his finding thereon, or

(*b*) (where the applicant seeks to have evidence recorded) record that evidence

Provided that no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or if the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(2) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

[81.] **94.** (*1*) The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant to recover possession of land from which he has been ejected, shall be two years from the date on which he is ejected.

Limitation in suits under the Act.

(2) *Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, and no application is made under section 18, no suit by the landlord for the recovery of the share of the produce claimed by him as rent, or the value thereof, shall lie unless such suit is instituted within a period of three months reckoned from the date on which the rent instalment on account of the harvest to which the crop belongs fell due.*

(3) In *all* other *cases, and subject to the provisions of sections 40 and 72,* the limitation of every suit *brought under this Act* shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877: XV of 1877.

Provided that nothing in sections 7, 8 and 9 of the said Act shall apply to suits for arrears of rent or for the ejectment of a tenant, or to suits for recovery of possession by a tenant against his landlord.

[63.] **95.** No Court other than the Court of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer shall fix any rent or call in question any rent fixed by a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, or shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter in which any of the following applications might be made, namely:

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred in certain cases.

(*a*) applications for permission to deposit rent in Court (section 8);

(*b*) applications to enhance rent on account of improvements made by, or at the expense of, the landlord (section 13);

applications to alter the rent of a holding on account of increase or diminution or deterioration of the holding, or of a new

assessment of revenue (sections 14 and 15);

(*d*) applications for the commutation of rents paid in kind (section 16);

(*e*) applications for a commission to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 18);

(*f*) applications to fix the price at which a landlord may purchase, in case of an intended transfer (section 40);

(*g*) applications for an order to eject a village-service tenant, *or to reinstate him in possession of his holding* (section 58);

(*h*) applications to fix rent or confer occupancy-rights (section 74);

(*i*) applications to measure, or ascertain the condition of, holdings (section 93); and

(*j*) applications relating to such other matters as Revenue-officers or Settlement-officers are empowered to deal with under this Act or the rules made under this Act.

[64] **96.** (*1*) In fixing rents and disposing of the matters referred to in *the last foregoing* section Revenue-officers and Settlement-officers shall, as nearly as may be practicable, subject to the provisions of this Act, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as they exercise and follow under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

Procedure on applications to Revenue and Settlement-officers, and appeals from their orders.

111 of 1881.

(*2*) From every decision or order of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer fixing rent or disposing of any matter referred to in *the last foregoing* section, an appeal shall lie as if that decision or order had been passed by that officer under the said Act.

[65.] **97.** Except as provided in section 95, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all suits between landlords and tenants as such *and in all suits for the recovery of possession under section 46 or section 72*:

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts in suits between landlords and tenants.

Provided that—

(*a*) a Judge of a Civil Court of original jurisdiction shall not, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, hear any such suit; and

(*b*) the *Local Government* may, subject to the *other* provisions of this Act, direct that all or any class of such suits shall be heard and determined only in such Courts competent to try the same as *it* thinks fit, and not otherwise.

98. *No tenant shall, after the commencement of this Act, be capable by contract of destroying, modifying or limiting any right which has accrued, or which may accrue to him in accordance with the provisions of this Act, nor shall any landlord be capable by contract of destroying, modifying or limiting any obligation under which he may lie by virtue of any of the said provisions.*

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by contract.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

[83.] **99.** The *Local Government* may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, make rules—

Power to Local Government to make rules.

(*a*) for the guidance of Revenue-officers and Settlement-officers in fixing, altering and commuting rents *in any local area*; and

(*b*) for the guidance of all other persons in *other* matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

[Cf. 2.] **100.** *The enactments mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.*

Repeals.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 100.*)

1	2	3	4
Year.	*No.*	*Short title.*	*Extent of repeal.*
1883	*IX*	*The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.*	*The whole.*
1889	*XVII*	*The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1889.*	*The whole.*
1891	*XII*	*The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.*	*So much as relates to Acts IX of 1883 and XVII of 1889.*

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Experience of the working of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, gained since its amendment by Act XVII of 1889, has shown the necessity for its further amendment in some matters of importance. The reasons for the changes which are now proposed are explained below, and the amendments have the almost unanimous support of the officers consulted. As those changes are numerous, it is proposed to repeal the Acts of 1883 and 1889 and to pass a Bill to consolidate and amend the law on the subject.

2. The twelve-year rule, under which a tenant acquired a right-of-occupancy in land which he had held continuously for twelve years, was abrogated in 1883 in favour of a measure which protected all tenants except sub-tenants. The principal features of this enactment were the right of the ordinary tenant to hold his land so long as the rent was paid, the prohibition of frequent enhancements of rent, and the right to the payment of compensation in case of disturbance. These safeguards, which were novel and experimental, have not completely answered their purpose, at least in the more advanced parts of the province. The present law has failed in those tracts in which the competition for land is keenest, in respect of the method by which the rent of the ordinary tenant is settled; and, with the increase of population, a similar result may be expected in the parts that are at present less advanced. It is, therefore, proposed, not to alter the principle of the present law, but to amend it by an extension of the principle on which it is already based, so as to provide that the rent of every tenant shall be fixed at settlement for a term of seven

years, whether the Settlement-officer raises, lowers or maintains it, and that after the expiry of this period, should the landlord propose to enhance it, the tenant shall have a right of reference to the Revenue-officer, who will then proceed to fix a fair rent at which the tenant will be entitled to hold. The amendments necessary to give effect to this proposal are contained in clauses 60, 66 and 80 of the Bill.

3. This proposal has been further extended so as to provide that the fairness of the rent may be adjudicated upon when the tenant proposes to purchase the occupancy-right of his holding (clause 74); that there shall be power to make enhancements of rents progressive (clause 75); and that in a suit for the recovery of arrears of rent, which may lead to ejectment, the Court shall inquire into the circumstances of the rent, if it is pleaded that it is excessive, and shall, subject to certain limitations, refer the case to a Revenue-officer who shall determine a fair and equitable rent (clause 80).

4. It is also proposed to withdraw from occupancy and ordinary tenants the powers of transfer which they at present enjoy with the consent of their landlord, leaving untouched the power which occupancy-tenants possess of transferring holdings to heirs or co-sharers independently of that consent. Powers of transfer were conferred upon tenants of both classes, practically for the first time by the legislation of 1883. They have scarcely yet learned the powers with which they were then endowed. Transfers have, up to the present, been few, but there is abundant evidence in the extent to which the holdings of absolute occupancy-tenants have been transferred, that, once tenants of the lower classes fairly learn that they have rights of transfer, similar results will follow in their holdings also. The design of the Act of 1883 was to encourage the application of capital to the soil, but there is a complete consensus of opinion that these anticipations have not been fulfilled, and that, in the interests of the preservation of their holdings to the tenants, it is necessary to retrace our steps. This can fortunately still be done without interference with estal lished customs and prescriptive rights. It is, therefore, proposed to withdraw from occupancy and ordinary tenants all power of transfer to strangers save by way of sub-leasing from year to year (clauses 45 and 71). This will place the occupancy and ordinary tenant in practically the same position as the occupancy-tenant of the neighbouring North-Western Provinces. Transfers in contravention of the law have at the same time been declared to be void; but those interested have been empowered to recover possession of the holding thus transferred (clauses 70 and 72).

5. It is proposed, moreover, to amend the present law regarding the transfer of a proprietor's *sir* rights. A proprietor who alienates his rights of ownership, is under the present Act maintained in the enjoyment of occupancy-rights in his home farm, but only if he has not expressly agreed to the transfer of the rights of cultivation or a Court has not expressly directed such transfer. It is found, as indeed might have been expected, that so long as a debtor is allowed the option of contracting himself out of the protection which the law is intended to afford him, the same pressure of circumstances which forces him to pledge or sell his land, also forces him to relinquish the protection. It is proposed, therefore, to adopt, with certain modifications and limitations, the law on this subject already obtaining in the North Western Provinces, which refuses to the owner the option of parting with the occupancy of his *sir-land*, even by express agreement. Power to relax this prohibition is, however, given to the Chief Commissioner under certain specified circumstances (clause 44).

6. The right of inheritance to an occupancy holding has been extended to collaterals who hold land or are permanently resident in the village and are in the male line of descent from an ancester who occupied the holding. It has been ascertained that this is at present the common rule of succession prevailing in the Central Provinces; and, as the subdivision of holdings extends, the present more limited rule would operate, in the event of the failure of one branch of the family, to exclude the other branches from the succession to which, if still joint, they would be entitled (clause 45).

7. It is proposed to substitute the sale of the holding for the ejectment now allowed in the execution of a decree for arrears of rent against an occupancy-tenant. The present procedure allows the landlord to take advantage of the temporary necessities of the tenant in order to deprive him for ever of his holding, while the proposed procedure secures to the tenant the full market value of his rights (clause 51).

The opportunity has also been taken to provide by law for the procedure to be followed in the sale of both absolute occupancy and occupancy tenancies (clause 84).

8. The protection of sub-tenants is a matter which has become of increasing importance with the agricultural development of the Central Provinces. Power is, therefore, taken to secure to them a measure of protection in cases where their landlords, although themselves plotowners or absolute occupancy-tenants, are mere non cultivating rent receivers, so that the sub tenants are themselves the primary cultivators and consequently deserving of the protection extended to tenants proper holding directly under the owner of the land (clause 61).

9. It has been found that the cost and uncertainty of legal proceedings often prevent a tenant from seeking redress for wrong suffered at the hands of his landlord. Power has, therefore, been given to Revenue-officers to summarily reinstate tenants who have been ejected otherwise than by legal process (clause 92). If the tenant is found to have been

wrongfully ejected the burden of an appeal to the Courts will then lie upon the *prima facie* wrongdoer.

10. Further amendments are, that the suspension or remission of the land-revenue due to the Government carries with it the suspension or remission of a corresponding proportion of the rent (clause 17); that a village-service tenant who vacates his office, also vacates his holding, while, if he is wrongfully ejected from it, a Revenue-officer may reinstate him (clause 58); that a second appeal is allowed in rent-suits when certain questions of importance are involved (clause 83 (*b*)); and that a suit for rent paid by division or appraisement of the produce must be brought within three months of the date fixed for the rent instalment (clause 94 (2)). This last provision is justified by the impossibility of procuring after any lengthened interval satisfactory evidence as to the produce of a field, and by the fact that, in case of dispute, either landlord or tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer, who will divide or appraise the crop for him.

11. The remaining amendments proposed are generally unimportant and call for no separate explanation.

The 30th September, 1897.

J. WOODBURN.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1897:

NO. 15 OF 1897.

A Bill to further amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act (1881) Amendment Act, 1898; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new definition of "sír-land" for that contained in section 4, clause (6), Act XVIII, 1881.

2. In Chapter I of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), clause (6) of section 4 is repealed, and after section 4 the following shall be substituted, namely:

Meaning of "sír-land."

'4A. (*1*) The expression "sír-land" means generally the demesne or permanent home-farm land of a proprietor, and includes the following, and no other, land, namely:

(*a*) land which has, under section 69, been finally recorded as "sír-land" in the papers of the current settlement of the local area in which the land is situate;

(*b*) land which *has*, under section 132, clause (*j*), *been declared to be* "sír-land"; and

(*c*) land in the Sambalpúr district which has been recorded as "bhogra" in the papers of the current settlement of the local area in which the land is situate.

(2) In any local area of which no settlement has been made since the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, until the next following settlement of such local area, "sír-land" also includes land which, at the commencement of the said Act, was occupied by, and had been cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years:

1889.

Provided that land (other than bhogra) which, at the commencement of the said Act, was unoccupied by such proprietor, and which had, after the date of the last settlement made before the commencement of that Act, or after the expiration of such period of twelve years, been so unoccupied for a period of six consecutive years, shall not be deemed to be "sír-land."

(*3*) *In any local area of which no settlement has been made since the commencement of this Act, until the next following settlement of such local area, "sír-land" also includes land which had, at the commencement of the said Act, been broken up from waste by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof, and cultivated by him for a period of not less than six consecutive years:*

Provided that, if such period of six years had been completed before the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, and such land was at the commencement of that Act unoccupied by the proprietor, and had been so unoccupied by him for six consecutive years, it shall not be deemed to be "sír-land." XVI of 1889.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of sub-sections (2) and (3), land shall be deemed to be occupied by the proprietor when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír-rights, and land shall be deemed to be cultivated when it is allowed to lie fallow in accordance with the usual practice of cultivation.

Explanation II.—In this definition the word "proprietor" *shall be deemed to include* an assignee of proprietary rights, *but not a málik-makbúzá.*

Explanation III.—When by any local custom land is liable to exchange or redistribution among the cultivators thereof, land which is not "sír-land" and which is taken in exchange for "sír-land," becomes "sír land", and the "sír land" given in exchange for that land ceases to be "sír-land."

Explanation IV.—Land which has been recorded as "sír-land" in the papers of any settlement made before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been finally recorded as "sír-land" under section 69.'

Addition of new clause after clause (14), section 4, Act XVIII, 1881.

3. After clause (14) of section 4 of the said Act, the following shall be added, namely:

'(*14-a*) *"land-revenue" includes all revenue, assessed on land under this Act and also the fees, royalties or other monies leviable from time to time on account of fisheries, mines, quarries, land or water, and the natural products of land or water, whether the property of the Government or not and for whatever purpose used.*

4. To clause (15) of section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added namely:

Amendment of section 4, clause (15), Act XVIII, 1881.

"*and in section 65-A it includes also the sum payable by a thikádár, farmer or gaontia to the proprietor for the use or occupation of a village or part of a village farmed by him.*"

5. For section 65-A of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new section for section 65-A, Act XVIII, 1881.

'65*A*. (*1*) The Settlement-officer may inquire into the claim of any person holding from a proprietor a village or part of a village as thikádár, gaontia or farmer, and may, *notwithstanding any contract to the contrary and* with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, *declare such thikádár, gaontia or farmer to be "protected" for the purposes of this section:*

Provided that no thikádár, gaontia or farmer shall be declared to be protected under this section unless he or those from whom he has inherited, was or were in possession of the village, or part of the village, at the current settlement of the local area [illegible] *improved it at his or their own cost:*

Provided also that when a thikádár, farmer or gaontia is entitled to claim protection within the meaning of this section, the Settlement-officer may, in his discretion and with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, instead of declaring him to be protected, confer on him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the whole or part of any land which he may be cultivating, whether as sír-land or otherwise, at the time of the inquiry, and shall determine the rent payable by him as occupancy-tenant of such land.

(*2*) *When a thikádár, farmer or gaontia is declared to be protected under this section, the Settlement-officer may, at the request of the proprietor of the village, determine the amount of the rent which shall be payable by such thikádár, gaontia or farmer to the proprietor of the village on and from the date on which the settlement of the village takes effect.*

(*3*) *Any person who, having held any village or part of a village as a thikádár, farmer or gaontia, was ejected by the proprietor from, or lost possession otherwise than by transfer or voluntary surrender of, such village or part of a village, and who had at the date of such ejectment or dispossession earned a claim to be protected, may at any time before the expiration of one year from the date of such ejectment or dispossession apply to the Settlement-officer to reinstate him in the possession of the village or part of the village from which he was ejected, and the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, replace him in the possession of such village or part of a village and declare him to be protected, or may confer upon him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in the whole or part of any land in the village which he was cultivating at the time of his ejectment, and place him in possession of such land and determine the rent which shall be payable by him to the proprietor as such tenant.*

(*4*) *The incidents of the tenure of a thikádár (including a farmer or gaontia) who has been declared to be protected under this section, shall be as follows:*

(*a*) *the tenure shall be heritable, but not transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or dower; it shall not be saleable in execution of any decree, nor shall any decree be passed for the sale thereof; and, save in so far as any arrangements to the contrary are in force at the time of the declaration, it shall not be partitioned and shall devolve on one member only of the thikádár's family;*

(*b*) *when on the death of a thikádár there are two or more heirs bearing the same relationship to him, the eldest of such heirs shall succeed:*

Provided, first, that of such heirs an heir who was joint with the thikádár, shall have preference over an heir who was separate; and

Provided, secondly, that the eldest of two or more such heirs shall be at liberty at the time of succession to resign his right in favour of another heir bearing the same degree of relationship to the deceased thikádár as he himself bears

(*c*) *a protected thikádár, whether holding under a written lease or a verbal agreement, shall be entitled to a renewal of his lease on its expiry, on his agreeing to farm his village at a fair and equitable rent;*

(*d*) *in the event of any dispute arising between* [illegible] *to revision by the Commissioner and Chief Commissioner, be final;*

(*e*) *not more than one enhancement of the rent, or, where it is so specially provided in the terms of the settlement of the village, no enhancement of the rent, shall be imposed on a protected thikádár during the currency of a settlement;*

(*f*) *all miscellaneous dues and cesses, unless specially authorized by the Chief Commissioner, shall be included in the rent payable under the lease; and*

(*g*) *a protected thikádár shall comply with the rules made under section 124A for the management of malguzari forests.*

(*5*) *In any proceedings before a Court for the ejectment of a thikádár, gaontia or farmer, if it appears that the thikádár, gaontia or farmer has filed an application before a Revenue-officer to obtain a declaration that he is protected, or if he files such an application before the Court, the Court shall stay proceedings until the application has been disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall, if the application is filed before itself, forward such application to the Deputy Commissioner or Settlement-officer for disposal.*

(*6*) *If any protected thikádár, gaontia or farmer is shown to have since the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1898, contravened, or to be contravening, the conditions of his tenure as contained in clause (a) or (g) of sub-section 4, or to have grossly mismanaged the village held by him in lease, the Settlement-officer or Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, declare such thikádár, gaontia or farmer to have forfeited the protection previously conferred on him under this section, and such thikádár, farmer or gaontia shall from the date of such declaration cease to be protected.*

(*7*) *Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any protected thikádár, farmer or gaontia to ejectment in execution of a decree for ejectment passed, in accordance with any law for*

the time being in force and not inconsistent with this Act, on the ground—

(*a*) *that he has failed to pay the rent legally payable by him;*

(*b*) *that he has diverted the culturable land of the village to non-agricultural purposes, or is chargeable with some act or omission which renders him liable to be ejected.*'

6. For section 69 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new section for section 69, Act XVIII, 1881.

"**69.** (*1*) The Settlement-officer shall ascertain and determine the extent of all the land *which is* held as sír-land as defined in section 4A, *and which has not lost its character as sír-land under the provisions of section 42 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act*, 1898, and shall record the same as sír-land.

Determination and record of sír-land.

(*2*) *The Settlement-officer shall also record as sír-land—*

(*a*) *land which is at the time of his inquiry cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and has been continuously so cultivated for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years; and*

(*b*) *land which is at the time of his inquiry cultivated by the proprietor, or one of the proprietors thereof, and, having been broken up from waste-land by such proprietor or one of such proprietors, has since been continuously cultivated by him for a period of not less than six years:*

Provided that *no land shall be recorded as sír-land under this sub-section if the total area of sír-land within the mahal already exceeds, or will by such record be made to exceed, one-quarter of the total occupied area of the mahal*

Provided, further, that the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, exempt any mahal or part thereof from this limitation in respect of land falling under clause (*b*) *of this sub-section.*

(*3*) When a part of *such* land *as is referred to* in sub-section (2) *is excluded* from the record of sír-land *under the proviso to that sub-section*, the proprietor shall have the right to choose the particular fields which are to be *excluded.*

(*4*) *An order or entry of the Settlement-officer recording, or omitting or refusing to record, any land as sír-land under sub-section* (1) *shall be final unless and until it is reversed or modified by the decree of a Civil Court in a suit instituted under section 85 at any time after the record is attested by the Settlement-officer, or his order regarding the entry is passed, and within one year after the settlement comes into effect; and an order or entry recording, or omitting or refusing to record, any land as sír-land under sub-section* (2) *shall be final unless and until it is reversed or modified on appeal or revision in accordance with the provisions of sections 22 to 26.*

(*5*) *The Settlement-officer shall, at the request of any proprietor, furnish him, free of cost, with a list of all the land which has been recorded as sír-land under this section and is situated within the mahal or patti owned wholly or partly by such proprietor.*

(6) All land not falling within the purview of section 4, clause (6-a), shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, not to be sír-land."

7. In section 78 of the said Act, after the figures "69" the word and figure "sub-section (*1*)" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 78, Act XVIII, 1887.

8. For section 91 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:

Substitution of new section for section 91, Act XVIII, 1881.

When any land-revenue demand is not paid within the time at which it is payable under section 90, such demand shall be deemed to be an "arrear," and all persons from whom it was legally demandable, their representatives and assigns shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it, and shall be deemed to be "defaulters" within the meaning of this Act."

Definitions of "arrear" and "defaulter."

9. After section 91 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:

Addition of new section after section 91, Act XVIII, 1881.

"91 A. (*1*) *The land-revenue for the time being assessed on a mahál, holding or survey-number shall, in the case of a mahál or holding, be the first charge upon the rents and profits thereof, and, in the case of a survey-number, upon the produce.*

Land-revenue to be the first charge on rents, profits and produce of land.

(*2*) *Without the previous consent of the Deputy Commissioner or of such officer, not being below the rank of tahsildar, as he may appoint in this behalf, the rents and profits of a mahál or holding and the produce of a survey-number shall not be liable to be taken in execution of a decree or order of any Court until the land-revenue chargeable against such rents, profits or produce, and any arrear due in respect of the máhal, holding or survey-number have been paid.*"

10. To section 94 of the said Act, the following shall be added, namely:

Amendment of section 94, Act XVIII, 1881.

"*and when the land in respect of which the arrear has accrued is already the property of Government, the processes specified in clauses (a), (b), (g) and (h) only shall be enforced.*"

11. In Chapter VIII of the said Act, after section 119 the following shall be added, namely:

Addition of new section after section 119, Act XVIII, 1881.

"*Supplemental.*

191A. *All fees, fines, costs and other charges (including any cess for the remuneration of village-officers and patwaris) payable under this Act or the rules thereunder, and all monies falling due to the Government under any grant, lease or contract which provides that they shall be so recoverable, may be recovered under this Chapter in the same manner as an arrear.*"

Fees, fines, etc., to be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

12. For the last clause (i) of section 132 of the said Act, the following clauses shall be substituted, namely

XVIII of 1881.

Addition to section 132, Act XVIII, 1881.

"(*i*) inquiring into the claims of thíkádárs, gaontias or farmers, *declaring them to be protected for the purposes of section 65-A, and, generally, carrying out the provision of that section; and*

(*j*) *declaring, either on his own motion or on a reference made by a Court or Revenue-officer, land to be sír-land under the provisions of section 69, sub-section* (2), *clause* (*b*), *and the provisos thereto*"

13. Sections 3, 5, 17, 19, 20 and 24 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, are repealed.

Repeals.

XVI of 1889.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the revision of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, it has been proposed to amend the law regarding the transfer of a proprietors' *sír* rights, and to refuse to the owner the option of parting with the occupation of his *sír-land*, even by express agreement. The object of this measure is to preserve to the owner, who has lost his property by improvidence or misfortune, some measure of subsistence. But it is obvious that, if he were allowed to convert the whole of his land into *sír*, he would be practically deprived of his powers of alienation, and the actual cultivators of those rights of occupation, which they possess in lands outside the *sír*. The definition of "*sír-land*" has, therefore, by clause 2 of the annexed Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, been somewhat restricted, and, more particularly, rights in *sír*, as distinguished from *khudkasht*, have been limited to one quarter of the total occupied area of the mahál.

2. The working of the law for the protection of thíkádárs has shown that it is desirable to enlarge the provisions of section 65-A of Act XVIII of 1881. The necessity for protection has in many cases been brought to notice only after the thíkádár has been ejected on the expiry of his lease or by the decree of a Civil Court, when, under the law as it stands, interference is impossible. It is inconsistent with the object of the section that its provisions should be liable to be thus set at naught by the action of one of the parties, and it is, therefore, proposed to take power to reinstate ejected thíkádárs who are entitled to protection, at any time within one year from the date of their ejectment. It is also proposed that a Civil Court shall be required to make a reference to a Revenue-officer in every case in which the protected status is claimed by a thíkádár who is the defendant in an action for ejectment. The main incidents of the tenure, which have hitherto only found a place in the terms of settlement, are now to be embodied in the law. It is also proposed to empower the Chief Commissioner to confer upon a thíkádár occupancy-rights in the whole or a portion of the land which he cultivates, instead of protecting him in respect of the whole of his property, and to cancel the protected status when the thíkádár's conduct or management of the property is such as to deprive him of any claim to consideration. These changes are given effect to by clause 5 of the Bill.

3. The definition of "arrear" contained in section 91 of Act XVIII of 1881 does not cover money due to the Government on account of town sites, banks, fisheries, quarries and the like. It is, therefore, proposed, by clauses 3, 8, and 10 of the Bill, to insert a definition of "land-revenue" in section 4 of that Act, to recast section 91 and to amend section 94, so as to render the procedure for the recovery of arrears applicable to these and similar dues.

4. It has recently become the practice for the creditors of a landlord to attach his unpaid rents in the hands of tenants, and so to defeat the lien which the Government possesses upon them. It is, therefore, proposed to follow the lines of the Punjab and other Land-revenue Acts, and, by clause 9 of the Bill, to insert a new section in Act XVIII of 1881 to declare the Land-revenue a first charge on the rents and profits of land.

The 30th September, 1897.

J. WOODBURN.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 1st October, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.

His Honour Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, K.C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakharuddoulah, Chief of Loharu.

The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.

The Hon'ble Sir H. G. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

OUDH COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891. He said:—"That Act provides for a Court of two Judicial Commissioners. It was not contemplated at the time that the Act was passed that a necessity should arise for a third Judicial Commissioner but I am sorry to say that necessity has now been established. According to the last return which we have received, there were upwards of 1,200 appeals pending before the Court of the Judicial Commissioners, and the limit of the number of disposals of appeals of the kind which they have hitherto reached has been 500. The result is that an appellant who lodges an appeal now will have to wait two years for its disposal. This is practically a denial of justice, and the Government of India have arranged, with the assent of my hon'ble friend Sir James Westland, on whom so many claims are made, and also with the sanction of the Secretary of State, that a third Judicial Commissioner should be appointed for a term of one year, in order to bring the list of appeals within manageable limits. In order to appoint a third Judicial Commissioner it is necessary to amend the law of 1891, and the opportunity is taken to carry out two amendments which are of importance. Under the Act of 1891, when the two Judicial Commissioners sitting as a Bench differ in opinion, a reference has to be made to the High Court at Allahabad for the disposal and decision of the case. Now that there are to be three Judicial Commissioners, the reference will no longer be to that High Court, but to the third Judicial Commissioner, and the judgment will be given in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Court. Opportunity has also been taken to add to the law in Oudh a provision which has been taken from the Lower Burma Courts Act by which the Judicial Commissioner is empowered to make rules for the recording of judgments and the taking of evidence, which will shorten and simplify the procedure of the Court, and which will, I hope, result in the speedy disposal of the great mass of litigation which is now pending. These are the only remarks I have to make."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces. He said:—"I must ask the Council to bear with me a little, while I explain and describe the circumstances under which the necessity for this legislation has arisen. The Central Provinces were constituted in 1861, by appropriation of areas from other great provinces of India. Tracts were taken from the North-Western Provinces, from Bombay, from Madras and from Bengal and added to the kingdom of Nagpur and made what are now known as the Central Provinces. The result was a very singular combination of races, a diversity of languages, of customs and at one time even of laws, which was perhaps peculiar in India. But one outcome of the organisation of the Central Provinces was the discovery that in that area proprietary rights were weaker and tenant rights were stronger than perhaps in any other province of India. The region was a backward one, not very thickly peopled, not easily accessible, with a scanty agriculture, a country in which tenants were of very great importance, and in which the maintenance of tenants in peace and contentment was a matter of necessity to the proprietor of land; but besides that the proprietary tenure was less certain and firm than it was in most other parts of India. In some parts there were Rajas of ancient standing and proprietary communities whose position was just as distinct and defined and clear as it was in the upper provinces of India. In other parts of the country the conduct and management of the villages rested in the hands of headmen, who were only representatives of the cultivators, and who had no distinct or definite proprietary rights; in other parts the management was entrusted by the

Government to contractors and middlemen of various kinds who had no previous connection with the villages. All these classes were simultaneously recognised as proprietors of the villages to which they belonged, or in which they resided, by the executive measures which were taken under the administration of Sir Richard Temple. Behind that arrangement no one proposes to go. There has been discussion as to whether it was a good measure or bad one ; but for evil or for good that decision has been taken, and nobody proposes to vary or alter that arrangement in any form. When the provinces were constituted a separate administration, the famous old Tenancy Act of Bengal—Act X of 1859—was extended to them as a temporary measure more with the object of providing a procedure for the Revenue Courts than with the intention of laying down any distinct rules as to the rights of tenants. What these rights would be was a subject of prolonged discussion which ended in the Act of 1883 which it is now proposed to amend. The Act of 1883 recognized three distinct classes of tenants. One of these was called in the Act "absolute occupancy tenants." These were tenants who had been long and permanently associated with the village, who had probably assisted in the foundation of it, who had built houses and wells, and in various ways taken a prominent part in the settlement. Next to them came a class which were called occupancy-tenants. They were villagers who were settled for more than twelve years in the village before the Act came into force. And the third class were called in the Act ordinary tenants, and included all the cultivators who were not embraced in the two upper classes of the tenantry.

"Now the legislature in 1883 found that the position and incidence of the tenure of even this ordinary class was so strong that instead of extending the occupancy sections of the Bengal Act, it was decided to confer upon the ordinary tenant powers and privileges which were very much in excess of the privileges given even to occupancy-tenants in other parts of India. To the extension of the system of occupancy tenancy the legislature then took strong exception on the ground that experience had shown in the North-Western Provinces and in Bengal the difficulty of preventing the evasion of the law by the landholders by the plan of constantly moving the tenants from one field to another and so preventing them from acquiring the rights of occupancy-tenants. As a matter of fact, the privileges which were conferred upon these classes of tenants were these. The absolute occupancy tenant was declared practically a proprietor. He was entitled to transfer his rights in his holding, without reference to anybody, to anyone he liked to assign them to. His rent was fixed, like the revenue of the proprietor, for the period of settlement. The occupancy tenant —the tenant of the next class—was endowed, for the first time in the history of the province, with the power of transfer, but subject to the approval and consent of the landlord if the transfer was to be made to a transferee who lay out of the family of the transferor. His rent was to be fixed for ten years by the Settlement-officer, and provision was made that if the landlord wished to enhance his rent during the period of settlement, it was to be subject to the approval and consent of the Revenue-officer. The ordinary tenant, the last grade of the three, was also, and for the first time in the history of the province, credited with the power of transfer of his holding ; but it was decided that his power of transfer should be entirely subject to the consent of the landlord. His rent was to be fixed for a period of seven years instead of ten years ; it might or might not be fixed by the Settlement-officer, unlike the occupancy-tenant, whose rent must be fixed ; but once fixed it was to remain unchanged for seven years. On the expiry of these seven years the landlord might enhance the rent by private contract ; but two curious provisions were inserted to protect the tenant from arbitrary and excessive enhancement. One of these was that if the tenant did not choose to pay the enhanced rent it was open to him to surrender the land and take compensation for improvements and further compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded. The other provision was that he might protect himself by purchasing the right of occupancy at a sum equal to two and a half times the amount of his rental.

"It may interest the Council to know the proportion in which the different classes of tenants hold land in the Central Provinces. The absolute occupancy-tenants hold 17 per cent. ; the occupancy-tenants 44 per cent.; and the ordinary tenants 39 per cent.

"This law has been working for fourteen years. The enquiries of the Settlement-officers show that, as regards ordinary tenants, the hopes and anticipations of the legislature have not been realized, and the present law is a curious illustration of the fact that benevolent and well-meant measures, however benevolent and excellent they may be, often take a long time to reach the understanding of the people. For fourteen years this has been the law of the land which I have attempted to describe, and up to the present time the occupancy-tenant has not learnt the extent and value of its powers. It has never sunk into the mind of the ordinary tenant that he can protect himself by purchasing the right of occupancy or by claiming compensation for disturbance. The investigations which the Settlement-officers have been making for the last half dozen years have disclosed that in certain parts of the country landlords enhance by means which have been accepted by the ordinary tenant without complaint in the belief that he could not resist them and in the belief that there was no method by which he could protect himself from arbitrary enhancement. These excessive rents the Settlement-officers have been able throughout the country to reduce to what are now considered fair rents with the consent of the landholders.

"I think the greatest credit is due to the landholders that when the oppressiveness of the rent was brought to their notice they have accepted so generally the recommendations of the Settlement-officers; but it is not right that matters of this kind should rest entirely on the personal influence of the Settlement-officer. An authority should be given to him to reduce rent where it is excessive and to maintain a fair rent for the future. The proposals, therefore, of the Government of India now are, not that we shall depart from the principles of the Act of 1883, but that we shall develop them in a manner which is more consonant with the habits and knowledge of the people themselves; and the main part of the amendments in this direction which I have now to recommend to the Council are that the law should be so altered in regard to the ordinary tenant that the Settlement-officer shall be given the liberty to fix rent. The law, as it at present stands, evidently contemplates that he shall be authorized to raise rents where they are inadequate. It is necessary that he should be given authority also to confirm rents, where they are fair, and to reduce them when excessive.

"Further, we shall have to consider when the ordinary tenant's rent is to be enhanced during the period of settlement by what method it should be enhanced, and how we shall ensure that the enhancement shall be fair. The plan of compensation for disturbance which was adopted from the Irish Legislation of the time has not taken root, and the proposal of the Government of India is that, as in the case of occupancy-tenants so in the case of ordinary tenants, there shall be a reference, where there is a dispute as to the propriety of enhancement, to the Revenue-officer. This is a manner of settling disputes which has long been the subject of discussion in different parts of India, and there was at one time a little hesitation in my mind as to this plan. It has not proved practicable in the North-Western Provinces, but we are advised that in the circumstances of the Central Provinces it will be so. For one thing they have now in the Central Provinces in the course of the settlement operations obtained a remarkably complete register of all agricultural conditions—the character of the soil, the rates of rent and the castes of the different villagers; but besides that in the Central Provinces there will be in future a shorter period of settlement than has been customary in some other parts of India; and advantage has been taken of these shorter settlements to arrange a rotation by which no more than two or three districts will be under settlement in one season. The result of bringing all the province under settlement at one time has been a serious disintegration of the revenue establishments and of the ordinary administration, but by this new system of rotation there will be a constant series of districts under settlement and the Chief Commissioner anticipates no difficulty of bringing to the service of each district an adequate succession of Revenue-officers, specially trained by settlement work, for the duty of adjudicating upon questions of the fairness of rents. This is the main change which has been made in the tenant law of the Central Provinces.

"There are various minor points with which I do not think I need trouble the Council. For the most part they are small matters to be decided in Select Committee. I think it will be sufficient if, at this stage, I merely lay before the Council the general principles on which the amendment of the law has been undertaken.

"On the other side there is a very important alteration which has been made in the interest of the landlord. The Act of 1891 provided that when a landholder sold his village he was entitled to reserve for his subsistence the lands of his home farm; but it has been proved by the experience of the last fourteen years that the pressure of the usurer, into whose hands the right of the landholder was departing, was so great that the landholders, as a rule, were compelled to divest themselves of the privileges which the law intended them to retain. In village after village—and I myself made very careful enquiries in the matter when I was in the Central Provinces—the landholder has been sold out and left absolutely without the means of subsistence. We propose in the Bill, which I have the honour to place on the table, to prevent the possibility of the landholder losing his home farm in future, and, by formally rendering void any contracts to the contrary, to preserve to him the means of subsistence.

"Lastly, and one of the most important principles of the Bill, is the proposal that we shall remove from the tenants of the occupancy and ordinary class those powers of alienations of their holdings which we gave them for the first time in 1883. I have said that as a body neither class of tenants has realised the privileges given to them by the Act of that year. It is convenient that it is so because the circumstance removes one of the greatest difficulties which the Government must face, should it undertake an interference with any established kind of usage. In the latest returns which I have received as to the extent to which these powers have been taken advantage of, I find that in the year 1893 only one per cent. of the area in occupancy-tenancies was mortgaged or sold and less than half per cent. in the class of ordinary tenancies, and in ordinary tenancies transfers were practically limited to two out of the eighteen districts; but, in the class of absolute occupancy-tenant, which has from ancestral times remarkable and peculiar privileges, the rate of transfer has been excessive. In that class of tenancy, which is the most valuable and the most important in some respects of all, the rate of progress was such that if it were maintained the absolute occupancy-tenant will be wiped off the register in quarter of a century. I do not think that that rate of progress will be maintained. They have learnt wisdom from the experience of the past. They have learnt more and more the value of their holdings and their position; and I have the anticipation from all the experience I have obtained that that rate of progress will diminish, but it is a warning to us. The powers of alienation were conferred on the occupancy-tenant and the ordinary tenant of the Central Provinces in the anticipation that a measure of the kind would enable the application of a larger capital to agriculture. As far as experience has gone these anticipations have not been realised, and it is further a matter of experience that tenants who have not these proprietary powers are still able to obtain all the capital which is really necessary for the working of their fields. The occupancy-tenant in the North-Western Provinces has no such power; nevertheless, there is no part of India in which the agriculture has been finer and more successful than it has been in the North-Western Provinces. In the Central Provinces large areas of waste have been given over by Government on lease to cultivators from whom all powers of alienation have been religiously withheld. The cultivators of these raiyatwari tracts in the Central Provinces are quite as persevering and quite as successful in agriculture as the occupancy-tenants.

"The Government of India, therefore, propose in this matter to retrace their steps, and, with the entire approval of every officer who has been consulted in the matter, the amendments have been prepared which I have now to propose that the power of alienation which the occupancy and ordinary tenants now possess shall for the future be withdrawn.

"There is in this connection a very difficult and important question—the question of sub-leases. A hereditary cultivator may die leaving a widow and an infant son. The widow and the infant son are unable to carry on the cultivation. There must be some one in possession of the holding who can get the agriculture carried on. But the danger of every plan of sub-leases has been recognized throughout these discussions. If you admit a sub-lease, you admit a hold on the soil. What is called a sub-lease to the Revenue-officer may be in effect a mortgage of the holding, and there is the extreme danger that if you admit a plan of sub-lease at all your intention of withdrawing the power of alienation may be altogether frustrated. Nevertheless, one cannot but admit that there are circumstances in which sub-leases are essential, and not only essential but just, and the only solution of this

very difficult problem at which we have been able to arrive is that a sub-lease should only be permissible for a term not exceeding one year and renewable, but subject to the condition that at the end of any single year it may be cancelled. This is the only adjustment we have been able to make to meet the necessities of a hereditary tenure without opening too wide the entrance for secret transfers.

"The sum total of our proposed amendments is not very large, although some of them are of high importance, but they follow on amendments which were passed in 1889, and, on the advice of the Legislative Department, we have decided to embody all in a single consolidated Act, instead of bringing in a mere amending Bill.

"Now, my Lord, I think I have explained to the Council as briefly as was consistent with clearness the circumstances in which we have made our proposals and the extent of the proposals themselves. They are designed on the one hand to protect the tenant from excessive enhancement, and on the other to protect the landholders from absolute ruin in those cases in which improvidence or misfortune compel them to part with their lands. The ordinary tenant in the Central Provinces is already a hereditary tenant. He is already protected by the law in name. The proposal is that the protection which he shall receive in future shall be made by a method which is within his knowledge and consistent with the customs of his country. The protection is one which we have already extended to occupancy tenants, and it is a simple extension to make it include ordinary tenants. If our proposals are carried—as I hope they may be—we shall insure that ordinary tenants shall be started fair by the fixation of their rents at settlement, and that rents which are enhanced in the future are maintained within fair limits; and if our proposals as to the withdrawal of the power of alienation are carried out, we shall have the confident hope that the holdings of the tenants in the Central Provinces shall be, what they were intended to be, hereditary in the occupation of the agricultural families to whom they belong.

"The experience of the last fourteen years has disclosed certain weaknesses in the Act of 1883. Weaknesses are discovered and brought to light in the course of time in every Act of every legislature. These weaknesses we hope now to remedy. It is impossible to predict anything in legislation, but I venture to hope, on the basis of the experience of fourteen years which we are now applying, that there will be no further necessity for legislation in regard to the tenants in the Central Provinces for at least another generation. It must be the earnest wish of us all that a region which is still in the throes of unparalleled and terrible disaster shall now emerge into a new era of agricultural prosperity and peace."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English, and in such other languages as the Local Administration may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND REVENUE ACT (1881) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

He said:—"These amendments are few. There are only two of them of any importance. One of them contains that amendment of the law as to the home farm of land-owners to which I have referred in my remarks on the Tenancy Bill. The other one is for the improvement of the law for the protection of a class of people known to the law in the Central Provinces as thékádars. Thékádars are people who are employed by owners of land to bring land under cultivation under various conditions and sometimes under special contracts. But where there was no special contract—and there are a very great number of cases where there is no

special contract—it has been necessary to make some provision for these thékádars when they are ejected. In some cases they have brought the whole of the land under cultivation at the expenditure of large capital. They have made tanks for the irrigation of the fields; they have made wells for the necessities of the village; they have brought at their own expense a large number of tenants and labourers to commence and carry on the agriculture of the tract. Of course the conditions under which agriculture has been established vary from village to village; and the proposals which are included in the Bill which I now hope to introduce give a larger authority to the Chief Commissioner than he possesses at present to arrange the terms that shall be made for the compensation of these people, if they are ejected, according to the circumstances of the case. These are the only provisions which it is necessary for me to explain to the Council at this stage."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English, and in such other languages as the Local Administration may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 15th October, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 5th October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESULTS OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR EXTERMINATING WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1896.

Nos. 2044—58.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 6th October, 1897.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{21\text{-Public}}{1,62\ 8.}$, dated the 7th September 1896, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1895.

Read also the following communications from Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1896.

From the Government of Madras, No. 306-A., dated the 7th May 1897, and enclosure.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3769, dated the 12th July 1897, and enclosure.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3774, dated the 12th July 1897.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 79-J. D., dated the 22nd May 1897, and enclosure.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 573, dated the 28th May 1897, and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 594, dated the 17th May 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 5762, dated the 13th July 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 397—1W-1, dated the 16th April 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. $\frac{623\text{-Misc. Larcons.-G.,}}{.65}$ dated the 14th April 1897, and enclosure.

From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 107, dated the 22nd January 1897, and enclosure.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 83, dated the 26th March 1897, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 392—165, dated the 13th April 1897, and enclosure.

From the Resident in Mysore, No. 704, dated the 20th February 1897, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

The four Statements appended to this Resolution contain the figures returned from the various Provinces regarding the number of human beings and cattle killed by wild animals and snakes, the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed and the amount of rewards paid for their destruction, and the number of licenses issued in Form XI under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, free of charge, for the destruction of wild animals or protection of crops. The figures for the year under report (1896) are compared in the Statements with the corresponding figures for the preceding two years.

2. The following table shows the loss of human life caused by wild animals and snakes during the last three years:

	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	By wild animals.	By snakes.	By wild animals.	By snakes.	By wild animals.	By snakes.
Madras	279	1,612	277	1,640	295	1,869
Bombay	40	1,233	46	1,286	51	1,109
Bengal	1,693	9,874	1,603	9,157	1,657	9,250
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	279	5,689	530	6,207	642	5,695
Punjab	40	1,037	54	1,085	62	962
Central Provinces	221	1,087	291	1,279	361	1,133
Burma	156	567	110	832	129	619
Assam	145	160	168	182	113	154
Coorg	1	...	1	...	1	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	37	231	23	277	16	172
Ajmere-Merwara	2	66	1	51	8	37
TOTAL ...	2,893	21,356	3,104	22,086	3,335	21,000

The most striking circumstance in connection with the figures is that they vary so slightly from year to year, and that two-thirds of the mortality caused by both wild animals and snakes are reported from the provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. The mortality from wild animals in 1896 was larger than in the previous two years. This increase is chiefly due to a large rise in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 417 deaths are ascribed to wolves as compared with 246 in 1895 and 106 in 1894, and of the number, 306 occurred in the Rohilkhand (231) and Allahabad (75) Divisions. In spite of the higher scale of rewards sanctioned in the Moradabad District of the Rohilkhand Division, where deaths caused by wolves were the largest, only two wolves are reported to have been killed. The Local Government is devoting special attention to the destruction of these pests in this tract and has approved a proposal to employ a colony of Haburahs to exterminate these animals. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that in the event of this proving unsuccessful, a wolf hunt must be organized on a large scale. The increase of the reward has had a good effect in reducing the mortality caused by wolves in the Meerut Division from 74 to 15. In the Central Provinces the number of persons killed by tigers and "other animals" (mostly jackals) rose in 1896 to 172 and 105, respectively, from 102 and 63 in 1894, and 142 and 71 in 1895. In explanation of this large increase it is suggested that owing to the famine the jungles were more frequented than usual. Bengal also shews a large rise in the deaths caused by tigers and hyenas; 418 persons being returned (nearly half the number from the Chota Nagpur Division) as killed by the former compared with 373 in 1894 and 385 in 1895, and 60 by the latter against 19 and 14 in those years. The increase under the head of tigers is mainly due to a large rise in the 24-Parganas and Khulna Districts of the Presidency Division and in the Angul tract of the Orissa Division. No explanation of the increase in the 24-Parganas has been suggested by the local officers; but the Government of Bengal states that it is probably due to the cause assigned for the increase in Khulna, namely, that many more of the inhabitants had recourse to the Sundarbans to cut wood and reclaim waste lands, owing to the scarcity and deficient rainfall. In the Orissa Division the increase is due to a man-eating tiger which is said to have killed 32 persons in Angul. The Local Government has offered a suitable reward for the destruction of this beast. Of the 60 deaths for which hyenas are reported to be responsible 32 are returned from the Darbhanga District, where, the Commissioner suggests, the animals referred to were probably wolves. The variations in the figures for the other Provinces are not noticeable except those for Assam where the total number of persons killed fell from 168 in 1895 to 113 in the year under review, and the number of deaths caused by tigers from 88 to 46. The Provinces in which the loss of life from all

causes was highest in proportion to population were the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the mortality in these Provinces being one in 29,873, one in 43,058, one in 48,467, one in 58,958 and one in 73,061, respectively. Taking the whole of British India together one person was killed among every 66,319 against one in every 71,051 in 1895, and one in every 76,436 in 1894.

4. Twenty-one thousand persons are reported to have met their deaths from snake-bite in 1896 as compared with 22,086 in 1895 and 21,556 in 1894. As in previous years the largest number of deaths occurred in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal the increase in the number of deaths under this head over those in 1895 from 9,157 to 9,250 is very small. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where, as noticed in the last Resolution, deaths from this cause had been continuously on the increase since 1892, the return of the year 1896 shows that the number has fallen from 6,297 in 1895 to 5,695. The decrease is attributed to the deficient rainfall during the past year, in consequence of which snakes were not driven to such an extent from their holes and there was less undergrowth to afford cover for them in the neighbourhood of village sites. It is observed that there has been a continuous increase in the mortality from snake-bite in the Madras Presidency as follows:—in 1892, 1,455; in 1893, 1,498; in 1894, 1,612; in 1895, 1,640; in 1896, 1,869. The Local Government adopted measures for the removal of noxious vegetation and rank undergrowth; these measures were confined to a limited area and they had no practical effect upon the loss of human life; at the same time there was a large falling off in the number of cattle killed by snakes, and it is impossible to draw any definite inference from the returns. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the number of persons killed by poisonous snakes fell from 277 in 1895 to 172 in 1896, and the Commissioner expresses the hope that the mortality may be still further reduced by the measures which are being taken to improve village sanitation by the removal of débris and rank vegetation.

5. The number of cattle reported to have been destroyed by wild animals and snakes is compared with the previous two years' figures in the following statement:

	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	By wild animals.	By snakes.	By wild animals.	By snakes.	By wild animals.	By snakes.
Madras	12,254	2,071	11,855	2,312	9,386	1,707
Bombay	2,236	71	1,515	40	1,886	53
Bengal	34,943	463	38,500	887	30,595	963
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,724	236	6,079	184	6,500	361
Punjab	1,198	79	1,012	10	1,022	26
Central Provinces	10,228	235	9,667	244	8,508	249
Burma	3,792	1,540	3,973	2,130	4,246	3,484
Assam	19,594	60	19,544	205	17,640	190
Coorg	664	...	528	...	498	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1,255	121	1,199	108	1,088	109
Ajmere-Merwara	31	1	76	...	28	1
Total ...	91,919	4,877	93,978	6,129	81,397	7,143

The number of cattle reported as destroyed by wild animals in Bengal continues higher, than elsewhere, but it has fallen off from 38,500 in 1895 to 30,595 in 1896. The decrease, however, is ascribed in part to orders of the

Local Government passed last year directing that kids and lambs and other animals not included within the definition of cattle should be excluded from the returns. The noticeable features of the year are that in Madras, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Ajmere-Merwara the mortality caused by wild animals among cattle decreased; while in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Burma, it increased. Except in Bengal, Burma and Assam the leopard is reported to be far more destructive to cattle than the tiger. The number of cattle killed by snakes has risen in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Burma, and has fallen in Madras and Assam. The mortality under this head is lowest in Bombay and the Punjab, being 53 and 26 respectively.

6. The number of wild animals returned as destroyed is 18,084 as compared with 14,009 in 1894, and 15,543 in 1895; the total amount of rewards paid was Rs. 1,13,690 against Rs. 1,04,932 and 1,03,615 in those years. There was a sensible increase in the number of tigers, leopards and bears for whose destruction rewards were paid. The respective numbers were 1,502 tigers, 4,711 leopards, and 1,772 bears. The number of wolves destroyed in 1896 was 2,877, slightly fewer than in 1895 but more than in 1894. More tigers were destroyed in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Assam, where 361, 323 and 353 were killed, respectively, at an expenditure of Rs. 6,813, 15,260 and 7,024, than elsewhere.

7. The number of snakes destroyed is returned as 122,360 compared with 131,726 in the preceding year and the amount of reward paid for their destruction was Rs. 5,506 against Rs. 16,415. The great decrease in the amount of rewards paid for killing snakes is due to the orders issued by the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, directing that the payment of rewards for the destruction of snakes, should be discontinued except in Municipalities. The Governments of the Punjab and Assam have also spent less on this account than in the preceding year.

The returns show a corresponding decrease in the number of snakes destroyed in all the four Provinces mentioned above. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces observes that "the amount spent in this way fell from Rs. 6,436 to Rs. 1,286. A similar decrease is shown in the number of snakes killed, but this in no way corresponds to the facts. Probably many hundreds were killed by persons who did not report having done so. The discontinuance of the reward has in no way affected the number of deaths from snake-bite, which are 146 fewer than in the previous year when it was given." The last remark applies more or less to the other three Provinces, and it is clear that in the circumstances no inference can be drawn from a decrease in the *reported* number of snakes destroyed. These figures in fact are not of much value: Bombay shows a very large increase (12,421 to 42,148) and Burma a large decrease (13,971 to 7,150): no rewards are paid from Provincial revenues in Bombay for destruction of snakes, and of the 42,148 above mentioned no less than 35,932 were in the Ratnagiri District, while the Government of Burma states that many harmless snakes are no doubt included in some years in the returns, and that no deductions of any value can be drawn from them.

8. The number of licenses issued in Form XI under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, free of cost, for the purpose of destroying wild animals or of protection of crops was 13,503 against 16,688 in the previous year. The total, including the number of licenses granted for this purpose which were in force from previous years, amounted to 58,594 in 1896 against 66,161 in 1895. In Madras the number of licenses granted during the year was 681 as compared with 1,856 and the total number of licenses in force 9,197 against 12,937. The decrease occurs almost wholly in South Canara and is due to 2,893 licenses issued in 1891 having lapsed in 1896, and to the falling off in the number of fresh licenses issued during the year under report. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of licenses granted rose from 2,299 to 3,020, but the total number in force was less than in each of the previous two years, being 12,057 against 15,035 in 1894 and 13,360 in 1895. In the Punjab the number of licenses has

again fallen. As observed last year, the number of licenses issued in this form is comparatively small in Bengal and they have been continuously decreasing during the last three years. It appears, however, that steps are now being taken to grant them somewhat more freely in the Rajshahi Division, and the Commissioner of Dacca says that they are not much required as licenses in Form VIII are freely granted. The Government of the Punjab points out that wild beasts are getting scarcer in the Punjab year by year and that there is consequently less demand for shooting licenses for purely protective purposes. The mortality in the Province from wild animals is very small.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments* and Administrations, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department and the Director General of Statistics.

* (Including the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara and the Resident in Mysore.)

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

NUMBER of PERSONS KILLED in BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES in the three years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Province.		By wild animals.								By snakes.	Grand total.
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras	1894	2	180	81	7	1	1	7	279	1,612	1,891
	1895	4	177	64	12	10	2	8	277	1,640	1,917
	1896	1	186	73	6	...	3	26	295	1,869	2,164
Bombay	1894	...	10	19	1	2	...	8	40	1,233	1,273
	1895	...	3	23	...	1	...	19	46	1,286	1,332
	1896	...	7	17	...	6	1	20	51	1,109	1,160
Bengal	1894	30	373	180	47	105	19	939	1,693	9,874	11,567
	1895	22	385	143	59	53	14	927	1,603	9,157	10,760
	1896	12	418	116	41	46	60	964	1,657	9,250	10,907
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	...	16	16	11	106	3	127	279	5,689	5,968
	1895	...	40	19	9	246	7	209	530	6,297	6,827
	1896	...	26	31	9	417	10	149	642	5,695	6,337
Punjab	1894	1	...	2	2	5	...	30	40	1,037	1,077
	1895	...	1	3	4	13	...	33	54	1,085	1,139
	1896	...	1	3	...	4	...	54	62	962	1,024
Central Provinces	1894	...	102	35	12	6	3	63	221	1,087	1,308
	1895	1	142	39	19	14	5	71	291	1,279	1,570
	1896	...	172	54	19	8	3	105	361	1,133	1,494
Burma	1894	11	108	12	7	...	...	18	156	567	723
	1895	8	69	11	5	...	...	17	110	832	942
	1896	4	85	16	7	2	1	14	129	619	748
Assam	1894	24	69	...	23	...	...	29	145	160	305
	1895	23	88	4	24	...	...	29	168	182	350
	1896	18	46	7	14	...	...	28	113	154	267
Coorg	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	1895	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	...	6	26	1	2	...	2	37	231	268
	1895	...	4	9	2	3	...	5	23	277	300
	1896	...	3	4	1	...	2	6	16	172	188
Ajmere-Merwara	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	66	68
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	51	52
	1896	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	8	37	45
Bangalore	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1894	68	864	371	111	227	26	1,226	2,893	21,556	24,449
	1895	59	909	315	134	340	28	1,319	3,104	22,086	25,190
	1896	35	944	322	98	483	81	1,372	3,335	21,000	24,335

No. 2.

NUMBER of CATTLE KILLED in BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES in the three years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Province.		By wild animals.									
		Tigers.	Panthers and leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyænas.	Other wild animals.	Snakes.	Other causes.	Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras	1894	8	3,080	7,675	18	925	345	203	12,254	2,071	14,325
	1895	9	2,825	7,361	55	1,040	350	215	11,855	2,312	14,167
	1896	3	2,603	6,099	105	214	254	108	9,386	1,707	11,093
Bombay	1894	...	591	769	4	627	34	211	2,236	71	2,307
	1895		616	522	1	320	2	54	1,515	40	1,555
	1896		486	807		411	40	142	1,886	53	1,939
Bengal	1894	6	9,051	11,426	63	3,839	4,206	6,352	34,943	463	33,406
	1895	31	10,264	11,087	145	6,069	4,246	6,658	38,500	887	39,387
	1896	6	9,415	9,472	25	5,118	3,714	2,845	30,595	963	31,558
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	...	832	4,048	128	275	42	399	5,724	236	5,960
	1895	94	1,044	4,299	108	228	95	211	6,079	184	6,263
	1896	...	835	4,888	212	223	25	317	6,500	361	6,861
Punjab	1894	...	25	823	19	210	104	17	1,198	79	1,277
	1895	...	19	630	27	147	185	4	1,012	10	1,022
	1896	...	18	450	...	242	232	80	1,022	26	1,048
Central Provinces	1894	...	4,631	4,788	17	167	79	546	10,228	235	10,463
	1895	...	4,444	4,605	15	161	59	413	9,697	244	9,941
	1896	1	3,740	3,911	23	111	190	532	8,508	249	8,757
Assam	1894	18	2,576	1,016	4	...	6	172	3,792	1,540	5,332
	1895	1	2,436	1,319	8	1	23	185	3,973	2,139	6,112
	1896	6	2,816	1,235	4	11	20	154	4,246	3,484	7,730
Coorg	1894	50	12,620	2,338	32	13	12	4,529	19,594	60	19,654
	1895	18	14,930	2,276	61	3	7	2,259	19,544	205	19,749
	1896	41	11,978	2,475	58	6	...	3,582	17,640	190	17,830
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	...	433	218				13	664	..	664
	1895	...	208					33	528	..	528
	1896		219	278				1	498	..	498
Ajmere-Merwara	1894		346	581		249	49	29	1,255	121	1,376
	1895	...	290	612	...	230	38	19	1,199	108	1,307
	1896		257	532	2	248	33	16	1,088	109	1,197
Bangalore	1894		9	14		8	...	...	31	1	32
	1895		57	11		2			76	..	76
	1896								28	1	29
	1894										
	1895										
	1896										
Total	1894	82	34,194	33,696	286	6,313	4,877	12,471	91,919	4,877	96,796
	1895	153	37,233	32,909	410	8,211	5,005	10,057	93,978	6,129	100,107
	1896	57	32,367	30,175	429	6,584	4,508	7,277	81,397	7,143	88,540

No.

NUMBER of WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES DESTROYED

Province.		Wild									
		Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Madras	1894	...	...	141	7,641	803	15,181	91	395	1	...
	1895	1	...	116	6,323	783	14,167	72	329	...	...
	1896	...	...	105	5,569	894	16,493	78	363	...	...
Bombay	1894	...	...	49	870	194	1,740	11	84	192	736
	1895	...	...	54	756	215	1,986	8	96	172	532
	1896	...	...	43	783	203	1,948	7	72	214	572
Bengal	1894	5	100	320	5,865	999	3,339	191	391	492	3,052
	1895	1	...	336	5,387	990	3,268	184	295	598	3,587
	1896	2	...	361	6,813	1,130	3,869	203	410	353	1,764
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	...	...	66	600	394	1,945	514	1,405	925	2,397
	1895	...	...	77	764	466	2,275	318	905	1,177	3,369
	1896	...	...	96	885	451	2,178	673	1,859	854	2,580
Punjab	1894	..	...	3	42	154	1,106	135	1,030	834	3,441
	1895	...	...	12	95	154	1,134	176	1,496	917	3,597
	1896	...	...	15	64	237	1,581	196	1,176	1,251	5,163
Central Provinces	1894	...	...	261	12,270	533	4,795	154	710	68	140
	1895	...	...	225	10,620	681	6,317	228	1,098	50	83
	1896	...	...	323	15,260	654	6,195	239	1,081	80	146
Burma	1894	17	263	141	4,801	341	5,696	205	1,801	...	...
	1895	15	550	152	5,308	365	5,891	223	1,940	1	20
	1896	17	180	171	5,856	472	7,701	218	1,853	...	...
Assam	1894	4	150	356	7,500	564	4,903	140	1,255	...	...
	1895	2	100	360	7,137	541	4,715	173	1,450	1	...
	1896	4	...	353	7,024	448	3,860	153	1,318	...	...
Coorg	1894	2	...	6	285	25	560	...	...	...	...
	1895	2	...	6	270	24	550	2	...	...	...
	1896	1	...	6	275	17	373	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	...	...	16	320	111	1,802	15	63	101	932
	1895	...	...	39	760	139	2,550	8	36	106	965
	1896	...	...	29	550	200	3,627	5	24	125	1,219
Ajmere-Merwara	1894	...	...	1	7	2	10	...	...	1	3
	1895	...	...	4		2	10	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1894	28	513	1,360	40,201	4,120	41,077	1,456	7,134	2,614	10,701
	1895	21	650	1,381	37,420	4,360	42,863	1,392	7,645	3,022	12,153
	1896	24	180	1,502	43,079	4,711	47,840	1,772	8,156	2,877	11,444

d AMOUNT of REWARD paid for their DESTRUCTION.

...enas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Total.	Total amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total amount of reward, including rewards for snakes.		Province.
12	13	14	15		17	18	19	20		21
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	2	...	1,038	23,217	...	...	23,217	1894	Madras.
1	3	...	...	973	20,822	...	...	20,822	1895	
1	15	...	...	1,078	22,440	...	...	22,440	1896	
67	290	15	6	528	3,726	*	*	3,726	1894	Bombay.
59	185	735	14	1,243	3,569	12,421	162	3,731	1895	
66	180	459	1	992	3,556	42,148	153	3,709	1896	
388	641	2,529	763	4,924	14,151	56,165	5,006	19,157	1894	Bengal.
388	645	2,405	900	4,902	14,082	50,576	3,888	17,970	1895	
413	706	2,840	764	5,302	14,326	34,705	598	14,924	1896	
246	438	28	46	2,173	6,831	14,829	37	6,868	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
260	469	2	2	2,300	7,784	16,387	309	8,093	1895	
305	525	110	9	2,489	8,036	14,827	71	8,107	1896	
4	...	7	7	1,137	5,626	26,315	3,874	9,500	1894	Punjab.
...	...	20	19	1,279	6,341	26,281	4,299	10,640	1895	
8	56	11	11	1,718	8,051	20,012	3,011	11,062	1896	
202	373	19	35	1,237	18,323	1,844	726	19,049	1894	Central Provinces.
261	487	29	55	1,474	18,660	6,845	6,436	25,096	1895	
228	444	42	84	1,566	23,210	1,337	1,286	24,496	1896	
...	...	197	2,480	901	15,041	4,662	...	15,041	1894	Burma.
...	...	477	40	1,233	13,749	13,971	...	13,749	1895	
2	55	1,584	20	2,464	15,665	7,150	...	15,665	1896	
...	...	542	88	1,606	13,896	1,808	303	14,199	1894	Assam.
1	...	596	39	1,674	13,441	4,466	1,108	14,549	1895	
...	...	958	27	1,916	12,229	1,624	199	12,428	1896	
...	...	149	...	182	845	2	...	845	1894	Coorg.
...	...	110	...	144	820	73	...	820	1895	
...	...	149	...	173	648	3	...	648	1896	
27	125	...	...	270	3,242	130	35	3,277	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	...	292	4,311	181	58	4,369	1895	
...	...	...	...	359	5,420	113	35	5,455	1896	
1	3	8	11	13	34	87	4	38	1894	Ajmere-Merwara.
2	6	21	20	29	36	104	2	38	1895	
5	9	17	85	27	109	30	6	115	1896	
...	...	...	...		...	470	165	165	1894	Bangalore.
...	...	...	...		...	421	153	153	1895	
...	...	...	...		...	411	147	147	1896	
935	1,870	3,496	3,436	14,009	1,04,932	106,312	10,150	1,15,082	1894	TOTAL.
972	1,795	4,395	1,089	15,543	1,03,613	131,726	16,415	1,20,030	1895	
1,028	1,990	6,170	1,001	18,084	1,13,690	122,360	5,506	1,19,196	1896	

No. 4.

NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED under the INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, in FORM XI (FREE OF CHARGE) for the purpose of DESTRUCTION of WILD ANIMALS or of PROTECTION of CROPS.

Province.		Number of licenses granted during the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force during the year.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5
Madras	1894	2,636	6,807	9,443	
	1895	1,856	11,081*	12,937*	* These figures do not correspond with those shewn in the return appended to Resolution No. 24-Pub. 1360-80-B., dated the 7th September 1896, reviewing the reports for the year 1895. The differences are explained by the fact that 6,133 licenses which were omitted by the Collector of South Canara in 1895 have been included in this return.
	1896	681	8,516	9,197	
Bombay	1894	897	8,239	9,136	
	1895	930	8,461	9,391	
	1896	954	8,381	9,335	
Bengal	1894	586	2,134	2,720	
	1895	405	2,227	2,632	
	1896	389	1,835	2,224	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	3,105	11,930	15,035	
	1895	2,209	11,061	13,360	
	1896	3,020	9,037	12,057	
Punjab	1894	2,095	8,544	10,639	
	1895	4,228	5,513	9,741	
	1896	3,549	5,047	8,596	
Central Provinces	1894	3,286	10,789	14,075	
	1895	3,939	10,111	14,050	
	1896	2,482	11,286	13,768	
Burma	1894	355	42	397†	† Six licenses surrendered during the year.
	1895	426	85	511	
	1896	510	210	720‡	‡ Three licenses surrendered during the year.
Assam	1894	110	150	260	
	1895	18	13	31	
	1896	35	5	40	
Coorg	1894	7	8	15	
	1895	4	1	5	
	1896	2	1	3	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	1,966	1,171	3,137	
	1895	2,583	920	3,503	
	1896	1,881	773	2,654	
Ajmere-Merwara	1894	..	...	...	
	1895	...	...	...	
	1896	...	...	...	
Bangalore	1894	...	...	...	
	1895	...	...	...	
	1896	...	...	...	
Total	1894	15,043	49,814	64,857	
	1895	16,688	49,473*	66,161*	
	1896	13,503	45,091	58,594	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 2nd, 1897.

The weather changes which have occurred during the past week have been interesting. On Sunday, September 26th, the storm which had formed the principal feature in the weather of the previous week was passing through the west of the North-West Provinces. On the 27th it had reached the hills and filled up, and the barometric recovery which subsequently set in resulted in the development of very uniform pressures throughout the Indian region. These uniform pressures and quiet weather lasted until September 30th, but during this period a cyclonic storm had been quietly developing over the Bay of Bengal. On October 1st the centre of the storm lay close to the North Madras Coast between Gopalpur and Vizagapatam. At that time the disturbance was slight, the winds were generally light or moderate and the sea was slight or smooth, and it appeared as though the storm was about to pass inland as a very unimportant disturbance. The storm did not, however, cross the coast, but remained steadily in the position described above while steadily increasing in intensity. On the last day of the week the barometer read about one-quarter of an inch below the normal at Vizagapatam, and the wind was blowing a gale at Gopalpur. As a consequence of these changes the weather was rainy in Upper India on the first day of the week due to the first storm, and over the Peninsula and the Bay area from the 30th September onward due to the second storm. The mean temperature agreed with this distribution of rainfall. It was below the normal average over Madras throughout the week and below the normal in Upper India during the first few days of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 26th.*—The storm which had been traced to the Central Provinces at the close of the previous week had reached the west of the North-West Provinces, where, as well as over Upper India generally, it was occasioning a cyclonic circulation of the winds, overcast, squally weather and heavy continuous rain. A small depression was also shown over Kathiawar, where also the winds were cyclonic and the weather showery. In other parts of the country the weather was fair to showery. The mean temperature was high in Burma and Bengal, but was generally lower than usual elsewhere—more particularly over the Indus Valley, the Upper Assam Valley and the Madras Coast.

Monday, September 27th.—Both the depressions noticed on the preceding day had disappeared and the barometer had risen—more particularly over North-West India. Pressure was uniform generally with light to moderate variable winds. Very general rain had fallen over the southern half of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fair with occasional passing showers. The mean temperature remained high over Burma and Bengal and generally low elsewhere, but in the Indus Valley a rapid rise had set in and the heat had risen to above the normal.

Tuesday, September 28th.—There had been no change of importance. Pressure remained uniform throughout the Indian region as is normally the case at this season, and the winds were variable and generally light or moderate. There had been very little rain over Upper Burma, Lower Bengal and North-West India, but elsewhere the weather had been showery and at some of the southern stations the amounts had been moderately heavy.

Wednesday, September 29th.—The barometric changes had again been slight. In most parts of the Indian region the changes had been unimportant, but around the Bay area they had been such as to produce moderate gradients in the south and east and to emphasise the low pressure area lying over the Bay. The winds were light and variable generally, but around the Bay a well marked, though feeble, cyclonic circulation had been established. The rise of temperature noticed over the Indus Valley had extended and the heat was generally greater than usual, except over Madras. The weather had again been showery over the Peninsula and generally fair elsewhere.

Thursday, September 30th.—The barometric changes had again been generally slight or small, but while they had been upward over the land area they had been downward over the west of the Bay, so that there had been a further intensification of the depression area over the Bay which had now become the most marked feature of the weather. The cyclonic circulation around the Bay was now complete and at Diamond Island a gale was blowing. In other parts of the Indian region the winds showed no change. Fairly general rain had fallen over Burma, the Peninsula and North Bombay, the amounts in some instances being heavy. The heat was less than usual over Lower Burma, Assam, East Bengal and Madras. In North-West India, on the contrary, the heat was excessive.

Friday, October 1st.—Pressure had increased over Burma, the east, centre and south of the Bay and south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere it had decreased, and the depression which had been developing over the Bay had reached Ganjam, where the barometric fall had been brisk. Cyclonic winds prevailed around the Bay, but, except at Diamond Island and Gopalpur, the force was moderate. Rain had been general over Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal and the Peninsula. At several of the more southern stations the fall had been heavy. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was the same as on the preceding day.

Saturday, October 2nd.—The barometer had risen slightly over Burma, the south of the Peninsula, the Punjab and Sind and had fallen elsewhere. The fall had been rapid over North Madras, and the cyclonic storm lying between Vizagapatam and Gopalpur had suddenly intensified considerably. Except in the extreme north-west the winds were influenced by the storm and blew from cyclonic directions, while at Gopalpur the force was strong to a gale. The heat was less than usual in Lower Burma and Madras and excessive elsewhere. Rain had fallen generally over the Peninsula and North-East India, the amounts at several stations being considerable. In other places the weather had been fine.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has agreed closely with the distribution of rainfall. In Madras rain has fallen almost daily, and the mean temperature throughout the week has been low. In Upper India heavy rain fell during the first day of the week, and the heat in the Punjab and parts of the North-West Provinces, of Sind and of Rajputana was lower than usual at the beginning of the week. Subsequently as the influence of this rainfall passed away the temperature rose to above the normal. In Bengal, Bombay and Central India the heat has been steadily, though slightly, excessive.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

Province.	September 1897.					October 1897.		Mean variation of week.
	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+2·2	+2·3	+2·7	+0·1	+0·6	—0·5	—0·7	+1·0
Bengal and Assam	+1·8	+2·2	+2·2	+2·4	+1·4	+2·3	+1·1	+1·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·6	—0·7	—0·9	+0·1	+1·3	+2·7	+3·1	+0·9
Punjab	—3·7	—4·0	—1·0	+1·3	+2·3	+3·0	+3·3	+0·2
Bombay	+0·5	+0·3	+0·9	+0·9	+0·5	+0·3	+1·0	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	—0·3	+0·6	+1·8	+1·9	+2·1	+2·0	+2·6	+1·5
Central India and Gujarat	+0·6	+0·4	+0·4	+1·0	+1·1	+0·9	+1·9	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana	—2·2	+0·5	+1·6	+1·5	+3·6	+2·2	+2·2	+1·3
Madras	—2·0	—1·0	—1·7	—1·5	—1·0	—1·0	—0·3	—1·3
Mean for whole of India	—0·3	0	+0·7	+0·9	+1·3	+1·3	+1·6	+0·8

The mean temperature of the whole country exceeded the normal on each day of the week, except the 26th and 27th September, but the excess was small on the 28th and 29th and only about 1½° on the following days. The provincial variations show that the temperature for the week had been lower than usual in Madras, about normal in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and Central India and between 1° and 2° above in the remaining provinces.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

September	26th	99°·1 at	Bickaneer.
„	27th	100°·5 „	Jaçobabad.
„	28th	103°·4 „	„
„	29th	105°·7 „	Dera Ismail Khan.
„	30th	105°·9 „	Jacobabad.
October	1st	106°·4 „	„
„	2nd	107°·4 „	„

There was thus a steady rise in the maximum temperature, as the influence of the rainfall in the north-west in the early part of the week disappeared.

Rain.—The rainfall records of the week under review show that, as for some weeks past, the rainfall over India has been extensive and widespread. One division—*viz.*, the Baluchistan Hills—received no rain during the week, and two divisions—*viz.*, the Central Punjab and the West Punjab—had less than one-tenth of an inch of rain during the week. With these exceptions effective rain was received throughout the whole country. In Burma and Assam the rain fell more or less on each day of the week, though the fall was perhaps most general and heaviest on October 2nd. In Bengal the showers occurred principally on the two first and two last days of the week, the three intervening days exhibiting relatively fair weather. In Bihar most of the rain fell on the 1st and 2nd of October, while in the North-West Provinces and Oudh all the rain fell on September the 26th and 27th and in the Punjab on the 26th only. Over the Peninsula rain was of daily occurrence, while over the central parts of the country the fall occurred mainly during the first three days.

The table at the close of the summary shows that in thirty of the rainfall divisions the rain of the week under review was heavier than usual, in twenty-five it was lighter, while in one—*viz.*, Baluchistan—no rain is expected and none fell. The region over which the rainfall was abnormally light included all the Burma divisions, except deltaic Burma, all the Bengal and Assam divisions, except the Brahmaputra Valley, the south, central and west divisions of the Punjab and all the Central Provinces divisions. In all other divisions the rainfall was in excess. The principal cases of deficiency were over 3 inches in the Assam Hills and over one inch in Tenasserim, Arakan, East Bengal, Cachar, Central Bengal, North Bihar and the North-West Provinces (East and East Submontane). The principal instances of excess were 4·15 inches in the East Coast [North (*a*)], 3·46 inches in the North-West Provinces (Hills), 3 inches in South-Central Madras and over 2 inches in the west and west submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces and the East Coast (North). The excess of rain was hence not only more extensive, but more marked than the deficiency of rain. The amount of the effective rain varied from 5·35 inches in the East Coast [North (*a*)], 4·27 inches in Madras (South-Central), 4·07 inches in the Konkan and 4·01 inches in Malabar, to 0·17 inch in the east of the North-West Provinces.

In the Deccan districts, both of Madras and Bombay, the rainfall was everywhere excessive, and in some districts—as for example, Bijapur, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Bellary and Anantapur—the excess was between 2 inches and 4 inches.

The three concluding columns of the table, exhibiting the state of the seasonal rainfall, show that the monsoon rainfall up to date has been excessive by 20 per cent. or more of the normal in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, been in defect by 20 per cent. or more of the normal in six of the divisions and been about the average in thirty-five divisions. Last week the numbers were seventeen divisions showing an excess fall, five a deficient fall and thirty-five a normal rainfall. There has hence been very little change.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review :

Burma	Kyaikto (Thatôn)	12·98 inches.
Assam	Dhubri	7·74 „
Bengal	Cooch Behar	14·13 „
Bihar	Purnea	9·42 „
North-West Provinces	Pithoragarh (Almora)	8·62 „
Punjab	Unah (Hoshiarpur)	5·06 „
West Coast	Coondapore (Mangalore)	12·01 „
	Magadi (Bangalore)	
Central districts	Narsinghpur	4·03 „
North Bombay	Wadhwan (Rajkot)	5·17 „
Madras	Kilapalar (Trichinopoly)	10·20 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 2nd, 1897.			Rainfall data from May 30th to October 2nd, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to October 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·75	2·40	— 1·65	137·08	153·62	— 11
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	2·97	2·65	+ 0·32	78·80	79·40	— 1
	3. Central do.	1·27	1·74	— 0·47	42·43	49·98	— 15
	4. Upper do.	1·18	1·99	— 0·81	28·08	40·07	— 30
	5. Arakan	2·65	3·66	— 1·01	158·25	160·20	— 1
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	1·81	2·87	— 1·06	70·65	71·32	— 1
	7. Assam Surma	1·78	3·55	— 1·77	82·20	94·45	— 13
	8. Do. Hills	1·13	4·58	— 3·45	72·92	115·88	— 37
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	2·90	2·55	+ 0·35	53·08	57·00	— 6
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·00	1·72	— 0·73	45·74	44 80	+ 2
	11. Central do.	0·88	2·28	— 1·40	39·98	45·46	— 12
	12. North do.	3·54	3·90	— 0·36	17·13	78·86	— 11
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14. Orissa	1·10	1·80	— 0·70	39·52	43·54	— 9
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·81	1·66	— 0·85	37·75	44·02	— 14
	16. South Bihar	0·66	1·57	— 0·91	42·66	36·65	+ 11
	17. North do.	1·22	2·77	— 1·55	40·42	42·79	— 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·17	1·22	— 1·05	39·91	33·99	+ 17
	19. South Oudh	0·55	0·99	— 0·44	36·62	32·27	+ 13
	20. North do.	0·96	0·98	— 0·02	38·47	34·84	+ 10
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·73	0·61	+ 0·12	30·81	30·51	+ 1
	22. Do. West	2·88	0·45	+ 2·43	30·37	23·41	+ 30
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·45	1·71	— 1·26	39·10	36·62	+ 7
	24. Do. West do.	2·76	0·63	+ 2·13	44·51	38 13	+ 17
	25. Do. Hills	3·98	0·52	+ 3·46	51·55	38·50	+ 34
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·08	0·41	+ 0·27	20·10	20·39	— 1
	27. South do.	0·29	0·31	— 0·02	11·17	13·18	— 15
	28. Central do.	0·08	0·22	— 0·14	11·51	13·86	— 17
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·86	0·38	+ 0·48	17·38	22 44	— 23
	Do. Hills	2·42	1·15	+ 1·27	38·58	40·71	— 22
	31. North Punjab	0·33	0·23	+ 0·10	10·40	11·57	+ 42
	32. West do.	0·09	0·11	— 0·02	7·43	5 92	+ 26
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	4·01	2·39	+ 1·62	12·61	96·00	+ 26
	34. Madras South-Central	4·27	1·27	+ 3·00	30·82	22 39	+ 38
	35. Coorg	3·40	2·04	+ 0·46	123·88	108·34	+ 14
	36. Mysore	2·76	1·19	+ 1·57	36·54	24 40	+ 25
	37. Konkan	4·07	2·70	+ 1·31	119·01	110 03	+ 8
	38. Bombay Deccan	3·51	1·57	+ 1·94	30·59	23 19	+ 32
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	..	...
	40. Khandesh	2·96	1·71	+ 1·25	23·59	21·29	+ 11
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·77	1·55	— 0·78	27·63	31·18	— 11
	42. Central Provinces West	0·49	1 11	— 0 62	35·33	37·35	— 5
	43. Do. do. Central	0·51	1·02	0·51	42 58	47·65	— 11
	44. Do. do. East	0·48	1·17	— 0·69	46 89	44·47	+ 5
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	2·10	1·08	+ 1·02	33·75	42·26	— 20
	46. Kathiawar	1·47	0·35	+ 1·12	21·26	19·41	+ 10
	47. Sind	0·27	0·02	+ 0·25	8·28	4·89	+ 69
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0·36	2·18	— 83
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	1·21	0·69	+ 0·52	34·15	34·15	0
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·86	0·16	+ 0·70	22·20	25·87	— 14
	51. West Rajputana	0·94	0·15	+ 0·79	15·83	11·38	+ 39
Madras	52. East Coast North	3·39	1·16	+ 2·23	33·70	24·85	+ 32
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	5·35	1·20	+ 4·15	50·35	47·85	+ 5
	53. Hyderabad South	1·13	0·90	+ 0·23	22 27	20·29	+ 9
	54. Madras Central	2·83	1·23	+ 1·60	21·70	16 15	+ 35
	55. East Coast Central	1·77	0·98	+ 0·79	20·67	15 77	+ 31
	56. Do. South	3·10	1·31	+ 1·79	21·31	15·31	+ 39
	57. Madras South	1·66	0·55	+ 1·11	10·31	6·68	+ 54

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *7th October, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rainfall during the week generally largely above the average expected during the period; rainfall from 1st April to date above average in all districts. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general; harvests are still limited to small area; outturn generally middling to average, but *ragi (Eleusine coracana)* in Northern Circars bad to middling. Crops damaged by heavy rain in parts. Pasture is generally available; fodder is still dear. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan; elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally somewhat easier, especially in the Deccan. Prospects are encouraging, but a break in the rainfall would be beneficial. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—24,971 men, 51,834 women, 16,137 children; total 92,942 in the Deccan and Circars. Figures for Anantapur incomplete. Intermediate workers—54 men, 12 women, 1 child; total 67 in Godavari. Weavers—15,545 men, 14,377 women, 940 children; total 30,862 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Circars. Total relief workers 123,871. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars: (dependants)—224 men, 437 women, 7,816 children; total 8,477. Others—953 men, 1,901 women, 8,308 children; total 11,162. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—3,553 men, 10,201 women, 7,263 children with 7,316 unspecified; total 28,333. Total on gratuitous relief—47,972. Grand total on Government relief 171,843. All relief operations in Vizagapatam closed. Prices on which wages are calculated are:—Ganjam $9\frac{1}{2}$, Godavari $12\frac{1}{2}$, Kurnool 13, Cuddapah 14, Bellary $14\frac{1}{2}$, and Anantapur $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 5,449. Figures for Cuddapah incomplete.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rain slight in Sind; good in Presidency proper, except at Bijapur and Ratnagiri where it was heavy; more wanted in parts of Belgaum. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Hyderabad, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Kanara where they are damaged to some extent by rain. Locusts have caused damage in one taluka of Thar and Parkar; three of Karachi and Shikarpur and nine of Hyderabad; slight in Kathiawar. Reaping of autumn crops commenced in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Kolaba, and parts of Hyderabad, Thana, Satara, and Baroda. Preparations for late crops commenced in Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Khandesh, and Baroda, and sowings in Broach, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Nasik, and Thana; falling in Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Broach; stationary in Kolaba and Surat. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum $11\frac{1}{6}$, Bijapur $11\frac{3}{8}$, Sholapur $8\frac{7}{8}$, Ahmednagar $8\frac{3}{5}$, Poona $8\frac{7}{10}$, Nasik $9\frac{2}{10}$, Satara $9\frac{1}{9}$, Khandesh 9, and Dharwar 13 seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was:—Bijapur 51,190, Sholapur 80,257, Ahmednagar 76,329, Poona 17,083, Nasik 2,924, Satara 10,393, Khandesh 1,473, Belgaum 13,655, Dharwar 3,038. On test works—Ratnagiri 35, Kolaba 252; total 256,629, of whom 206,444 are relief workers and 50,185 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,357, including 2,139 in poor-houses; Sholapur 15,237, including 146 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 18,383, including 1,056 in poor-houses; Poona 34,026; Nasik 817, including 252 in poor-houses; Satara 5,580, including 234 in poor-houses; Khandesh 703; Belgaum 945; Dharwar 1,208; Kolaba 2,724; total 95,980. Total number on relief 352,609.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—There was general and in many places heavy rain towards the end of the week. This rain will benefit the winter

rice and will facilitate preparation of lands for the spring crops. The early autumn harvest is still proceeding and the outturn for the province generally is estimated at 16⅓ annas; in Patna the outturn has been 9 annas only owing to damage by floods and to excessive rain at weeding time. Jute is being steeped and washed and will yield a good outturn. The indigo crop is reported to have been poor. Sugarcane promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen at Motihari from 10½ to 13 seers and at Ranchi from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee; elsewhere there was no important change in prices. Relief works remain open in Manbhum and Champaran, and the price of grain on which the famine wage is based is in Manbhum, rice 8½ seers and in Champaran, indian-corn 19$\frac{7}{16}$ seers. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 2nd October, were—Khulna 3,541, Patna 324, Champaran 606, Hazaribagh 141, Manbhum 13,406; total 18,018 against 41,115 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Bankura 357, Khulna 1,514, Shahabad 3,613, Champaran 1,022, Bhagalpur 1,150, Hazaribagh 2; total 7,658 against 26,160 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 5,754, women 3,206, children 450; total 9,410. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 545, women 887, children 2,716; total 4,148. Otherwise relieved—men 417, women 3,373, children 670; total 4,460. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 717, women 5,636, children 1,305; total 7,658. Private relief—Hatwa—in poor-houses—men 66, women 99, children 109; total 274. By doles—men 33, women 98, children 47; total 178. Total on private relief 452 against 1,569 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th October.*—Rain fell in almost all districts during the week. Almora recorded over 8 inches; Muttra and Pilibhit over 5 inches and Bareilly over 4 inches. In most of the remaining districts in which rain fell the fall varied from half an inch to 3 inches. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Preparation of land for spring sowings is active progress. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 2nd October, in sixteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 753, Etawah 1,983, Cawnpore 3,890, Fatehpur 5,546, Banda 28,653, Hamirpur 13,826, Allahabad 34,262, Jhansi, 7,578, Jalaun 6,924, Mirzapur 343, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 1,447, Jaunpur 3,157, Azamgarh 88, Lucknow 18,093, Unao 10,179, Rai Bareli 475, Hardoi 16,870; total 154,067. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works—*nil*; relieved as dependants—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—4,338; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 45,263 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 149,729; total 154,067. The numbers relieved in four districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—679; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 2,470 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 13,591; total 14,270. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 168,337. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices generally show a tendency to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9¼ to 15 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The district of Gorakhpur has been removed from the list of distressed districts, and Farukhabad, Etah, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rain has fallen about ⅓ of an inch in Ferozepore only. Harvesting of autumn crops has commenced. Ploughings and sowings of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good but is average on dry lands in Ferozepore. Prospects are generally excellent. Locusts have damaged the standing crops seriously in Delhi and Karnal and slightly in Hissar and Rohtak; they also appeared in parts of Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. Great millet has suffered slight damage

in Lahore by some insect called *pela*. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. 634 persons are relieved in poor-houses in Delhi and 210 otherwise relieved in Karnal. Relief works at Hissar and elsewhere closed. Total number on relief 844. Prices are generally high, but they have a downward tendency in most districts; wheat is selling from 9¼ to 13, gram 9 to 10⅜, barley 12 to 16, great millet 12, bulrush-millet 8½ to 14½, maize 10 to 20 and *cheena* (*Panicum frumentaceum*) 20 to 24 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Weather generally bright and clear at commencement of week but sky more overcast the last few days. The late disturbance has given good rain to Narsinghpur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur which is proving of immense benefit to rice in the Chhattisgarh districts. Raipur and Saugor received ¾ths of an inch, Seoni one half, other districts only nominal amounts. Prospects of standing crops continue excellent. The recent break has killed off the caterpillars which were damaging *til* in Hoshangabad. Harvesting of early millet, maize, and rice continues, the outturns are in many cases above average. Weeding of other crops still in progress. The preparation of land for winter sowings is in full swing under favourable conditions produced by the recent break. Sowings of linseed and other spring crops commenced in parts of Bhandara, Mandla, Narsinghpur, and Wardha. Prices fluctuate with a general tendency to fall in most districts. The number of relief workers has contracted by 10,000, the decline occurring mainly in Hoshangabad. There is an increase of 21,000 in the recipients of gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 8,639, Damoh 11,875, Jubbulpore 19,966, Mandla 7,872, Seoni 1,393, Narsinghpur 9,934, Hoshangabad 21,216, Nimar 1,212, Betul 7,155, Chhindwara 8,654, Wardha 1,030, Nagpur 12,690, Bhandara 17,611, Balaghat 27,160, Raipur 38,436, Bilaspur 43,774, and Sambalpur 1,036; total 239,653. Test workers—Damoh 93. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 28,696, Damoh 20,770, Jubbulpore 38,572, Mandla 26,391, Seoni 18,667, Narsinghpur 17,956, Hoshangabad 14,231, Nimar 1,999, Betul 19,823, Chhindwara 12,738, Wardha 592, Nagpur 3,774, Chanda 6,401, Bhandara 17,887, Balaghat 17,737, Raipur 46,467, Bilaspur 106,078, and Sambalpur 84; total 398,773. Total number on relief 638,519. There were also 11,838 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 74,990, women 113,089, and children 51,574. Test workers—men 30 and women 63. Dependants—men 1,895, women 2,341, and children 26,163 with 2,126 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 4,717, women 5,596, and children 9,992. Otherwise relieved—men 43,907, women 91,920, and children 123,506 with 86,510 unclassed. Wage prices—Sambalpur 11, Wardha 10½, Chanda 10, Nagpur 9¼, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Narsinghpur 9, Mandla, Nimar and Bhandara 8¾, Raipur 8½, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, and Balaghat 8, Bilaspur 7½, Damoh and Betul 7 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations practically completed. Prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma standing crops are generally in fair condition, but more rain is generally wanted for paddy on unirrigated land; this is particularly the case in Sagaing, parts of Pakokku, Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan. The price of paddy has fallen very largely in Rangoon and Amherst; largely in Tharrawaddy, and Pakokku; considerably in Prome, Myaungmya, Mandalay and Thayetmyo; and slightly in Yamethin; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 489, Myingyan 12,831. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 75, Myingyan 3,527, Yamethin 150. Total number on relief 17,072. Price of rice—Meiktila 13 seers and Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Weather seasonable. Floods subsiding. Prospects of late rice good, except in Goalpara and Barpeta subdivision of Kamrup district. Ploughing for and sowing of pulses in progress. Condition of tea fair. Fodder insufficient in Goalpara and Kamrup. Prices—common rice—Silchar 7½ and Gauhati 8 seers per rupee. Reports from Sylhet, Darrang, and Sibsagar not received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th October.*—MYSORE.—3 inches 79 cents in Civil and Military station; good rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts.

COORG.—Rainfall 4 inches 46 cents. Transplantation of rice completed. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue. Coffee berries maturing. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th October.*—BERAR.—Weather hot and cloudy. Rainfall sufficient. Cotton, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) are thriving well. Monsoon crops generally in excellent condition. Breaking up of land for the winter crops in progress. Sowings have commenced in Basim and Buldana; weeding continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices have fallen in most districts. The numbers on relief were:—Relief workers—Amraoti 112, Buldana 787, Ellichpur 1,236. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 344, Basim 103, Buldana 1,640, Ellichpur 397. On gratuitous relief—Amraoti 40, Basim 214, Buldana 2,717, Ellichpur 1,019. Total number on relief 8,609. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 10, Basim 10, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 7, Wun 11 seers per rupee. No attacks from cholera on relief works.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall during week one inch 53 cents. Rainfall has been plentiful, and prospects are now everywhere good. The only suffering that now exists is caused by high prices which show a tendency to fall. Harvesting of autumn continues. Hot weather crops in good condition. Aggregate number of persons on relief works:—22,251 in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgondah. Prices in affected districts—6½ Aurangabad and Gulburga, 7½ Bir, 8¼ Raichur, 7 Lingsagar, 5¾ Naldrug, 6 Mahbubnagar, 9¾ Elgandal, 8 seers per rupee Nalgondah. 677 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 325 Lingsagar, 182 Naldrug, 376 Mahbubnagar, 635 Elgandal. Total number on relief 24,446. Prices—wheat 4¾, coarse rice 5½, and *jowari* 8½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th October.*—Rain fell in three agencies during week; none in Bundelkhand and Malwa. Agricultural operations are in progress. Autumn crops are good throughout Central India. Agricultural stock and pasturage also good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand; high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; falling in Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—1,077 in Gwalior, 565 in Bhopal, 5,397 in Bundelkhand, and 1,026 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—216 in Gwalior, 577 in Bhopal, 13,290 in Bundelkhand, and 2,928 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 25,076. Prices—Gwalior not reported, Bhopal 8½, Bundelkhand 11 to 11½, and Baghelkhand 9 seers per rupee. Report from Bhopawar not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th October.*—Rainfall 3·08 cents in Serohi; 2·50 cents in Bhurtpur; Dholpur 2·21; between 1½ and 2 inches in Marwar, Kherwara, Pertabgarh, Meywar; and slight or no rain elsewhere. Harvesting continues in Serohi, Jhallawar, and Ulwar; ploughing for spring crops in Serohi, Marwar, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kerowli, and Jaisalmere; other agricultural operations satisfactory. Crops are thriving. Prospects are favourable. In Dholpur agricultural operations and crops good. Slight damage by locusts in parts of Marwar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Bhurtpur, Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock fair in Dholpur; elsewhere in good condition generally. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Kotah; steady in Kherwara, Haraoti, Bikanir, Jaisalmere; falling elsewhere. The numbers of persons on relief works were—Tonk *nil*, Dholpur 75, Sironj 265. All relief works closed. Ordinary works—Tonk 369, Dholpur 170. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 339, Tonk 2,611, Chabra 62, Bundi 157, Deoli 8, Sironj 22, Bhurtpur 43, Dholpur 214. Total number on relief 3,657. Price of *bajra* falling in Dholpur, other grains steady.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Weather fine. Rice crop reaping commenced in some places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 5th October.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Fodder is sufficient. Condition of standing crops generally good.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rainfall 0·07 inch. Weather bright and clear. Upland rice is still being harvested. Price—7¼ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	169,708	88,222	257,930	101,486	70,357	171,843	—86,087
Bombay . .	327,823	96,536	424,359	256,629	95,980	352,609 (a)	—71,750
Bengal . .	24,759	16,356	41,115	9,410	8,608	18,018	—23,097
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	205,556	205,556	...	120,604	120,604 (b)	—84,952
Punjab . .	4,768	870	5,638	...	844	844	—4,794
Central Provinces	249,952	377,996	627,948	239,746	398,773	638,519	+10,571
Burma . .	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072	— 29
Berar . .	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609	+ 2,424
Hyderabad .	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446	+197
Central India .	14,195	18,190	32,385	8,065	17,011	25,076	— 7,309
Rajputana . .	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657	— 818
Total .	826,827	820,114	1,646,941	653,382	727,915	1,381,297	—265,644

(a) Exclusive of 7,658 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
(b) Exclusive of 47,733 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

Approved, June 10, 1896.

1. In order to secure the privileges of free entry above accorded, every package destined for the Exposition should have affixed to it by the foreign shipper one or more labels representing the flag of the country to which it belongs. This label should be about 8 by 12 inches in size, and should bear across the face, in plain black letters, the inscription, "Exposition at Omaha."

All packages should be plainly marked as follows:

(1) "Surveyor of Customs, Omaha."

(2) "Exhibits for Omaha Trans-mississippi and International Exposition."

(3) Name of consignee or agent at the port of first arrival in the United States.

(4) The shipping marks and numbers.

(5) Name and address of the exhibitor.

2. Every exhibit shall be accompanied by an invoice in duplicate, which shall show the name of the exhibitor, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a description of their contents, and a declaration of the quantity and the market value of each separate kind thereof in the country of production. This invoice must be signed by the exhibitor, but will require no further verification. One of the invoices will be transmitted by mail to the surveyor of customs at Omaha, and the other to the consignee of the goods at the port of first arrival.

3. As a matter of convenience, it is recommended that all packages intended for the Exposition shall be consigned to an agent, or forwarder, or commissioner, at the port of first arrival, who will attend to customs business incident to the transfer of packages from the importing vessel to a bonded route for transportation to Omaha.

4. The names of duly bonded companies will be furnished by collectors of Customs at the ports of arrival. The goods may be transported to Omaha by companies duly bonded for the carriage of either appraised or unappraised merchandise. Examination and appraisal of exhibits at the port of original entry are hereby waived.

5. The consignee of the merchandise at the first port of arrival must present at the custom house the invoice above described, with a bill of lading and an entry in duplicate made out upon the special form to be prescribed for this purpose by the Treasury Department, which will show the name of the foreign shipper or owner, the name of the importing vessel, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a statement of the nature of their contents and of their foreign value, as declared in the invoice. The entry must also indicate the bonded route by which the goods are to be transported to Omaha, and must be signed by the consignee. No other declaration will be required. The consolidation of different shipments on one entry will not be allowed; such practice having obtained in regard to previous expositions has proved to be a fruitful source of confusion. Each entry will comprise, therefore, the consignment a single exhibit only. The goods will be consigned on the customs entry, to "Surveyor of Customs, Omaha," and there need be no computation of duties upon this entry, but the amount charged against the bond of the transportation company shall be double the invoice value.

6. The collector will thereupon issue a special permit bearing the words "Omaha Exposition," authorizing the transfer of the goods, from the ship to the bonded railroad for transportation to Omaha, and will record and file one of the entries in his office, and send the other, by mail, with the invoice, to the surveyor at Omaha.

7. The permit will be taken by the agent or consignee to the inspector on board the importing vessel, who will thereupon send the goods, by a cartman duly licensed, to be delivered under the supervision of a customs officer to the transportation company.

8. The consignee will also prepare a manifest of the goods, which, after being duly certified, will be handed to the conductor of the car containing the same, and a duplicate copy must be sent by mail to the surveyor of customs at Omaha. Upon the arrival at Omaha of any car containing such articles the conductor or agent of the railroad company will report such arrival by the presentation of the manifest to the customs officer designated to receive it, who shall compare the same with the copy received by mail, and superintend the opening of the car, taking care to identify the packages by marks and numbers, as described in the manifest.

9. These regulations will also apply to goods sent to the Exposition from foreign contiguous territory. All articles destined for the Exposition arriving from Canada or

Mexico, on through cars; under consular seal, must be consigned by the foreign shipper to the "Surveyor of Customs at Omaha."

10. The buildings and spaces set apart for the purposes of the Exposition are constituted "constructive bonded warehouses and yards," and all foreign articles placed therein under the supervision of the customs officers, and which have been specially imported for exhibition therein, will be treated the same as merchandise in bond. No warehouse entry will be required at Omaha in order to obtain entrance for such goods, but the latter will be kept under customs supervision, in accordance with the general regulations governing merchandise in bonded warehouses.

11. Under the special act of Congress establishing the Trans-mississippi and International Exposition, sales are permitted during its continuance, but delivery of goods sold is to be withheld until the close of the Fair. The enforcement of this latter restriction devolves properly upon the Exposition authorities, who being in control of the local police, are responsible for the protection of the exhibits. When the duties have been received by the surveyor upon the merchandise contained in any exhibit, he will regard such exhibit as released from customs control, except so far as concerns the supervision necessary to secure export with refund of duty.

12. At the close of the Exposition all goods intended for exportation will be transported in bond to the seaboard or exterior port, and exported therefrom under the general regulations for immediate export in bond, as modified by special regulations to be in due time provided.

13. Any merchandise imported by an exhibitor in excess of the articles duly installed as exhibits will be placed and retained in a storage warehouse at the expense of the importer until duly entered for payment of duty or exportation. Withdrawals of merchandise stored under these conditions, if made for the purpose of placing the same within the Exposition, will be treated under the provisions for entry on arrival at first port of entry, and no duty will be required to be paid. Such merchandise must be delivered at the Exposition in charge of a customs officer.

Goods which have been imported by exhibitors in excess of those used as exhibits, and stored on their account, may be withdrawn at any time for consumption on payment of duty and charges. Whenever duty-paid goods of this class shall be exported without having left the custody of the surveyor, the duty paid thereon, less 1 per cent. will be refunded, provided the duty paid on any such exported package shall have amounted to $50. Exhibits entered for exportation without payment of duty are not subject to appraisement.

14. Articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions for temporary use may be entered free of duty upon the filing of satisfactory bonds for their expert within six months after such importation, as provided for in paragraph 596 of the tariff act.

15. It is to be distinctly understood that the United States is not liable for any loss casualty, or injury to the merchandise imported as exhibits at the Expositon, nor for any debt, contract, or expense incident to the transportation, care, or treatment of such merchandise.

16. All entries, invoices, permits, abstracts, and reports relating to merchandise imported under the act of June 10, 1896, must be separately made, and must be stamped with the words "Omaha Trans-mississippi and International Exposition."

17. Additional special regulations will be provided in due time covering the withdrawal of exhibits for consumption, transportation or exportation at the close of the Exposition.

18. The privileges granted by virtue of these regulations are intended solely for the benefit of exhibitors at the Omaha Trans-mississippi and International Exposition, and with the view of relieving them, so far as paracticable, of delays and vexations in connection with the customs business pertaining to their importations.

Any attempt to take advantage of these regulations in order to evade the tariff laws of the United States will subject the offender to all the penalties prescribed by those laws including confiscation of goods and fine and imprisonment.

S. WIKE,

Acting Secretary.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Act of Congress and Circular be published for information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Other Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from those gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 11th September 1897			For the week ending the 18th September 1897.			For the week ending the 25th September 1897			For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Cuddapah	43,037	24,771	67,808*	37,043	24,214	61,257	23,964	19,623	43,587	13,626	14,987	28,613
Kurnool	114,369	46,049	160,418	86,681	41,238	127,919	80,162	32,247	112,409	61,946	21,259	83,205
Bellary	134,568	28,293	162,861	102,535	27,764	130,299	81,835	26,181	108,016	52,318	24,832	77,150
Anantapur	54,490	27,256	81,746	47,928	8,268	56,196*	40,496	10,112	50,608*	34,746	8,592	43,338
Ganjam	9,072	26,219	35,291	8,378	22,867	31,245	7,488	20,271	27,759	4,825	15,065	19,890
Vizagapatam	8,052	14,575	22,627	3,890	12,913	16,803	3,525	7,569	11,094	2,221	2,775	4,996
Godavari	96	3,743	3,839	68	2,677	2,745	84	887	971	26	712	738*
TOTAL MADRAS	363,684	(*)170,906	534,590	286,523	(*)129,911	426,464	237,551	(*)116,890	354,444	169,708	(*) 88,222	257,930
Bombay.												
Bijapur	145,668	16,601	162,269	129,858	16,230	146,088	114,268	17,469	131,737	79,700	16,751	96,451
Sholapur	18,729	15,396	134,125	109,875	15,929	125,804	102,272	15,705	117,977	94,413	15,453	109,866
Ahmednagar	68,909	22,036	90,945		24,982	110,565	94,361	23,495	117,856	98,132	21,465	119,597
Poona	16,969	19,259	36,228	18,445	18,930	37,375	18,827	24,285	43,112	18,092	33,497	51,589
Nasik	4,803	1,734	5,937	4,514	1,348	5,862	3,967	1,122	5,089	3,891	1,124	5,015
Satara	11,718	4,937	16,655	12,382	5,434	17,816	14,857	5,571	20,428	12,192	5,569	17,761
Khandesh	1,961	381	2,342	1,921	581	2,502	1,857	654	2,511	1,744	652	2,396
Belgaum	19,501	1,011	20,512	20,599	990	21,589	19,211	1,092	20,303	16,825	1,102	17,927
Dharwar	2,808	1,057	3,865	4,030	1,009	5,039	4,277	1,111	5,388	2,499	923	3,422
Ratnagiri	221	...	221	109	...	109	185	...	185	112	...	112
Kolaba							...	...	...	228	...	228
TOTAL BOMBAY	391,287	81,812	473,099	387,296	85,433	472,729	374,082	90,504	464,586	327,828	96,536	424,364
Bengal.												
Champaran	5,912	16,616	22,528	4,472	15,737	18,209	4,796	7,402	12,198	1,609	671	2,280
Shahabad	...		13,359		4,394	4,394		972	972	...	564	564
Nadia	403	6,299			3,497	3,492				...	...	...
Patna	...	1,548	1,548		1,816	1,816		1,861	1,861	...	1,884	1,884
Khulna	41	5,313	5,354	...	4,374	4,374		3,831	3,831	...	3,733	3,733
Saran	10,188	29,966	40,154	1,977	19,972	21,949	1,851	9,502	11,355	...	2,656	2,656
Darbhanga	6,196	62,727	68,923	3,986	49,665	53,651	636	30,835	31,471	108	624	732
Muzaffarpur	2,317	35,032	37,349	44	19,453	19,497	61	2,209	2,270	...	41	41
Manbhum	2,878	10,159	13,037	1,353	5,344	6,697	11,949	5,404	17,353	15,225	5,100	20,325
Hazaribagh	260	396	656		229	229	...	211	211	...	165	165
Puri	237	1,386	1,623	2,082	1,354	3,436	...	582	582	...	...	...
Bankura	3,915	6,582	10,497	5,567	3,786	9,353	6,986	2,043	9,029	7,817	...	7,817
Lohardaga	...	2,412	2,412		1,695	1,695	...	1,113	1,113	...	918	918
Jessore	41	...	41							...	...	...
Dinajpur	81	...	84							...	...	...
TOTAL BENGAL	32,502	191,795	224,297	19,508	129,284	148,792	26,279	66,008	92,287	24,759	16,356†	41,115
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Agra	3,741	6,812	10,553	3,446	6,676	10,122		6,573	6,573		6,512	6,512
Etawah	...	765	765	...	190	190		765	765		765	765
Banda	5,262	65,926	71,188	5,101	49,489	54,590		41,891	42,017		34,374	34,374
Jaunpur	...	3,302	3,302	..	2,727	2,727		2,422	2,422		1,898	1,898
Hamirpur	...	12,760	12,760	...	10,521	10,521		8,316	8,316		7,672	7,672
Allahabad	5,410	28,413	33,823	5,267	28,282	33,549		23,907	23,907		23,128	23,128
Jhansi	...	15,067	15,067		11,154	11,154		10,101	10,101		7,210	7,210
Jalaun	...	19,636	19,636	...	15,679	15,679		15,686	15,686		11,962	11,962
Jaunpur	...	20,971	20,971	...	19,971	19,971		11,623	11,623		9,738	9,738
Gorakhpur	...	9,567	9,567	...	6,987	6,987		6,142	6,142		5,926	5,926
Lucknow	1,294	15,660	16,954	901	14,776	15,677		16,105	16,105		16,341	16,341
Unao	...	16,889	16,889	...	15,887	15,887		14,343	14,343		12,905	12,905
Bai Bareili	37	13,375	13,412	50	11,300	11,350		5,853	5,853		1,218	1,218
Sitapur	...	532	532	...	2,949	2,940		523	523		630	630
Hardoi	...	42,378	42,378	...	41,159	41,159		39,707	39,707		35,947	35,947

(*) Includes 56,617 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(*) " 54,701 " " " " " "
(*) " 50,557 " " " " " "
(*) Including 38,377 weavers relieved at their own trade.
* Incomplete.
† Exclusive of 57,032 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 11th September 1897.			For the week ending the 18th September 1897.			For the week ending the 25th September 1897.			For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
rth-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
a Banki		1,852	1,852	.	1,992	1,992		295	295		...	...
zapur		8,403	8,434	32	6,370	6,402		2,747	2,774		2,602	2,602
ior		1,031	1,031	.	1,192	1,192		1,217	1,217		1,066	1,066
adabad		1,224	1,224	.	1,212	1,212		808	808		800	800
eilly		811	811	.	701	701		406	406		291	291
tra		1,689	1,689	.	1,655	1,655		1,599	1,599		1,134	1,134
h		856	856	.	814	814		703	703		251	251
npuri		20	20	.	1,059	1,059		430	430		...	...
ukhabad		1,259	1,259	..	788	788		599	599		739	739
um		261	261	..	265	265		265	265		41	41
hjahanpur		2,565	2,565	..	1,862	1,862		1,372	1,372		896	896
hit		1,986	1,986	..	1,984	1,984		1,897	1,897		1,870	1,870
ri		150	150	..	339	339		289	289		180	180
anpur		1,111	1,111	..	921	921		406	406		...	...
tabgarh		2,139	2,139	..	1,704	1,704		940	940		648	648
abad		363	363	..	289	289		186	186		186	186
ahpur		7,386	7,386	..	6,326	6,326		6,307	6,307		5,546	5,546
ugarh		7,683	7,683	..	4,044	4,044		1,600	1,600		568	568
		16,482	16,482	..	16,095	16,095		14,466	14,466		12,517	12,517†
da		1,993	1,993	..	1,287	1,287		988	988		...	...
ti		393	393			280		295	295		...	...
TAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	15,775	231,710	247.1	15,097	288,917	304,014	153	241,477	241,630	...	*205,561	205,561
Punjab.												
sar	6,811	7,231	13,202	5,415	17	5,432	4,065		4,065	3,554	...	3,554
hi		633	633	...	650	650		654	654	...	660	660
rnal	962	210	1,112	1,206	210	1,416		210	210	1,214	210	1,424
TOTAL PUNJAB	6,873	8,074	14,94	6,621	877	7,498	4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638
Central Provinces.												
igor	10,136	24,446	34,582		21,913	31,487	19,071	23,912	33,983	9,322	26,192	35,514
moh	57,716	19,060	76,806	13,780	19,699	33,479	14,617	19,418	34,035	14,597	18,636	33,233
alpur	24,158	41,319	65,47	23,248	30,437	53,685	25,092	32,430	57,522	25,341	34,694	60,035
ndla	11,069	18,153	35,072	12,880	21,077		12,103	22,669	35,072	11,703	25,077	36,780
ni	5,098		18,380	3,711	14,418	18,129	3,084	20,911	23,995	1,819	16,851	18,661
rsinghpur	20,449	14,707	35,156	18,924	13,943	32,867	15,171	15,669	30,840	12,852	16,225	29,077
shangabad	32,652		10,209	34,153	8,081	42,534	32,625	8,218	40,839	36,010	8,528	44,538
mar	1,182	1,548	2,730	1,240	1,605	2,845	1,515	1,630	3,145	1,613	1,669	3,282
ul	9,737	7,429	17,166	8,517	10,407	18,924	8,252	10,416	18,668	7,869	16,148	24,017
indwara	12,270	3,717	15,987	10,037	7,070	17,107	9,446	8,382	17,828	8,051	9,175	17,226
gpur	8,941	8,656	17,597	8,354	9,355	17,709	7,570	9,500	17,070	6,742	9,722	16,464
anda	...	1,828	1,828	...	4,405	4,405		6,593	6,593		5,231	5,231
andara	20,534	10,148	30,682	21,163	11,976	33,139	20,199	13,615	33,814	20,186	15,312	35,498
laghat	36,308	13,472	49,780	35,179	14,847	50,026	34,477	14,038	48,515	32,648	15,220	47,868
ipur	43,069	25,654	68,763	40,335	31,319	71,654	38,034	33,855	71,889	42,312	36,509	78,821
laspur	41,813	87,226	129,039	41,332	97,112	138,444	40,644	99,867	140,511	46,235	102,249	148,484
mbalpur	992		992	992	...	992	410	183	593	682	100	782
ardha	1,636	674	2,310	1,753	1,045	2,798	1,695	1,701	3,396	1,788	777	2,565
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	341,290	299,216	640,506	285,470	318,719	604,189	275,301	313,007	618,308	279,761	358,415	638,176‡
Burma.												
aiktila	891	134	1,025	696	122	818	317	63	380	367	61	428
yingyan	14,799	4,215	19,014	14,199	2,835	17,034	13,676	3,795	17,471	12,794	3,716	16,510
methin		250		...	188	188		176	17	...	163	163
TOTAL BURMA	15,690	4,584	20,274	14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101

* Also 10,700 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 11th September 1897			For the week ending the 18th September 189			For the week ending the 25th September 1897			For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.	
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Berar.											
	Akola .	340	4,326	4,666	422	3,377	3,799	126	1,590	1,716		539
	Basim .	...	318	318	...	291	291	...	306	306		323
	Ellichpur .	1,576	2,784	4,360	1,343	2,587	3,930	1,134	1,676	2,810	1,153	1,462
	Amraoti .	(Not reported.)			134	484	618	...	610	610	110	636
	Buldana .		1,040	1,040	321	595	916	336	1,001	1,337	479	1,483
	Wun .			66	...							
	TOTAL BERAR		8,468	10,450	2,220	7,334	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443
	Hyderabad.											
	Raichur .	...	302	302	...	176	176					
	Naldrug .	21,298*	216	21,514	15,709*	277	15,986		333	333	29,086†	191
	Gulburga .		...		...	...				...		..
	Lingsagar .		1,041	1,041		388	388		1,016	1,016		1,000
	Bir . .							18,777†	160	18,937		714
	Mahbubnagar		254	254					308	308		396
	Hyderabad								...	...		...
	Elgandal .		397	397		1,245	1,245		884	884		516
	Aurangabad								1,385	1,385		1,346
10	Nalgonda .											
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	21,298	2,210	23,508	15,709	2,086	17,795	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163
	Central India.											
	Bundelkhand . .	14,950	8,089	23,039	6,362	10,545	16,907	5,214	8,778	13,992	5,649	13,463
	Baghelkhand . .	10,143	4,817	14,960	6,300	4,424	10,724	6,166	4,390	10,556	6,421	3,918
	Gwalior . . .	5,436	1,638	6,984	5,815	1,665	7,480	1,800	308	2,108	1,525	216
	Bhopal . . .	766	704	1,470	767	689	1,456	(not reported.)			601	593
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	31,295	15,248	46,453	19,244	17,323	36,56	13,180	13,476		14,196	18,190
	Rajputana.											
	Marwar	...	1,034	1,034		832	832		732	732		589
	Dholpur	158	369		139	308	447	180	306	486	198	209
	Bikanir	...	74	74			...	...	49	49		29
	Jaisalmir	...	...	...		63	63					
	Bhurtpur	...	196	196		111	111		61	61		59
	Tonk	748	3,610	4,358	608	3,584	4,192	588	3,560	4,148	435	2,736
	Deoli		8	8	...	9	9	...	8	8		8
	Bundi		305	305	...	315	315	...	257	257		213
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA .	906	5,596	6,502	74	5,222	5,969		4,973	5,741	633	3,842
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES .	1,222,492	1,119,619	2,342,111	1,053,330	998,281	2,051,611	65,748	890,502	1,856,250	856,642	800,538

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
‡ Besides 618 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Dated 9th October, 1897. *Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 4475-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 8th October, 1897.

Read—

Customs Circular No. XII of 1897.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. XII of 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4312-S. R., dated the 28th September 1897.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

* * * * * * * *

2. * * * * * * Engine-room telegraphs cannot be regarded either as component parts of machinery under No. 14 (o), or as sections of a ship under No. 96 of schedule IV of the Act, and they should be classed for assessment to duty under No. 55 of the schedule.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	Week ending 26th September 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 25th September 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 26th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 25th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	9,40,630	542	1,737	11,14,000	641	1,07,19,583	1,26,42,000	19,22,417	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	25,390	203	125	31,700	254	2,39,993	2,77,000	37,007	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	1,03,315	120	862	69,000	80	9,74,279	10,00,000	25,721	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,08,923	145	752	1,05,000	140	10,82,527	13,39,000	2,56,473	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	3,019	144	21	2,000	138	28,007	30,500	10,893	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	849	94	9	1,000	111	22,202	15,100	...	7,162
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,40,482	188	1,815	3,10,000	171	36,68,930	30,63,000	2,94,070	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	514	30	17	400	24	6,173	5,800	...	373
South Indian	101	1,042	1,68,483	162	1,042	1,75,000	105	20,82,169	21,44,000	61,831	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,375	81	54	4,700	87	59,836	63,600	3,764	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,24,782	107	1,165	1,18,000	101	13,00,923	19,23,000	5,62,077	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	31,043	107	296	28,700	97	3,30,060	4,83,000	1,53,314	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	750	87,023	115	815	92,000	113	10,70,985	11,89,000	1,18,015	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	10,443	52	200	10,300	52	1,25,380	1,31,000	5,620	...
Assam-Bengal	57	150	9,837	62	238	16,000	70	1,00,037	1,53,000	43,363	...
Burma	145	880	1,14,402	129	888	1,42,000	160	13,31,763	14,07,000	1,75,237	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	20,74,110	210	10,030	22,18,300	221	2,32,22,703	2,08,80,000	36,57,297	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,65,000	265	50,80,108	73,76,000	18,95,892	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	767	1,20,795	152	875	1,54,000	176	15,82,545	16,59,000	76,455	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	425	814	4,63,381	569	817	3,90,000	488	38,80,245	34,47,000	...	4,33,245
East Coast	89	500	54,376	109	538	95,000	121	5,09,907	7,75,000	2,05,093	...
Special gauges—											
Jodhát	87	25	2,917	117	25	1,700	74	20,000	21,100	...	7,900
Chetra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,31,736	230	5,138	13,84,700	270	1,10,41,905	1,37,78,100	27,36,195	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,450	5,05,854	339	1,461	3,80,000	250	54,06,085	54,75,000	8,915	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,53,226	866	461	1,91,000	416	25,41,033	28,41,000	60,967	...
Madras	248	840	2,15,055	260	840	2,10,000	261	28,51,684	28,80,000	2,28,016	...
TOTAL	350	2,751	9,57,135	343	2,762	7,07,000	285	1,08,39,102	1,12,96,000	3,56,898	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,437	41,63,981	228	17,964	44,10,000	245	4,51,03,710	4,59,04,100	57,80,390	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	100	24,678	154	100	32,500	203	2,74,633	3,77,000	1,02,397	...
Tarkessur	242	22	4,800	218	22	4,000	223	62,257	61,000	...	1,257
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	7,693	117	66	7,000	120	66,892	1,00,000	18,108	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	6,604	183	30	8,400	233	78,049	74,000	...	4,049
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	13,098	168	78	14,830	190	1,46,398	1,91,000	45,602	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,700	41	...	22,300	22,300	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	14,784	288	51	15,000	295	1,73,987	1,76,000	2,013	...
TOTAL	174	413	71,857	160	454	83,200	183	8,26,816	10,11,900	1,85,084	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	2,360	32	74	2,200	30	21,100	17,700	...	4,790
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,552	92	114	5,700	50	1,18,055	60,100	...	57,955
Nagdá-Ujjain	49	34	1,550	46	33	900	26	(617,221	14,000	...	3,221
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	61,012	194	334	70,100	210	6,77,405	8,31,000	1,53,595	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	1,292	99	13	700	54	14,161	11,300	...	2,861
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	108	14,243	132	108	11,400	106	2,23,440	1,30,000	...	94,490
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,049	305	10	8,500	850	42,038	51,400	9,362	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,881	74	66	5,000	76	62,883	87,000	24,417	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	62	93	5,220	56	93	5,300	57	50,533	63,500	3,967	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,163	75	29	2,000	69	24,567	26,000	1,433	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,276	59	79	3,500	44	33,334	40,100	6,766	...
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	10	100	5	...	2,000	2,000	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,252	57	22	1,300	59	12,364	7,700	...	4,664
TOTAL	115	968	1,15,465	110	966	1,13,700	114	13,08,841	13,15,000	36,159	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	84	334	25,992	78	334	23,400	69	2,80,771	2,78,000	...	2,771
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	46	3,665	80	40	3,100	72	36,770	43,000	6,224	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,200	43	...	27,700	27,700	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	61	364	22,203	61	364	23,300	64	2,10,791	2,42,000	31,209	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,432	40	60	1,900	32	31,737	28,000	...	3,137
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,659	71	94	5,300	56	74,807	80,500	5,693	...
TOTAL	70	898	60,951	68	949	59,000	62	6,34,882	6,99,800	64,918	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	44,99,254	223	20,363	46,55,900	229	4,85,94,240	5,46,60,800	60,66,551	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra Ratlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 26th September 1896.

SIMLA, *the 8th October, 1897.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIV OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 26th September 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per open. per week.	Week ending 25th September 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open. per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 25th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	9,40,630	542	1,737	11,14,000	641	2,35,91,236	2,75,13,000	39,21,764	
Bengal Central (*a*)	140	125	25,390		125	31,700	254	4,58,080		53,920	
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,03,315		862	69,000	80	25,47,255		1,23,745	
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,08,923	145	752	1,05,000	140	24,45,295	29,75,	5,29,705	
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134		3,019	144	21	2,900	138	66,650	74,	8,450	
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103		849	94	9	1,000	111	39,955			7,555
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,40,482	188	1,815	3,10,000	17	94,63,125	90,34,		4,29,125
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	514	30	17	400	2	27,164	10,		7,364
South Indian	105	1,042	1,68,483	102	1,042	1,72,000	16	45,16,109	45,94,		
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,375	81	54	4,700	8			5,095	
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	119	1,105	1,24,782	107	1,165	1,18,000	10	34,19		5,72,1 8	
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	31,043	107	290	28,		34,	0,85,000	2,50,417	
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	87,023		815	92,000		29,03,211	30,58,000	3,45,789	
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	10,443		200	10,300		3,55,429	3,92,000	33,571	
Assam-Bengal	61	159	9,837	62	238	10,600		2,03,513	3 94,000	1,90,487	
Burma	175	880	1,14,402	129	885	1,42,000		31,95,242	37,40,000	5,44,758	
TOTAL	232	9,894	20,74,110		10,036	22,18,300			5,00,53,400	61,5 ,046	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,65,000	265	1,35,94,933	1,50,84,000	14,89,967	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,20,795	152	875	1,54,600	176	39,-3,525	40,83,000		
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,03,381	569	817	3,04,000	4		3,29,000		4,57,794
East Coast	94	500	54,370	109	538	6 ,000		12 ,1			
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73		2,917	117				43			1,347
Cherra-Companyganj	61								(*i*) 94,266		858
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,31,736		5,130				2,70,12,500	14,21,395	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,490	5,05,854		1,401	3,86,0					23,29,523
Bombay, Baroda and Central Indi	630	401	2,33,220		461	1,7 5,		75,03,863			4,35,363
Madras	253	840	2,18,055		840	2,19,		53,77,088		4,54,012	
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,57,								23,11,374
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,477	41,62,981		,994	44,				52,66,067	
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158		24,1 7					94,07	,24,000	1,19,024	
Tarkessu	274		4,50							798	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec	131	66	7,6 3								17,407
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	6,701					1,5	1,3		2,203
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	13,095	168	78	14,8 0	190	3,09,845		85,155	
Ahmedabad-Parántij			...	...	41		41		(*k*) 38,700	38,700	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285		12,684	285	51		253		4,8 ,000	77,05	
TOTAL	176	413	0,85	169	484	8, 0	183	18,4 ,83	21,45,700	3,01,119	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona		74	2,300	32	74	2,300	30	46,245	50,600	4,355	
Bhopal-Ujjain		114	10,332	92	114				1,	...	75,329
Nágdá-Ujjain		34	1,550	46						33,27	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	64,012	191	334	70,100	210	15,03,141	16,70,000	1,72,079	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159		1,292	93							39,910
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159		14,243	132	108	11,400		7,042			2,13,942
Kolar Gold-fields	330		3,049	305	10	5,500		7,10		21,894	
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. includin Mysore-Nanjangud		66	4,881		66			1,24,1	1,61,000	36,89	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána		93	5,220		93						67,340
Kolhápur		29	2,1					57,57			576
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63		4,276	59		3,500	44	1,17,81	1,11,000		6,811
Ankleswar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	..								(*m*) 2,000		...
Cooch Behar	63		1,252	57		1,300	5				5,779
TOTAL	125		1,15,405	119			114	0,78,681			1,38,581
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr		334	25,092	78	334		6	8,86,247	8,34,0		52,247
Jetalsar-Rájkot		46	3,665	80	46		72	88,401	90,700	8,239	
Jámnagar		...	...	...	51	2,200	43	...	(*n*) 57,700		
Jodhpur-Bickaneer		364	22,203	61	364	23,300		5,40,567	8,81,600	40,433	
Jodeypore-Chitor		60	2,412	40	60			04,0 0	0 ,		4,999
Special gauge—Morvi		94	0,050	71	94	5,300		1,93,840	1,		3,840
TOTAL	82	898	60,951		949			17,74,114	18,0	15,286	
GRAND TOTAL	230	19,756	44,00,254	223	20,363	46,35,00		11,44,21,500	11,98,05,40		

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Sidipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Kaimgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 25th September 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 27th September 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 25th September 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 25th September 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

Nominal return of non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		11th Bengal Lancers.		
2125	Dufladar . .	Narain Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Bullet wound in head, since dead.
1674	Lance-Dufladar	Wosawa Singh . . .	Ditto . .	Bullet wound in stomach, since dead.
2070	Sowar . .	Lalah Din	Severe . . .	Bullet wound in thigh.
2424	Ditto . .	Shanka	Ditto . . .	Ditto hand.
Recruit	Ditto . .	Saudagar Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Ditto foot.
		Guides Infantry.		
36	Subadar-Major.	Sarfaraz Khan . . .	Severe . . .	Swordcut of thigh.
4072	Sepoy . .	Mahommed Hassan . .	Ditto . . .	Bullet wound of foot.
4152	Ditto . .	Bahu Singh	Ditto . . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
3601	Ditto . .	Hamid Gul	Slight . . .	Bayonet wound of chest.
3823	Ditto . .	Hazara Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
3830	Ditto . .	Sultan Shah	Ditto . . .	Ditto foot.
4141	Ditto . .	Basant Singh	Ditto . . .	Ditto calf.
		45th Sikhs.		
3759	Sepoy . .	Mogh Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of thigh.
2489	Ditto . .	Hernam Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto shoulder.
2075	Havildar . .	Rupal Singh	Slight . . .	Swordcut, hand and forehead.
2294	Ditto . .	Mool Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot wound, right thigh.
3659	Sepoy . .	Boor Singh	Slight . . .	Ditto left forearm.
3807	Ditto . .	Basant Singh	Severe . . .	Ditto right wrist.
3485	Ditto . .	Bishen Singh	Dangerous . .	Ditto right thigh.
		35th Sikhs (attached 45th Sikhs).		
80	Havildar . .	Prem Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound.
882	Sepoy . .	Harnam Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
1031	Ditto . .	Baddan Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
		24th Panjab Infantry.		
3586	Sepoy . .	Basawa Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Bullet wound of right arm.
3852	Ditto . .	Sharam Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto stomach.
3815	Ditto . .	Kushal Singh	Slight . . .	Ditto foot.
3396	Ditto . .	Nur Gada	Ditto . . .	Ditto arm.
4125	Lance-Naik .	Thakur Singh . . .	Ditto . . .	Splinter wound of finger.
		No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.		
130	Driver . .	Naid Jandu	Dangerous . .	Gunshot wound.

No. 3, "*Despatches—Malakand Field Force*," dated Camp Mingaora, 20th August 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR B. BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding Malakand Field Force,

To The Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the fighting which took place at Chakdarra Fort between the 26th July and the 2nd August 1897, when the place was relieved and the enemy dispersed by the force commanded by Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., who was then acting under my orders.

2. On the 26th July 1897 the garrison consisted of Lieutenant H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs, Commanding, Lieutenant J. L. Wheatley and 2 companies of the same regiment, and 25 sabres, 11th Bengal Lancers; the total strength being 3 British officers (including a medical officer), 2 British non-commissioned officers, 3 Native officers and 213 other ranks, besides a few medical and commissariat details. Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, 25th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Political Agent, was also present in the Fort on this date and throughout the subsequent period under reference.

3. *26th July.*—The first intimation of disturbance which reached the garrison was brought in on the evening of the 26th July by Havildar Gurdit Singh, 45th Sikhs, who was out surveying that day. He came in on a mule and reported that the tribes were rising and that some of them had taken from him a pair of binoculars, a prismatic compass and Rs. 50. Lieutenant Rattray was playing polo at Khar at this time, but on being warned he at once rode back to Chakdarra and on arrival made all necessary preparations for the defence of the Fort, which was vigorously attacked three times between 10-15 P.M. and 4 A.M. that night; the attacks in all cases being easily repulsed. In one of these attacks the enemy used ladders taken from the civil hospital, a solid building which stood close outside the walls of the Fort, and was therefore very useful to the enemy throughout their operations.

4. *27th July.*—On the morning of the 27th July Captain H. Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, with 40 sabres of his regiment, rode through the enemy from the Malakand, and in doing so, showed very marked gallantry and judgment. At the Amandara Pass he was strongly opposed, and only succeeded in getting through the enemy by a combination of quick and sound decision with determined resolution which was in the highest degree creditable to him. Two of his men were wounded during his ride, but were brought safely into Chakdarra. Captain D. Baker, Transport Officer, Malakand Brigade, also arrived with Captain Wright.

5. On arrival Captain Wright assumed command of the Fort, and his detachment, with the other men of his regiment already there, took over and most ably conducted throughout the siege the defence of the outer enclosure in which the horses and transport animals were accommodated.

6. On the forenoon of the 27th the enemy made several determined advances towards the walls of the Fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss. By this time sangars had been built round the Signal Tower and a heavy fire from them was kept up upon it. As signalling could only be done from the open outside the tower, it became practically impossible, and as the telegraph line had been destroyed, communication with the Malakand was cut off. There was also considerable difficulty about throwing food and water into the the Signal Tower, but nevertheless on the 27th, with the help of the maxims and 9-pounder in the Fort, several days' provisions were put in, together with six additional men and as much water as possible; and in the same way daily supplies of water were afterwards sent in until the 1st August, when the enemy succeeded in cutting off all access to the Tower.

7. On the night of the 27th the enemy made two more attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss to them. In the second of these attacks, they brought up ladders and attempted to escalade the walls of the Fort at the north-east corner. On this and subsequent days, Captain Baker made himself most useful by superintending arrangements for giving increased cover, which undoubtedly saved many casualties.

8. *28th July.*—On the 28th July the enemy made vigorous attacks between 5-30 P.M. and dawn next morning, chiefly against the east side of the cavalry enclosure. They were invariably beaten off with heavy loss.

9. *29th July.*—On the 29th July the enemy were seen approaching at 3 P.M. in largely increased numbers with ladders and bundles of grass, and directed their chief efforts to the capture of the Signal Tower. They continued their efforts against the Tower till 8 P.M. without success, and next morning some 50 of their corpses were counted outside it.

10. *30th July.*—On the 30th July the garrison had a comparatively easy time, and obtained some much needed rest, as the enemy did not advance till about 7 P.M. and then without much vigour.

11. *31st July.*—On the 31st July the enemy kept quiet till about 4-30 P.M., when they advanced against the north-east corner of the Fort, but suffered severely from the fire of the 9-pounder and maxims, finally retiring at 11 P.M. to Chakdarra village.

12. *1st August.*—On the 1st August the difficulties of the garrison greatly increased, the enemy appearing in far larger numbers with more rifles. During the previous night they had occupied and loopholed the civil hospital already mentioned, and from thence they completely commanded the cavalry enclosure and rendered moving about there very dangerous. They also held the ridge some 150 yards from the Fort to the north-west, thus cutting off all communication with

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th October 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2850 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the three days ending 29th September 1897:—

No. 380 of 1897.—Alfred John Riley, manufacturer, of 88 Great King street, in the city of Birmingham, for improvements in and connected with oil feeding suspension lamps or bracket lamps and the like, also applicable for analogous purposes.

No. 381 of 1897.—William Samuel Sharpneck, civil engineer, of No. 4 South Elizabeth street, in Chicago, in the state of Illinois, U. S. A., for improvements in pedal mechanism for propelling bicycles.

No. 382 of 1897.—Eugraphus Rykovskoff, engineer, of Kalugasche Pforte, Haus Gaiden, Moscow, Russia, for improvements in railway trucks for the transport of animals.

No. 383 of 1897.—Shaikh Muhammad Tassadduq Husain, *alias* Nunhay Sahib, of Mohulla Divan, Bagh Potu, Patna city, for a machine called the "Air drawing machine."

No. 384 of 1897.—George Thomas Booth and William Scott, engineers, both of 71 Cathedral square, Christ church, in the provincial district of Canterbury, in the colony of New Zealand, for improved cycle propelling mechanism.

No. 385 of 1897.—Edward Charles Ludwig Kressel, analytical chemist, of 21 Glaserton road, in the county of London, and Thomas Hill-Jones, manufacturing chemist, of 31 Eagle Wharf road, in the same county, for the manufacture of an improved alimentary extract.

No. 386 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 130 of 1897.

No. 2851 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 407 of 1896.—Arthur Clement Evans, A.M.I.C.E., executive engineer, Ganges canal, Aligarh, for a hay and grain kiln. (Specification filed 31 March 1897.)

No. 69 of 1897.—Joseph Campbell, consulting geologist and chemist, of St. Nicholas college, Randwick, New South Wales, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for treating gold and silver and other metal bearing ores and materials. (Specification filed 21 September 1897.)

No. 79 of 1897.—George Baxter, gentleman, of 1 Frederick's place, Old Jewry, in the county of London, for a new or improved brake for cycles and other road vehicles. (Specification filed 28 September 1897.)

No. 84 of 1897.—Ferd Petersen & Co., chemical manufacturers, of Schweizerhalle, near Bâle, Switzerland, for manufacture of substantive cotton dye stuffs from benzidine sulpho-acids. (Specification filed 28 September 1897.)

No. 115 of 1897.—Walter Scott Wilkinson, gentleman, of 1204 Charles street North, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A., for improvements in the manufacture of paving blocks, tiles and the like. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 128 of 1897.—John Dempster Whyte, engineer, of Falcon works, Poland street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and Whyte's Patents Ld., of Dale street chambers, Bradford, in the county of York. for improvements in yarn winding machinery. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 137 of 1897.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 160 Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements in valves. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 138 of 1897.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 160 Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements relating to the securing of metal rims or felloes to the spokes of vehicle wheels. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 139 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Company, Ld., of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in horseless carriages (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 140 of 1897.—George Henry Cliff, carpenter, of Johannesburg, in the South African Republic, for improvements in step ladders. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 141 of 1897.—Carl Dellwik, engineer, of 6 Grefgatan, Stockholm, in the Kingdom of Sweden, for improvements in the production of water-gas and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 159 of 1897.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in apparatus for making paper or other tubes. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 169 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Co., Ld., of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in motor or horseless carriages. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 170 of 1897.—David John Russell Duncan, civil engineer, of 28 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London, for improvements in the means of jointing mains, pipes and other conduits for water, gas and other fluids and vapours. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 176 of 1897.—Major S. A. E. Hickson, Royal Engineers, Colaba, Bombay, for a rifled and prismoidal chambered barrel motor for steam or gas power. (Specification filed 13 August 1897.)

No. 217 of 1897.—Maria Benno von Donat, merchant, of No. 15 Albrechtstrasse, Berlin, for a new method of preparing albuminous cocoa chocolate and similar matter. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 239 of 1897.—Francis Alexander Stuart King, civil engineer, Bankipore, for a wash table entitled the "crown wash table." (Specification filed 10 September 1897.)

No. 310 of 1897.—Paul Greyson de Schodt, engineer, of Namur, in the Kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in and relating to lighting and heating systems by means of gas, mineral oil and the like. (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 2852 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 123 of 1888.—The Vacuum Brake Company's invention for improvements in or applicable to vacuum brake mechanism. (From 11 January 1898 to 11 January 1899.)

No. 46 of 1890.—Dan Ryland's invention for improvements in or relating to glass lined fittings for glass lined tubing. (From 3 November 1897 to 3 November 1898.)

No. 70 of 1891.—Henry Lewis Doulton's invention for improved sanitary appliances in connection with public and private latrines adapted to the use of the natives of India. (From 9 October 1897 to 9 October 1898.)

No. 144 of 1891.—James Edward Platt and Joseph Wardle's invention for improvements in machinery or apparatus for fixing or securing fasteners by means of which the card clothing is secured to the flats of carding engines for carding cotton and other fibrous materials. (From 7 October 1897 to 7 October 1898.)

No. 74 of 1893.—Isaac Ber Gunzburg's invention for improvements in railway carriages. (From 13 October 1897 to 13 October 1898.)

No. 75 of 1892.—Sir William Thomson's (Lord Kelvin's) invention for improvements in valves for water, steam, and other liquids or gases. (From 5 November 1897 to 5 November 1898.)

No. 155 of 1893.—Verner Frederik Lassöe Smidth's invention for improvements in the manufacture of hydraulic cement for building purposes. (From 14 October 1897 to 14 October 1898.)

No. 2853 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 18 of 1893.—Sardar Gulab Singh's invention for an improved instrument for marking time in Hindustani or European music (metronome). (Specification filed 29 June 1893.)

No. 27 of 1893.—Anthony Carosin's invention for the construction of wheels for carriages in general. (Specification filed 27 June 1893)

No. 55 of 1893.—Anthony Carosin's invention for the construction of wheels for carriages in general. (Specification filed 27 June 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of

the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th October, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	67,71,642	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	75,76,544	11	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,52,15,248	1	5
				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,23,22,504	6	6
				Bills discounted and purchased	1,29,59,946	12	8
				Balances with other Banks	6,11,343	7	8
				Bullion	2,890	11	0
				Dead Stock	13,35,800	8	9
				Stamps	7,983	10	0
				Sundries	11,56,863	5	8
					6,79,00,773	10	8
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 50,19,834 10 9							
Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 47,88,026 13 7	98,08,461	8	4				
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,20,67,497	10	8				
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,88,076	6	7				
Sundries	21,93,327	11	1				
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ₹ 1,11,72,337 15 10			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ₹ 1,41,24,251 10 2	2,52,96,589	1	0
RUPEES	9,32,57,363	4	8	RUPEES	9,32,57,363	4	8

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 7th October, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 38·7.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	Total.	Of 1833-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th September, 1897	1,01,82,700	2,02,28,100	14,53,93,200	2,83,02,700	1,43,99,100	9,69,600	28,500	20,93,20,200	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	21,98,41,127
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th September, 1897	1,50,000	9,300	...	15,000	15,000	...	...	39,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th September, 1897	4,00,000	4,000	4,04,000	500	97,000	...	...	5,01,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,01,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September, 1897	...	70,000	12,67,700	35,500	50,000	...	...	14,23,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,23,200
	1,07,32,700	3,03,11,400	14,70,53,900	2,83,53,700	1,45,49,100	9,69,600	28,500	21,12,96,200	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,23,57,127
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,13,100	17,98,500	53,500	30,200	...	...	19,95,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,95,300
Balance on 30th September, 1897	1,07,32,700	3,01,98,300	14,52,55,400	2,83,00,200	1,45,18,900	9,69,600	28,500	20,92,90,900	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,03,61,827

NOTE.—From 5th June, 1897, to 31st July, 1897, enfaced from India, 9,613 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,791 lakhs.
" 1st Aug., 1897, " 15th Aug., " ditto 7 " ditto 28 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 lakh. ditto 27 "
" 1st Sept., " " 15th Sept., " ditto 14 lakhs. ditto 30 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 35 " ditto 19 "

9,735 lakhs. 8,895 lakhs.
8,685 "

Balance against India . 850 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, the 1st October, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that the undersigned is prepared to dispose of the Trust Funds held by the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, on account of the individuals named below; claims should be submitted to the undersigned through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, Sergeant John, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, Gunner John, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Samuel	Miss Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, Sergeant J., 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, Gunner J., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, Gunner S., 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, Corporal J.	Master John Furlong (son).
Flynn, Corporal J.	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, Sergeant R., 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Private Richard, European Infantry Veteran Company	Master Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). Master George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department	Master Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, Gunner James, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Hatherill, Drummer G., 1st Madras Fusiliers	William Edward Hatherill (son).
Healey, Hospital Sergeant P.	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, Bombardier I. T., 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, Half-pay Bugler W. S., D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, 2nd Corporal B., Sappers and Miners	Master James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Staff Barrack Sergeant Michael, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery	Master Andrew McGuire (son).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Miss Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, Sub-Overseer E.	Elianor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Color-Sergeant Michael, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Miss Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, Sergeant R., 2nd Battalion Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, Gunner J., 4th Battalion Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, Gunner R., Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Ditto ditto	Alice Maud Collins (orphan).

GEORGE B. RENNY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS,
1st October, 1897.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1897.

No. 60.—No. 155 second grade Military Hospital Assistant Rahim-bakhsh, attached to the Kheddah establishment, Dacca, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date of availing himself of the same.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 27th September, 1897.

No. 188.—The following transfer of officers is ordered, with effect from the 4th October, 1897 :—

Mr. G. H. McMullen, Superintendent, from the Sambhar Division to the Mandi Mines.

Mr. C. H. Orchard, Superintendent, from the Mandi Mines to the Japog Weighments Section, Sambhar Division.

The 29th September, 1897.

No. 191.—Mr. F. W. Cash, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is transferred to the Dera Ghazi Khan Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

The 1st October, 1897.

No. 198.—The following transfers of officers, in the Sambhar Division, are ordered :—

Mr. F. F. Skeaf, Superintendent, from the Sambhar Weighments Section to the Gudha Manufacture Section.

Mr. G. T. Scully, Superintendent, from the Japog Weighments Section (at present in charge of Sambhar Manufacture) to the Sambhar Weighments Section.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 2nd October, 1897.

No. 200.—Mr. R. G. Rose, Superintendent, Pachbudra, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Pachbudra Division, from the 27th August, afternoon, to the 27th September, 1897, forenoon.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th October, 1897.

No. 19.—Offices reported opened and closed during September, 1897 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
Abazai (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	13th Sept.	Closed.
Adozai (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Calcutta, Shyam Bazar.	Bengal .	17th ,,	Opened.
Chinawan . .	Punjab .	21st ,,	Closed.
Doaba (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	4th ,,	Opened.
Fatehpur (Bara Banki).	Oudh .	12th ,,	Closed.
Galanai (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	18th ,,	Opened.
Gulmarg . .	Kashmir .	10th ,,	Closed.
Harising Ka Burj (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	3rd ,,	Opened.
Kajuri (*Field Office*).	Tochi Valley	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Kalol (Gujarat) .	Bombay .	13th ,,	Closed.
Khar (*Field Office*)	North-West Frontier.	10th	Ditto.
Malakand Kotal (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	11th	Ditto.
Michni (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	13th	Ditto.
Nadiad . .	Bombay .	11th	Opened.
Nahaki (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	20th	Ditto.
Panjkora (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	7th	Ditto.
Panjkora (*Field Office*)	North-West Frontier.	15th ,,	Closed.
Panjkora (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	17th ,,	Opened.
Ranikhet Cantonment.	North-Western Provinces.	3rd ,,	Closed.
Sadda (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	21st ,,	Opened.
Serai (*Field Office*)	North-West Frontier.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Shahkadar Camp (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Shahkadar Camp (*Field Office*).	North-West Frontier.	15th ,,	Closed.
Youzin* . .	Burma . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Ziarat . .	Sind and Baluchistan.	30th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
Badshahnagar .	Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra Railway.	25th ,,	Opened.
Chinchli . .	Southern Mahratta Railway.	27th ,,	Ditto.
Intia Thake .	Bengal North Western Railway.	29th ,,	Ditto.
Nandurbar . .	Tapti Valley Railway.	29th ,,	Closed.

* Opened in connection with the Famine relief in Burma.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. C. IBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th September, 1897.

No. 76.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of that notified in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 35, dated the 5th May, 1897.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Offg. Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th September, 1897.

No. 3787-C.—Mr. W. A. Sutherland, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for fifteen months, with effect from the 15th June, 1897.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on leave on medical certificate or until further orders :—

Mr. P. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, from the 27th July, 1897.

Lala Raj Narayen, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. D. Gibson, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. F. Morley to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

The 1st October, 1897.

No. 3806-C.—Mr. J. M. Gorman, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st October, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Jadunath Bhattacharjya is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Gorman or until further orders.

The 4th October, 1897.

No. 3864-C.—Mr. D. O'Dowda is appointed to be Postmaster, Nowshera Base Office, with effect from the 4th September, 1897.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 4th October, 1897.

Anderson & Co., H.
Anthony & Co., D.
Chambers, W. B. (Chemist).
Davies, Turner & Co.
Deer & Co. (Timber Merchant).
Elkon & Co.
Griffiths & Co. (Tea Blenders).
Hoche & Co.
Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Angling Club.
Hutton & Co.
James & Co., L. (Watchmakers).
LaTouche, C. C.
Loodna Jehriah Coal Co., Ld.
Manderson & Co.
McMordie & Co.
McMullen, John.
Moir & Co.
Morgan, Ed., & Co.
Newman & Co., D. (Inventors and Manufacturers of Calender Ring).
Peterson & Co., J. (Watchmaker).
Seats & Co.
Thompson & Co. (Gunsmiths).
Warne & Co., Frederic.
Williams & Co. (Booksellers).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albrute, C. B.
Andree, R. M.
Arakie, Miss.
Atkins, F. T.
Ayres, W. R.
Baptiste, R. J.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Bauer, Fritz.
Baxter, Mrs.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.
Braham, A.
Brew, G.
Brothers & Co., R.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. G. J.
Bruce, H. M.
Bull, William.
Came, H.
Campbell, Mrs.
Campbell, Mrs. E.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Cook, Percy.
Cross, J.
Currie, H.
Dale, Miss S.
Daly, H.
Daly, Mrs. William.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Miss L.
Delataye, R.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Duflot, Miss A.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Ellison, E. M.
Furrell, James W.
Gallaghar, W.
Gallway, C. H.
Gardanstein, Lazer.
George, E., Mrs.
Gibson, Miss.
Goldsmith, F.
Groshol, Z. G.
Grosholz, A. E.
Guise, Miss Dollie.
Gutpay, B. L.
Heinesten, F.
Hemming, Wm. P.
Hill, B.
Inman, Thos.
James, Herbert.
James, Mrs. O.
Jelovitz, Dr. M. L.
Joakim, W. L.
Jones, Alfred.
Kemp, Charles.
Kidd, J. A.
Klopsch, Dr.
Langer, A.
Langley, C. H.
Langley, C. H.
Litchfield, E.
Martinz, J. F.
McCallum, E.
McGuire, T.
McLeod, C. F.
Meikle, J.
Miller, W.
Morris, J. R., Dr.
Norah, Miss.
O'Grady, W.
Peters, Miss Maggie
Philben, E.
Prebble, J. G.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Radmore, F.
Raines, Mrs.
Renardt, M.
Rhode, Capt. J. H.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, G.
Robson, B.
Rogers, G. S.
Roussac, J.
Schlaeser, Dr.
Setters & Co.
Smyth, S. G.
Soul, C.
Soul, Charles F.
Stavridi, A.
Stebbing, Capt. A. E.
Stephens, Mrs. A.
Stoke, A., care of Mr. B. McFarland.
Story, Mrs.
Swaries, A. M.
Swinforde, Mrs. W.
Talbot, Captain F. G.
Taylor, W. J.
Temple, G. F.
Tetley, A. E.
Valentin, H.
Vartan, Altonnian.
Wall, T. D.
Weiss, A.
Williams, F. F.
Wills, Mrs. M. H.
Woods, W. C.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Chester, D.
Christian, C. W.
Earle, T. S.
Katz, Gusta, Madam
Langer, A.
McCrea, G.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Schiller, M.
Stenzel Victor Stanislaus.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk, H. Mirza, Capt.	Hutchinson, S. St.	Payne, C. H.
Brown, Ellen, Madam.	Hulbert, J. G., Surg.-Capt.	Pringle, Andrew.
Brown, G. C.	Jackson, H. C., Mrs.	Plant, Joseph Showell.
Bellasis, H.	Jaisraj Chetram.	Riley, G. R.
Chandler, M. H., Mrs.	Keemy, C.	Roodovo, James.
Culter, D.	Krinsbuner, Majorki.	Rahand, L., Monsieur.
Cotten, J. Clayton.	King, H.	Rider, T.
Dracott, C. H.	Lyon, V.	Reardan, M. T. D.
Emphy, Dr.	Langley, F.	Richards, W. E.
Elsey, H. C.	Lamm, J.	Simpson, B. G.
Feenusdorf, E. J.	Lyon, Madam.	Scott, H. H.
Fremarsdorf, E. J.	Martin, R. K.	Stiegelmam, A., Miss.
Freeman, J. A.	Munro, M. J.	Tasselle, Miss.
Fernandes, A.	Massani, S. P.	Twarri, Chetoo.
Fullton, W. J.	Moses, James.	
	Nesbith, B., Mrs.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th October, 1897.

Nil.

The 9th October, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	14th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	13th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	9th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	16th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	12th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Borneo.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Suisang*
Ditto ditto	15th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	14th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	11th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	16th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	9th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	16th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	14th ,,	*Vid* Madras.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	9th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

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NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th October, 1897.

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Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Bengal Police Code, Vol I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8*a.*)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6*a.*)
Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8*a.*)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6*a.*)
Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12*a.* (3*a.*)
Ditto ditto, Chapters XVI and XIX. 12*a.* (3*a.*)
Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4*a.* (1*a.*).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1896. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8*a.*)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8*a.*)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch Bengal, for 1895-96. R5 (4*a.*)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-96. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals. Second edition, 1895. 4*a.* (3*a.*)

Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., R3-8 (4*a.*)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ., 4*a.* (2*a.*)

Navigation Canals in India.—Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2*a.*)

Steam Launch Construction.—Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2*a.*)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3*a.*)

Ditto	ditto	Burdwan	Division.	R1 (2*a.*)
Ditto	ditto	Patna	,,	R4 (3*a.*)
Ditto	ditto	Bhagalpur	,,	R1-4 (2*a.*)
Ditto	ditto	Rajshahi	,,	R1 (2*a.*)
Ditto	ditto	Dacca	,,	R1 (2*a.*)
Ditto	ditto	Chittagong	,,	4*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto	ditto	Orissa	,,	R1-8 (2*a.*)
Ditto	ditto	Chota Nagpur	,,	R1 (2*a.*)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4*a.* (3*a.*)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1*a.*) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1*a.*)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4*a.* (1*a.*) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895-95. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st July, 1897. R3 (4*a.*)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6*a.*)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5*a.*)

The Revenue Officer's Manual, 1896. R1 (4*a.*)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2*a.*)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1-8*a.* (6*a.*)

Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889-94. R1-12 (3*a.*)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3*a.* (1*a.*)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3*a.*)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4*a.*)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5*a.*)

The Fauna of British India, Reptilia and Batrachia R13 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6*a.*)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements 1895. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889-95. R2-10 (5*a.*)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4*a.* (1*a.*) (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2*a.* (½*a.*)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96 2*a.* (½*a.*)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2*a.* (½*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-95. R4-8 (4*a.*)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (3*a.*)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a.*)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2*a.*)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1895-95. R1-8 (2*a.*)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2*a.*)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3*a.*)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 0*a.* (1*a.*)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5*a.*)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2*a.*)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a.*)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a.*)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1895. R1 (3*a.*)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2*a.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a.* per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a.* per copy.

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years' old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

IN THE 1ST COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT ALIPORE.

Present:

Babu Bulloram Mullick, Rai Bahadur, Subordinate Judge.

CIVIL SUIT No. 87 OF 1896 (Administration).

Prince Mirza Mahamed Asgar, . *Plaintiff*,

versus

Prince Mirza Kamar Kader and others, ... *Defendants*.

Pursuant to a decree made in the above administration suit under the provisions of section 213, C. C. P., all persons having claims to the Estate of Prince Aktar Jah, deceased, one of the sons of the late *ex*-King of Oudh, residing at Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, whether as creditor or next-of-kin or heir of the said deceased, are required to appear before me on or before the 28th October, 1897, and submit and prove their respective claims to the said Estate. In the event of their failure to do so, they will be debarred from the benefit of the said decree, and the Estate will be administered in their absence.

BULLORAM MULLICK,

Subordinate Judge.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 41.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 2nd October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
Calcutta	Imports	94,953	17,645,638
	Exports	51,316	4,921,234
		+43,637	+6,724,404
Rangoon	Imports	2,402	370,698
	Exports	421,882	29,300,505
		−419,480	−28,929,807
Madras	Imports	63,700	1,477,000
	Exports	11,500	408,200
		+52,200	+1,068,800
Bombay	Imports	240,700	10,991,600
	Exports	163,700	4,932,100
		+77,000	+6,059,500
Karáchi	Imports	41,200	1,722,971
	Exports	86,800	4,548,376
		−45,600	−2,825,405
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 2nd October 1897.
Patna	Imports	28,900	1,249,500
	Exports	16,300	838,900
		+12,600	+410,600
Gaya	Imports	19,400	318,600
	Exports	100	95,800
		+19,300	+222,800
Shahabad *(preceding week)*	Imports	12,400	352,400
	Exports	1,400	346,400
		+11,000	+6,000
Sáran	Imports	14,200	1,388,300
	Exports	900	173,400
		+13,300	+1,214,900
Champáran	Imports	...	476,400
	Exports	2,900	60,400
		−2,900	+416,000
Muzaffarpur *(incomplete)*	Imports	5,900	980,665
	Exports	8,300	88,451
		−2,400	+892,214
Darbhanga *(preceding week)*	Imports	19,700	1,345,600
	Exports	10,600	134,900
		+9,100	+1,210,700
Bhágalpur Division—			
Monghyr *(preceding week)*	Imports	6,500	304,600
	Exports	14,100	1,157,600
		−7,600	−853,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,100	329,134
	Exports	59,300	1,137,421
		−58,200	−808,287
Purnea („)	Imports	1,000	122,335
	Exports	4,800	177,881
		−3,800	−55,546
Malda	Imports	...	2,200
	Exports	...	2,000
		...	+200
Santhal Parganas (*incomplete*)	Imports	169	247,463
	Exports	299	465,684
		-130	−218,221
Rajshahi Division—			
Rajshahi (*incomplete*) . . .	Imports	,700	384,200
	Exports	400	58,498
		+1,300	+325,702
Dinajpur („) . . .	Imports	100	66,200
	Exports	1,600	416,884
		−1,500	−350,684
Jalpaiguri	Imports	16,200	377,203
	Exports	1,204	16,522
		+14,996	+360,681
Darjeeling	Imports	2,600	170,600
	Exports	400	7,000
		+2,200	+163,600
Rangpur	Imports	5,300	62,300
	Exports	4,000	84,500
		+1,300	−22,200
Ogra	Imports	5,000	70,100
	Exports	1,000	298,900
		+4,000	−228,800
Pabna (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,100	279,800
	Exports	...	22,300
		+4,100	+257,500
Dacca Division—			
Dacca . .	Imports	600	32,500
	Exports	4,900	32,000
		−4,300	+500
Naraingan j	Imports	...	33,800
	Exports	...	163,000
		...	−129,200
Maimensingh (*preceding week*) . .	Imports	2,190	87,109
	Exports	2	9,718
		+2,188	+77,391
Faridpur	Imports	9,800	216,300
	Exports	700	127,200
		+9,100	+89,100
Backerganj	Imports		2,000
	Exports	300	47,700
		−300	−45,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA . . .	Imports	500	48,404
	Exports	500	40,563
			+7,841
NOAKHALI	Imports		700
	Exports		6,900
			−6,200
CHITTAGONG .	Imports	4,000	611,942
	Exports	400	135,520
		+3,600	+476,422
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	100	184,400
	Exports	14,200	1,857,900
		−14,100	-1,673,500
BIRBHUM	Imports	900	37,600
	Exports	13,800	1,665,000
		−12,900	-1,627,400
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*) . . .	Imports	1,400	119,000
	Exports	2,800	87,300
		−1,400	+32,000
MIDNAPUR*	Imports . .	...	361,054
	Exports . .	...	1,436,408
		...	−1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	300	34,200
	Exports	100	26,100
		+200	+8,100
NADIA	Imports	6,700	829,500
	Exports	6,000	874,700
		+700	−45,200
MURSHIDABAD (*preceding week*) . .	Imports . .	200	66,600
	Exports . .	6,900	309,800
		−6,700	−243,200
JESSORE (,,)	Imports . .	600	272,300
	Exports . .	1,400	71,700
		−800	+200,600
KHULNA	Imports . .	800	17,000
	Exports . .	100	34,300
		+700	−17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (*preceding week*)	Imports . .	800	204,300
	Exports . .	200	2,800
		+600	+201,500
LOHÁRDAGA . . .	Imports . .	...	4,200
	Exports . .	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM . . .	Imports	3,400	216,900
	Exports	100	8,300
		+3,300	+208,600
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	9,133
	Exports	200	48,900
			−39,767
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports		3,004
	Exports		5,978
			−2,974

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports		2,130
	Exports		337,402
			−335,272
BALASORE (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,500	24,000
	Exports	32,100	1,200,800
		−30,600	−1,176,800
PURI	Imports	442	2,757
	Exports	4,046	59,329
		−3,604	−56,572
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	2,941	273,566
	Exports	11,772	230,802
		−8,831	+42,764
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	700	218,800
	Exports	18,700	502,700
		-18,000	−283,900
MEERUT	Imports	2,300	329,340
	Exports	17,700	657,359
		−15,400	−328,019
FULANDSHAHR	Imports	...	46,600
	Exports	7,400	816,700
		−7,400	−770,100
ALIGARH (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,900	160,400
	Exports	31,300	881,300
		−28,400	−720,900
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	1,180	88,027
	Exports	7,225	171,152
		−6,045	−83 125
AGRA	Imports	8,500	558,700
	Exports	9,300	536,700
		−800	+22,000
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,900	119,100
	Exports	2,100	29,300
		−200	+89,800
MAINPURI	Imports	...	17,700
	Exports	700	30,800
		−700	−13,100
ETÁWAH	Imports	100	67,000
	Exports	1,200	50,700
		−1,100	+16,300
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	300	19,800
	Exports	5,400	221,500
		−5,100	−201,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports	2,900	237,900
	Exports	100	11,200
		+2,800	+226,700
Moradabad	Imports	4,100	216,600
	Exports	3,300	429,700
		+800	—213,100
Shahjahánpur	Imports	1,300	97,164
	Exports	1,200	318,142
		+100	—220,978
Budaun	Imports	...	4,600
	Exports	400	23,000
		—400	—18,400
Pilibít	Imports	100	54,375
	Exports	100	79,950
		...	—25,575
Bareli	Imports	800	186,000
	Exports	100	211,500
		+700	—25,500
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	16,800	1,032,400
	Exports	12,700	794,100
		+4,100	+1,228,300
Fatehpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	5,800	225,300
	Exports	...	3,466
		+5,800	+221,834
Bánda	Imports	3,200	653,700
	Exports	2,100	10,900
		+1,100	+642,800
Hamírpur	Imports	1,500	154,200
	Exports	200	4,700
		+1,300	+149,500
Allahabad	Imports	18,700	1,276,000
	Exports	1,200	19,100
		+17,500	+1,256,900
Jhánsi	Imports	12,400	498,700
	Exports	800	21,000
		+11,600	+477,700
Jalaun	Imports	7,800	286,800
	Exports	600	16,500
		+7,200	+270,300
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	21,500	685,000
	Exports	200	48,300
		+21,300	+636,700
Mirzapur	Imports	4,700	251,615
	Exports	300	14,663
		+4,400	+236,952
Jaunpur	Imports	4,500	228,200
	Exports	200	43,500
		+4,300	+184,700
Ghazipur	Imports	1,800	162,400
	Exports	...	84,700
		+1,800	+77,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	...	26,800
	Exports	4,100	365,000
		— 4,100	—338,200
Ballia	Imports	2,100	83,086
	Exports	1,004	65,837
		+ 1,096	+ 17,249
Gorakhpur	Imports	...	136,100
	Exports	300	528,900
		—300	—392,800
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál	Imports	...	6,700
	Exports	...	...
		...	+ 6,700
Naini Tal (*preceding week*)	Imports	900	28,000
	Exports	...	84,200
		+ 900	—56,200
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	12,500	537,500
	Exports	2,400	91,500
		+ 10,100	+ 446,000
Unao	Imports	...	62,200
	Exports	300	900
		—300	+ 61,300
Rae-Bareli	Imports	6,800	279,900
	Exports	300	10,800
		+ 6,500	+ 269,100
Sitapur	Imports	100	22,895
	Exports	10,900	424,400
		—10,800	—401,505
Kheri (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	12,700
	Exports	4,000	171,800
		—4,000	—159,100
Hardoi	Imports	500	167,000
	Exports	1,000	51,900
		— 500	+ 115,100
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,200	245,600
	Exports	1,700	341,800
		+ 500	—96,200
Gonda	Imports	3,300	208,132
	Exports	200	203,000
		+ 3,100	+ 5,132
Bahraich	Imports	...	8,810
	Exports	300	212,400
		—300	—203,590
Barabanki	Imports	100	70,300
	Exports	8,700	333,500
		—8,600	—263,200
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	1,239	47,549
	Exports	2,870	138,702
		—1,631	—91,153
Bikaner	Imports	7,124	217,967
	Exports	...	5
		+ 7,124	+ 217,962

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	8,600	343,000
	Exports	4,300	104,755
		+4,300	+238,245
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	6,800	1,087,600
	Exports	6,600	107,800
		+200	+979,800
Rohtak (*preceding week*)	Imports	900	7,100
	Exports	600	4,800
		+300	+2,300
Gurgáon (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,300	112,900
	Exports	12,800	235,800
		−11,500	−122,900
Delhi	Imports	12,500	893,200
	Exports	8,000	460,900
		+4,500	+432,300
Karnál	Imports	300	56,822
	Exports	800	56,200
		−500	+622
Ambala	Imports	13,900	443,000
	Exports	1,400	72,600
		+12,500	+370,400
Simla	Imports	1,500	75,500
	Exports	...	200
		+1,500	+75,300
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	4,100	108,600
	Exports	22,800	947,700
		−18,700	−839,100
Ludhiána	Imports	2,100	127,800
	Exports	20,900	805,900
		−18,800	−678,100
Ferozpur	Imports	1,500	357,600
	Exports	6,900	840,000
		−5,400	−490,400
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	9,400	209,300
	Exports	4,800	215,200
		+4,600	−5,900
Jhang	Imports	200	28,500
	Exports	2,200	180,300
		−2,000	−151,800
Montgomery	Imports	2,300	115,800
	Exports	900	28,100
		+1,400	+87,700
Lahore	Imports	14,019	523,821
	Exports	16,830	450,231
		−2,811	+73,590
Amritsar	Imports	6,500	319,100
	Exports	12,100	611,500
		−5,600	−292,400
Gurdáspur	Imports	100	61,700
	Exports	4,600	431,318
		−4,500	−369,618

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
Siálkot	Imports	300	140,700
	Exports	...	62,800
		+300	+77,900
Gujrát	Imports	2,400	153,600
	Exports	1,100	37,100
		+1,300	+116,500
Gujránwála	Imports	1,600	123,900
	Exports	4,900	545,100
		−3,300	−421,200
Shahpur	Imports	700	77,400
	Exports	2,300	84,200
		−1,600	−6,800
Jhelam	Imports	2,254	221,798
	Exports	2,354	33,413
		−100	+188,385
Ráwalpindi	Imports	40,000	1,099,751
	Exports	2,500	115,700
		+37,500	+984,051
Pesháwar Division—			
Pesháwar	Imports	6,500	303,100
	Exports	8,400	355,000
		−1,900	−51,900
Derajat Division—			
Bannu	Imports	100	7,570
	Exports	100	124,157
		...	−116,587
Dera Ismail Khan	Imports	500	22,000
	Exports	5,000	234,300
		−4,500	−212,300
Muzaffargarh	Imports	500	8,601
	Exports	4,800	168,300
		−4,300	−159,699
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
Ahmadabad	Imports	16,400	621,800
	Exports	6,300	382,200
		+10,100	+239,600
Kaira	Imports	2,000	221,000
	Exports	4,300	209,100
		+2,300	+11,900
Panch Mahals	Imports	13	17,655
	Exports	2,996	662,983
		−2,983	−645,328

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	7,300	391,431
	Exports	1,200	281,566
		+6,100	+109,865
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	12,600	678,300
	Exports	5,500	227,100
		+7,100	+451,200
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports	...	761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,112	194,887
	Exports	12	5,178
		+1,100	+189,709
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,900	1,053,900
	Exports	700	15,100
		+6,200	+1,038,800
NÁSIK	Imports	5,600	690,800
	Exports	500	87,800
		+5,100	+603,000
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	1,400	327,300
	Exports	2,700	79,700
		—1,300	+247,600
POONA	Imports	7,400	1,108,121
	Exports	1,500	49,500
		+5,900	+1,058,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports	5,000	491,200
	Exports	400	213,400
		+4,600	+277,800
SATARA	Imports	...	622,494
	Exports	...	25,210
		...	+597,284
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	12,700	549,600
	Exports	400	181,100
		+12,300	+368,500
BIJAPUR	Imports	5,100	714,700
	Exports	700	15,800
		+4,400	+698,900
DHARWAR	Imports	2,400	249,333
	Exports	8,900	616,221
		—6,500	—366,888
TANNA	Imports	1,600	217,400
	Exports	600	355,700
		+1,000	—138,300
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,800	129,767
	Exports	5,800	145,120
		—4,000	—15,353
KOLHAPUR	Imports	3,985	831,085
	Exports	702	85,897
		+3,283	+745,188
KANARA	Imports	...	27,500
	Exports	...	126,700
		...	—99,200
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	12,500	710,600
	Exports	600	23,900
		+11,900	+686,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	6,043	159,045
	Exports	36,312	2,214,977
		−30,269	−2,055,932
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	9,900	397,700
	Exports	4,800	373,200
		+5,100	+24,500
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	2,500	30,600
	Exports	9,300	325,300
		−6,800	−294,700
HYDERABAD	Imports	...	172,100
	Exports	...	273,700
		...	−101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	16,400	367,000
	Exports	300	22,460
		+16,100	+344,540
JUBBULPORE	Imports	4,500	453,400
	Exports	13,800	276,500
		+700	+176,900
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	4,800	211,300
	Exports	1,000	96,200
		+3,800	+115,100
HOSHANGABAD	Imports	6,100	269,300
	Exports	300	45,200
		+5,800	+224,100
NIMAR	Imports	1,500	277,800
	Exports	2,600	36,500
		−1,100	+241,300
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	3,200	118,000
	Exports	900	22,000
		+2,300	+96,000
NÁGPUR	Imports	8,300	609,200
	Exports	2,700	130,900
		+5,600	+478,300
CHÁNDA	Imports	400	16,900
	Exports	400	72,000
		...	−55,100
BHANDÁRA	Imports	1,100	392,600
	Exports	1,100	100,700
		...	+291,900
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	900	122,700
	Exports	2,800	514,900
		−1,900	−392,200
BILÁSPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,400	210,359
	Exports	400	60,098
		+1,000	+150,261
SAMBALPUR	Imports	100	13,600
	Exports	12,800	641,500
		−12,700	−627,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	5,100	367,700
	Exports	1,000	26,000
		+4,100	+341,700
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	4,200	267,900
	Exports	800	134,800
		+3,400	+133,100
BULDÁNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	560	52,716
	Exports	200	5,300
		+360	+47,416
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	8,100	197,800
	Exports	200	136,100
		+7,900	+61,700
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	13,000	627,900
	Exports	400	41,900
		+12,600	+586,000
GODÁVARI	Imports	8,100	226,600
	Exports	41,100	1,701,700
		−33,000	−1,475,100
KISTNA	Imports	1,300	51,774
	Exports	9,900	1,238,707
		−8,600	−1,186,933
NELLORE	Imports	300	27,558
	Exports	800	92,604
		−500	−65,046
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	132,300
	Exports	700	40,300
		−600	+92,000
BELLARY	Imports	6,300	628,600
	Exports	4,500	165,400
		+1,800	+463,200
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,600	144,600
	Exports	1,700	183,500
		+900	−38,900
CUDDAPAH	Imports	2,400	145,000
	Exports	1,900	125,000
		+500	+20,000
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	4,400	327,900
	Exports	24,500	739,500
		−20,100	−411,600
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	600	32,400
	Exports	10,900	327,200
		−10,300	−294,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,000	101,500
	Exports	16,800	1,091,300
		−15,800	−989,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 2nd October 1897.	30th January to 2nd October 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM	Imports	200	43,300
	Exports	7,200	506,200
		−7,000	−462,900
COIMBATORE	Imports	9,600	398,200
	Exports	6,200	1,011,900
		+3,400	−613,700
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	839	51,498
	Exports	16,169	341,880
		−15,330	−290,382
TANJORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	16,000	191,000
	Exports	104,800	4,186,200
		−88,800	−3,995,200
MADURA	Imports	8,100	112,000
	Exports	11,500	671,400
		−3,400	−559,400
TINNEVELLY	Imports	28,800	963,800
	Exports	21,600	822,100
		+7,200	+141,700
MALABAR	Imports	20,100	1,865,700
	Exports	3,500	419,000
		+16,600	+1,446,700
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	1,500	114,320
	Exports	300	628,790
		+1,200	−514,470

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1897.

No. 419 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 24th September 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 10 R. Stat., dated the 16th January 1896.

Government of India order No. 469 R. Stat., dated the 25th November 1896.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 350 Stat., dated the 17th September 1897, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the three months ending with the 31st March 1897.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as shown under abstract No. 4, on pages 2392 and 2393 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 8 and injury to 45 persons. The table below shows that, while the number of persons killed and injured was somewhat above the average (due mainly to the accident at Gholvad station, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, on the 9th January 1897, in which 5 persons were killed and 24 injured), the total number of accidents was considerably below the average.

The forms of accident returns having been revised with effect from the 1st January 1895, under the orders in Government of India Circular No. 7 Railway, dated the 19th April 1895, the averages with which comparison is made are those of the corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896 only. From the year 1900 the averages will be those of the corresponding periods of the previous five years.

	Number.			Number of Passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1897. . . .	16	519	535	4	(a)31	3	11	7	42
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years . .	23	593	616	1	(a)22	3	11	4	33
Metre gauge.									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1897	27	405	432	...	(b)3	1	...	1	3
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years .	22	454	476	(b)2	1	...	2	2	3
Special gauges.									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1897	3	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years . .	3	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all gauges for the three months ending with the 31st March 1897 .	46	948	994	4	(c)34	4	11	8	45
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years .	48	1,063	1,111	(a)3	(a)23	3	13	6	36

(a) Of these, two were not passengers.
(b) Not passengers.
(c) Of these, five were not passengers.

2. The following table compares the variations in the mean mileage worked, the train-mileage and the number of accidents with the average, and shows that, notwithstanding an increase of 5·53 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and of 1·10 per cent. in the train-mileage run during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, the number of accidents decreased by 117 or 10·53 per cent. as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years :

	INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.					
	ACCIDENTS.		MEAN MILEAGE.		TRAIN-MILEAGE.	
	No.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard . . .	—81	—13·15	+562	+5·05	—71,937	—0·60
Metre . . .	—44	— 9·24	+501	+6·40	+251,731	+4·92
Special . . .	+ 8	+42·11	...	...	+9,450	+8·14
TOTAL .	—117	—10·53	+1,063	+5·53	+189,244	+1·10

3. The following table, showing the increase and decrease of accidents of different classes on the standard and metre gauge lines, brings out the fact that, although the general total showed a decrease, there were large variations in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years :

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Standard gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	+1	—17	—16	—69·57
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails . .	—3	—33	—36	—78·26
Trains running over cattle on the line .	...	+22	+22	+10·95
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines .	...	—13	—13	—38·24
Metre gauge.				
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails . .	+2	—12	—10	—35·71
Trains running over cattle on the line .	+1	+40	+41	+20·81
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines .	...	—18	—18	—78·26
The failure of machinery, springs, etc, of engines	...	—14	—14	—29·17
Fire in trains	...	—19	—19	—70·37
Under the head "Other accidents" .	—1	—16	—17	—62·96

It will be observed from the foregoing that, except the head "Trains running over cattle on the line," all the other heads showed decreases.

4. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 64; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 52, then the East Indian railway with 35, the Madras railway with 33, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 31, and the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge) with 30. This is believed to be, to some extent, due to a larger number of animals having strayed or been driven on to railway land for grazing purposes, owing to the scarcity of fodder due to the prevailing drought.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the highest proportion was on the Cooch Behar railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 1,894 train-miles run; the Assam-Bengal railway coming next with an average of 1 in 4,961; then the Bengal Dooars, the Morvi, the Jorhát, and the Jodhpore-Bickaneer railways with averages of 1 in 6,912, 1 in 8,646, 1 in 9,794, and 1 in 10,515, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Bengal and North-Western railway, *viz.*, 1 in 234,949 train-miles run, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with 1 in 216,396, then the East Indian railway with 1 in 93,985, the North Western State railway with 1 in 87,662, the Burma railways with 1 in 61,535, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway with 1 in 58,121.

5. Taking the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., the proportion of accidents to train-mileage run was highest on the Jorhát State railway, on which 1 accident occurred on an average in 1,632 train-miles; next to that line comes the Cooch Behar railway, with 1 accident in 1,894 train-miles; then the Assam-Bengal, the Morvi, the Bengal Dooars and the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) railways, with averages of 1 in 2,997, 1 in 3,325, 1 in 3,456, and 1 in 6,553, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 1 in 36,550 train-miles, the North Western State railway coming next with 1 in 28,097, then the Indian Midland railway with 1 in 27,442, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 25,573, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 25,211 and the Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway with 1 in 24,217.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. The casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years in the table below:

Gauges.	Three months ending with the 31st March 1897.								Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years.							
	Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.		Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	12	44	36	53	103	22	151	119	14	26	24	55	74	16	112	97
Metre	2	14	13	14	25	13	40	41	4	10	14	19	28	10	46	39
Special	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	14	58	49	67	128	36	191	161	18	36	38	75	102	26	158	137

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, except under "Passengers killed", and "Servants injured" the number of persons killed and injured compares unfavourably with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years. The increase is attributable, to some extent, to the additional mileage worked, due to the opening of new lines.

III.—Accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned.

7. The following table shows for the several gauges, the number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned. Comparative figures for the corresponding previous quarter are also given:

	Three months ending with the 31st March 1897.		Three months ending with the 31st March 1896.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	8	28	14	41
Metre	10	12	...	9
Special	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	18	41	14	51

IV.—Statistical results.

8. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results based on the average figures of the corresponding periods of the two previous years are also given:

Particulars.	Three months ending with the 31st March 1897.				Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years.			
	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked . . Miles	11,692	8,325	267	20,284	11,130	7,824	267	19,221
Train-mileage run . . . „	11,902,687	5,368,224	125,572	17,396,483	11,974,624	5,116,493	116,122	17,207,239
Number of passengers carried . No.	20,668,659	13,985,973	218,016	34,872,648	22,213,477	13,372,786	231,683	35,817,946
Number of passenger-units carried one mile . . . „	1,002,364,332	521,954,117	5,688,964	1,530,007,413	1,083,415,176	526,970,747	6,067,634	1,616,453,557
Number of accidents . . „	535	432	27	994	616	476	19	1,111
Do. do. per 100,000 train-miles run . . . „	4·49	8·05	21·50	5·71	5·14	9·30	16·36	6·45
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains . . „	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	1
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . „	1 in 5,167,165	...	...	1 in 8,718,162	1 in 22,213,477	...	...	1 in 35,817,946
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains . . „	29	...	...	29	20	1	...	21
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . „	1 in 712,712	...	...	1 in 1,202,505	1 in 1,110,674	1 in 13,372,786	...	1 in 1,705,616
Number of passengers killed from all causes . . . „	16	2	...	18	15	4	...	19
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . „	1 in 1,291,791	1 in 6,992,987	...	1 in 1,937,369	1 in 1,480,898	1 in 3,343,197	...	1 in 1,885,155
Number of passengers injured from all causes . . . „	73	14	...	87	46	11	...	57
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . „	1 in 283,132	1 in 998,998	...	1 in 400,835	1 in 482,902	1 in 1,215,708	...	1 in 628,385
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes . „	89	16	...	105	61	15	...	76
Proportion of above to number carried . . . . „	1 in 232,232	1 in 874,123	...	1 in 332,120	1 in 364,155	1 in 891,519	...	1 in 471,288
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile . . . „	1 in 11,262,521	1 in 32,622,132	...	1 in 14,571,499	1 in 17,760,905	1 in 35,131,383	...	1 in 21,209,126

It will be seen that the comparison is generally unfavourable for the reasons explained in paragraph I (1) *ante*.

V.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the first quarter of 1897.

9. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life or injury to person, and shows the railways on which they occurred:

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the 1st quarter of 1897.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.							
East Indian	3	...	3	...	2	...	5
Indian Midland	1	...	1	...	...	..	1
North Western	1	...	...	2	2	2	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
Eastern Bengal	2	...	3	...	2	...	5
Great Indian Peninsula	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	4	22	1	2	5	24
Metre gauge.							
Burma	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Eastern Bengal	1	...	1	...	..	...	1
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	2	...	2	...	...	..	2
Total	15	4	34	4	11	8	45
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1895 and 1896	16	3	23	3	13	6	36

The increase in the total number of persons killed and injured during the first quarter of 1897, as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years, was mainly, as already explained in paragraph 1, due to the accident at Gholvad station on the 9th January 1897 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway. Particulars of this accident are briefly given in paragraph 10.

10. A brief description of accidents which resulted in loss of life or injury to person is given below.

East Indian railway.—On the 7th January 1897, an up goods train collided with another standing on the home line at Gangpur station. The accident was due to the carelessness of the station master, who assuming that the latter train had passed his station allowed the former train in. Two railway servants were injured.

On the 11th January 1897, an outgoing engine of a mail train collided with the front brake-van while backing on to the train at Tundla. Two passengers were slightly injured.

On the 3rd February 1897, a country-cart was run into by the branch train on the Cawnpore Mills branch, owing to the bullocks having taken fright. One of the occupants of the cart was injured.

Indian Midland railway.—On the 17th February 1897, a down mail train ran into a bullock-cart at the level crossing at mile 281, between Antri and Gwalior stations, owing to the gates not having been closed by the gate-keeper before the arrival of the train. The cartman was injured.

North Western State railway.—On the 23rd January 1897, a sub-inspector's trolly was run into by an up Quetta mail train in a deep cutting at mile 479—17 near Kóchálí, owing to neglect on the part of the sub-inspector. Two railway servants were killed and the sub-inspector and a trolly man were injured.

Oudh and Rohilkhand State railway.—On the 12th February 1897, the engine of an up mail train while backing collided with the train at Fyzabad. Two passengers were slightly injured by the shock.

Eastern Bengal State railway.—(standard gauge). On the 15th January 1897, during shunting operations, an Eastern Bengal State railway up goods train collided with an East Indian railway up goods train at Naiháti station, owing to the carelessness of the shunter. A railway servant was injured.

On the 13th March 1897, a Bengal Central railway mixed train collided with an Eastern Bengal State railway goods train at Ránaghat junction station, owing to the carelessness of the assistant station master. Three passengers and one railway servant were injured.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 16th January 1897, an engine, while entering the locomotive yard at Sohagpur, was turned on to the wrong siding and collided with another. A railway servant was injured.

On the 26th January 1897, the traffic between Jalamb and Murtajápur Nágpur branch, was blocked and the telegraphic communication stopped owing to trees having fallen on the wires and across the line during a heavy storm. Two railway servants were also injured by the pilotman's hut having blown down.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.—On the 9th January 1897, after the engine and four leading vehicles of an up mail train, which was booked to run through Gholvad station had passed the north points on the platform line, on which a down mixed train was standing, the pointsman discovering his mistake threw over the points for the main line, thus splitting the train and causing derailment of some of the vehicles. The front portion of the mail train collided with the mixed train, resulting in serious damage. Four passengers and a railway servant were killed and twenty-two passengers and two railway servants were injured.

Burma railways.—On the 27th January 1897, a shunting engine was allowed on to the second line, Malogon siding, at Pasundaung station, and collided with a train of empty wagons standing there, due to carelessness of the head pointsman. A railway servant was killed.

Eastern Bengal State railway.—(metre gauge). On the 17th March 1897, a down mail train ran into a cart while it was crossing the line at the level crossing at mile $\frac{16}{3}$ within the station points of Málánchi. The cartman was injured.

Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railway.—On the 10th February 1897, a bullock-cart was knocked off the line by the engine of an up mail train at a level crossing near Vadal station. The cartman was injured.

On the 12th March 1897, a plough drawn by bullocks, whilst crossing the line when a down mixed train was approaching, was smashed by the engine of the train, and the ploughman was injured.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above note, with the abstract returns be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderbad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the three months ending with the 31st March 1896.

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 419 R. Stat., dated the 24th September 1897.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the THREE months ending with the 31st March 1897, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS. ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.		METRE GAUGE LINES.		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.		TOTAL ALL GAUGES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	4	29	...	...	...	...		29
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	12	44	2	14	...	...	14	58
SERVANTS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	3	11	1	...	...	...	4	11
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	36	53	13	14	...	...	49	67
OTHER PERSONS :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	3	5	3	2	...	...	6	7
Trespassers	62	13	18	12	...	1	80	26
Suicides	31	6	4	1	...	...	35	7
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	7	...	...	1	...	...	7	1
TOTAL	158	161	41	44	...	1	199	206

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the THREE months ending with the 31st March 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																				SER	
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.																		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.	
				1. From falling between trains and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.					
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
	Standard gauge.																						
	State lines worked by companies.																						
I	East Indian (*a*)	...	2	...	1	2	7	...	1	...	...	3	11	...	...	5	20	5	22	..	2	1	1
II	Bengal Central (*b*)	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
III	Bengal-Nágpur	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	..
IV	Indian Midland (*c*)	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	..
	State lines worked by the State.																						
XI	North Western (*d*)	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	3	9	3	9	2	2	1	..
XIII	Oudh and Rohilkhand	..	2	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	..
XIV	Eastern Bengal	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	5	...	2	...	1
XVI	East Coast	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	..
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																						
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	..	..	..	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	3	...	..
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*f*)	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	5	22	1	2	...	1
XX	Madras (*g*)	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	2
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																						
XXXII	The Nizam's Guaranteed state (*h*)	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4	29	2	4	4	9	...	3	...	...	6	28	...	...	12	44	16	73	3	11	2	7
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	1	20	3	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	7	15	2	2	14	26	15	46	3	11	1	8
	Metre gauge.																						
	State lines worked by companies.																						
XXXVIII	Bengal and North-Western—																						
	Tirhoot section .) Company's „ .)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XL	Rajputana-Malwa (*i*)	...	.	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...
XLII	Southern Mahratta (*j*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
XLV	South Indian (*k*)	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	...
XLVII	Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...
XLVIII	Burma	..	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	8	1	...	...	...
	Carried over	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	..	..	1	1	1	11	1	...	...	...

(*a*) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkesur railways.		(*c*) Including the Bhopal-Itársi, the Bina-Goona and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.	
(*b*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The railway was worked by State Agency upto the 31st December 1896, after which date the working of the line was undertaken by the Bengal Central Railway Company.		(*d*) „ the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Kájpura-Bhátinda, and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.	
		(*e*) „ the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon and Amráoti railways.	

. 2.

the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

| TS. | | |

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																				SER	
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.																		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.	
				1. From falling between trains and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.					
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Brought forward .	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	8	...	...	1	11	1	11	1	...	..	..
	Metre gauge—concld.																						
	State lines worked by the State.																						
XLIX	Eastern Bengal(a) .	..	...	..	..	...	1	..	...	...	..	1	...	.	.	1	1	1	1		...	..	..
L	Cawnpore-Burhwal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
	Assisted companies.																						
LI	Deoghur . . .	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..
LII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (b)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2		..	...	...	..
LIII	Bengal Doears . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
LIV	Dibru-Sadiya . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...		..	..	...	..
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																						
LXVI	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—Jodhpore section . } Bickaneer „ . }	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	...	...
LXVII	Oodeypore-Chitor .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	...	..
LXVIII	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	..
	TOTAL .	...	...	..	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	9	..	...	2	14	2	14	1	..	..	..
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	...	1	...	..	1	1	1	...	..	...	1	9	1	...	4	10	4	11	..	2	3	4
	Special gauges.																						
	State line worked by the State.																						
LXXV	Jorhát (2' 0") . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...
	Assisted company.																						
LXXVI	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0").	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	..	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																						
LXXVIII	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6").	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																						
LXXX	Cooch Behar (2' 6")	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..	..	...	..
	Line owned and worked by native state.																						
LXXXI	Morvi (2' 6") . .	.	...	...	.	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...		...	..	..	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	4	29	2	8	4	10	...	3	...	...	8	37	...	..	14	58	18	87	4	11	2	7	1
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	1	21	3	3	3	6	1	...	..	1	8	24	3	2	18	36	19	57	3	13	4	12	...

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN																			
		1. Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3. Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5. Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels.		6. Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.		7. Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turn-tables, props, etc., during shunting.			
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
	Brought forward .	..	..	..	...	...	..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Metre gauge—concld.																		
	State lines worked by the State.																		
XLIX	Eastern Bengal(a) .	..	..	..	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
L	Cawnpore-Burhwal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Assisted companies.																		
LI	Deoghur . . .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
LII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (b)	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
LIII	Bengal Doears . .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
LIV	Dibru-Sadiya . .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																		
LXVI	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—Jodhpore section . } Bickaneer „ . }	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
LXVII	Oodeypore-Chitor .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
LXVIII	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar(c)	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...		
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	3	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Special gauges.																		
	State line worked by the State.																		
LXXV	Jorhát (2' 0") . .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Assisted company.																		
LXXVI	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0").	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																		
LXXVIII	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6").	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																		
LXXX	Cooch Behar (2' 6")	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Line owned and worked by native state.																		
LXXXI	Morvi (2' 6") . .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	GRAND TOTAL .	2	6	1	8	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	4	12	...	2	.	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		

(a) Including the Kaunia-Dharlla 2' 6" gauge branch.
(b) „ the Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon).
(c) „ the Jetalsar-Rájkot railway.

No. 2—*concluded.*

of the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—*concluded.*

| SERVANTS. | | |

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

	EAST INDIAN (a).									BENGAL CENTRAL. (b)									BENGAL-NAGPUR.									INDIAN MIDLAND (c).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	4	5	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	6	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	84	90	...	(e)3	...	2	...	5	...	13	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	24	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	18	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.

(b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The railway was worked by State Agency up to the 31st December 1896, after which date the working of the line was undertaken by the Bengal Central Railway

(c) Including the Bhopal-Itarsi, the Bina-Guna and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.

(d) Not a passenger

for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*

	NORTH WESTERN STATE (2).									OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE.										EASTERN BENGAL STATE.										EAST COAST STATE.										
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	2	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	77	78	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	23	24	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	50	54	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	

INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accidents ...

STANDARD GAUGE—*concld.*

	GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (a).									BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (b).										MADRAS (c).										THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE (d).										
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	9	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	4	22	1	2	5	24	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	21	21	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	13	13	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	102	103	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	55	56	4	22	1	2	5	24	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon and the Amráoti railways.
(b) Including the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá, the Nágdá-Ujjain and the Gaekwar's Petlád railways.
(c) Including the Madras-Ennur section of the Beswada-Madras railway and the Kolar Gold-fields railway.
(d) Including the Beswada extension, East Coast State railway.

CT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued.*

METRE GAUGE.

	BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN. (TIRHOOT AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS.)									RAJPUTANA-MALWA(a).									SOUTHERN MAHRATTA (b).									SOUTH INDIAN (c).									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 88 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger train	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	52	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	92	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	60	65	...	...	...	...	

(a) ... the Kolhápur, the Nizamsagar-Mysore frontier and the Mysore-Nanjangúd railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	ASSAM-BENGAL.									BURMA.									EASTERN BENGAL (a).									CAWNPORE-BUREWAL.									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railway Act, IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	29	29	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	12	12	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	43	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	43	46	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	35	44	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Kaunia-Dharlia 2' 6" gauge branch.

(b) Not a passenger.

for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accidents—*concluded.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

	DROGHDA.									ROHILKUND AND KUMAON (COMPANY'S SECTION) (a).										BENGAL DOOARS.										DIBRU-SADIYA.										
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Lucknow-Bareilly section, Rohilkund-Kumaon railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued*.

	METRE GAUGE—*concld.*																						SPECIAL GAUGES.									
	JODHPORE-BICKANEER (JODHPORE AND BICKANEER SECTIONS).										ODEYPORE-CHITOR.										BHÁVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNÁGARH-PORBANDAR.(a)										JORHÁT (2' 0").									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	...	(b)2	...	...	...	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	16	16	...	(b)2	...	...	...	2		2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	

for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—*continued.*

SPECIAL GAUGES—*contd.*

	Darjeeling Himalayan (2′ 0″).								Tirhoot Gandak's Dannoi (2′ 6″).								Cooch Behar (2′ 6″).								Morvi (2′ 6″).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accident.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	8
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	13
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	23
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT

CIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.												METRE GAUGE											
	Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.			Three months ending with the 31st March 1897.									Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.			Three months ending with the								
				Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.					Number.			Number of passengers and others.					
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.				
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	2	...	..	..	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...				
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	2	5	4	3	7	...	5	...	1	...	6	4	3	7	1	...	1	...	...				
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	22	23	2	5	7	...	..	...	3	..	3	1	5	6	...	1	1	...	...				
4. Collisions between light engines	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...				
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	5	10	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	7	13	3	4	7	...	...				
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	3	43	46	..	10	10	...	...	...	..	...	..	1	27	28	3	15	18	...	...				
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	20	21	2	24	26	4	22	1	3	5	25	2	10	12	4	7	11	...	...				
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	5	7	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...				
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	201	201	...	223	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	196	197	2	286	288	...	...				
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	3	22	25	4	17	21	...	2 (a)	2	2	2	4	3	13	16	6	13	19	...	2 (a)				
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	11	12	1	4	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	5	1	5	6	...	...				
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	34	34	...	21	21	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	5	5	...	...				
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	85	85	...	79	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	34	34	...	...				
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...				
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...				
16. Ditto of axles	...	5	5	...	4	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	4	12	16	...	...				
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...				
18. Ditto of couplings	...	23	23	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	33	...	26	26	...	...				
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
20. Broken rails	...	14	14	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	9	...	16	16	...	...				
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	3	3	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...				
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
23. Fire in trains	...	33	33	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	27	27	...	8	8	...	...				
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	11	12	...	8	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	9	10	...	...				
25. Other accidents	2	45	47	1	38	39	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	25	27	1	9	10	...	...				
TOTAL FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1897	...	...	...	16	519	535	4	31 (b)	3	11	7	42	...	...	...	27	405	432	...	3 (a)				
Average for the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896	...	...	...	23	593	616	1	22 (b)	3	11	4	33	...	...	...	22	454	476	2 (a)	1				

Mean mileage worked	11,692	8,385
Number of servants employed	131,669	59,102
Train-mileage of all descriptions	11,902,687	5,368,224
Number of passengers carried	20,668,659	13,985,073
Passenger-mileage	1,002,864,332	521,954,117
Per mile open—		
Train-mileage of all descriptions	1,018	645
Number of passengers carried	1,768	1,680
Passenger-mileage	85,781	62,697
Total passengers—		
Killed per million of passengers	0·194	.....
Injured per million of passengers	1·403	.....
Killed per million of passenger miles	0·004	.....
Injured per million of passenger miles	0·028	.....

(a) Not passengers. (b) Of these, two were not passengers. (c) Of these, five were not passengers.

h the 31st March 1897, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, KERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

ES.			SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.												TOTAL ALL GAUGES.											
MARCH 1897.			Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.			THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1897.									Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.	THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1897.										
						Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
Number of passengers and others.	Total all classes.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of heading.
Injured.	Killed.	Injured.																								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	3	4	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	7	5	12	5	3	8	...	5	...	1	...	6	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	2	27	29	2	6	8	...	...	..	3	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	..	...	..	...	...	11	12	23	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	..	...	5
...	...	...	1	5	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	75	80	3	28	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3	30	33	6	31	37	4	22	1	3	5	25	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	6	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	401	2	469	471	...	...	...	...	...	..	9
...	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	36	42	10	30	40	...	5 (a)	2	2	2	7	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	16	17	2	9	11	..	...	...	...	..	..	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	57	57	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	136	...	119	119	..	...	...	...	..	..	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	.	..	...	14
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	1	3	4	...	..	..	...	.	...	15
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	19	4	18	22	...	...	...	...	..	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	17
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	55	57	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	..	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	23	23	...	32	32	..	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	60	60	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	16	17	1	17	18	...	...	..	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	70	74	2	47	49	...	...	1	2	1	2	25
1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	948	994	4	4 (c)	4	11	8	45	
...	2	2	3	...	...	...	3	16	19	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	48	1,063	1,111	3 (b)	23 (b)	3	13	6	36	
							267												20,284								
							1,618												192,389								
							125,572												17,896,483								
							218,016												34,872,648								
							5,688,964												1,536,007,413								
							470												858								
							817												1,719								
							21,307												75,429								
							.....												0·115								
							.....												0·832								
							.....												0·003								
							.....												0·019								
							.....																				

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of Inaia*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within 1 week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that the undersigned is prepared to dispose of the Trust Funds held by the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, on account of the individuals named below; claims should be submitted to the undersigned through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, Sergeant John, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, Gunner John, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Samuel	Miss Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, Sergeant J., 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, Gunner J., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, Gunner S., 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, Corporal J.	Master John Furlong (son).
Flynn, Corporal J.	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, Sergeant R., 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Private Richard, European Infantry Veteran Company	Master Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). Master George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department	Master Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, Gunner James, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Hatherill, Drummer G., 1st Madras Fusiliers	William Edward Hatherill (son).
Healey, Hospital Sergeant P.	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, Bombardier I. T., 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, Half-pay Bugler W. S., D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, 2nd Corporal B., Sappers and Miners	Master James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Staff Barrack Sergeant Michael, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery	Master Andrew McGuire (son)
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Miss Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, Sub-Overseer E.	Elianor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Color-Sergeant Michael, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Miss Mary Ann Smith (daughter)
Smithes, Sergeant R., 2nd Battalion Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, Gunner J., 4th Battalion Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, Gunner R., Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Ditto ditto	Alice Maud Collins (orphan).

GEORGE B. RENNY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS,
1st October, 1897.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the third quarter ending the 30th September, 1897.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of the book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	9th August, 1897.	"Ajit Prakash Panchang" of Sambat 1954.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Pandit Roormal Jyotshi.	Astronomy.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Munshi Samarth Dan.	8th July, 1897.	42 pages.	11¼ × 8¼.	First edition.	1,000.	Printed.	Four annas.	M. Samarth Dan, Editor, Rajasthan Samachar, Ajmere.	Treasury chalan of Rs2 sent to Commissioner on 13th August 1897.
2	9th August, 1897.	Sandhi Vishaya.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Late Reformer Swami Dayanand Saraswati	Sanskrit Grammar.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jeydyal Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	3rd July, 1897.	104 pages.	7¾ × 5.	Third edition.	1,000.	Printed.	Seven annas.	*Nil.*	
3	7th August, 1897.	Bhugol Dipka.	Hindi.	M. Beharilal, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Merwara.	Geography of Ajmere-Merwara.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jeydyal Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	30th June, 1897.	24 pages.	6¼ × 3¾.	Second edition.	800.	Printed.	One anna and six pies.	*Nil.*	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the third quarter ending the 30th September, 1897—continued.

Serial No.	6	7	8	9
Date of registration.	9th August, 1897.	9th August, 1897.	9th August, 1897.	19th September, 1897.
Title of the book and contents of the title page, etc.	"Sawal Jawab Kashtkari."	Hindi First Book.	The fifth annual report of Arya Samaj.	Sanskrit Vakya Prakash.
Language in which the book is written.	Hindi.	Hindi.	English.	Sanskrit and Hindi.
Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	M. Beharilal, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Merwara.	Mirza Kesarbux Shahzadey, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad.	B. Hiralal, Secretary, D. A. A. V. School Committee, Ajmere.	Late Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
Subject of the book.	Questions and Answers about cultivation.	Short lessons for Hindi beginners.	Report on the working of D. A. A. V. School, Ajmere.	Short lessons for Sanskrit beginners.
Place of printing and the place of publication.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.
Name or the firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Jeydyal Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	Jeydyal Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	Jeydyal Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	B. Puran Singh Verma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.
Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	30th June, 1897.	10th July, 1897.	24th July, 1897.	4th August, 1897.
Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	22 pages.	60 pages.	32 pages.	62 pages.
Size.	$7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$.	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.	5×8.
First, second, or other number of edition.	3rd edition.	Second edition.	First edition.	Fifth edition.
Number of copies of which the edition consists.	800.	2,000.	300.	2,000.
Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.
Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Two annas.	One anna and six pies.	Free.	Three annas.
Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
REMARKS.				

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the third quarter ending the 30th September, 1897—concluded.

Serial No.	Date	Title of the book and [illegible] the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or the firm of the printer and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which edition consists.	Whether boards, lithographed or printed	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
		The [illegible] Swami Satyarthi.	English	Master Bingeshwar Dayal Sharma, Editor, Lahore.	Religious principles.	[illegible] Press, Ajmere.	B. Puran Singh Verma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	15th August, 1897.	6 sheets.	3½ × 6¼.	First.	[illegible]	Printed	3 P.	[illegible]	

C. PRITCHARD, *Captain*,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

AJMERE;
The 9th October, 1897.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th October, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	58,45,968	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	75,76,544	11	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 76,77,491 8 3				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,43,20,524	9	5
Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 59,50,035 12 9	1,36,27,527	5	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,17,95,452	1	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,45,95,547	5	0	Bills discounted and purchased	1,35,55,030	11	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,16,517	1	9	Balances with other Banks	6,55,471	13	9
Sundries	22,07,475	0	4	Bullion	2,927	11	0
				Dead Stock	13,33,194	9	8
				Stamps	8,003	9	0
				Sundries	11,52,767	2	6
					6,62,45,884	15	4
				₹ a. p.			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ₹ 1,46,58,007 5 11	3,26,01,181	12	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ₹ 1,79,43,174 6 10			
RUPEES	9,88,47,066	12	1	RUPEES	9,88,47,066	12	

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 14th October, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 46.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th October, 1897.

No. 254.—Mr. G. D. Cusson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th August, 1897, or the subsequent date.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th October, 1897.

No. 4443—219-G.—Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent, Jhallawar, returned on the afternoon of the 23rd September, 1897, from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 3462-G., dated the 7th August, 1897, and of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 9th October, 1897.

No. 1.—Mr. J. H. Monk-Smith, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, is granted fifteen months' furlough out of India on medical certificate, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th August, 1897.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Ry.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 8th October, 1897.

No. 207.—To fill in existing vacancies, the following promotions of Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, to the 1st grade, are ordered, with effect from the 19th August, 1897:—

PACHBADRA.

Mr. E. G. Winn.

SAMBHAR.

Mr. H. B. Welsh.

Mr. G. W. C. Lisle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The 6th October, 1897.

No. 202.—Mr. F. W. Cash, probationary Assistant Superintendent, Dera Ghazi Khan Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, having passed the prescribed departmental examination, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 3rd October, 1897.

The 9th October, 1897.

No. 208.—Mr. A. M. Young, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Khushalgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, will cease to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, on being relieved in consequence of Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner's return from leave.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that in the year 1897, treasure, consisting of 38 silver and 3 copper coins, the former valued at about R38, and latter probably valueless, was found in an earthen pot by the son of one Addu Majji while digging a hole for fixing a fence in the village of Jobakota, Pottanghi Taluk, Vizagapatam District, in the Presidency of Madras.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Vizagapatam at his office, on Monday, the 7th February, 1898, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

R. GOVINDO ROY,
for Collector.

VIZAGAPATAM;
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th September, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1897.

No. 77.—Mr. J. Elston, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on relief of his duties as officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Rae Bareli-Benares Railway, transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 78.—Mr. A. S. Wyman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, in extension of the leave notified in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 29 of the 23rd April, 1897.

The 7th October, 1897.

No. 79.—Mr. G. F. Thompson, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 80.—Mr. T. Michell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for nine months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th November, 1897, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 8th October, 1897.

No. 81.—Lieutenant W. A. Watts-Jones, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of that notified in Director General's Notification No. 54, dated 8th July, 1897.

The 9th October, 1897.

No. 82.—Mr. J. H. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 4th July 1897, and until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Offg. Director General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 4104 C.—Mr. A. B. Thompson is appointed to be a temporary Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, and is placed in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the "Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier disturbances", with effect from the 2nd October, 1897.

No. 4108-C.—Mr. E. M. Nicholl is appointed to be a temporary Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, and is placed in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the "Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier disturbances", with effect from the 1st September, 1897.

No. 4112-C.—Mr. F. O'Byrne is appointed to be a temporary Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, and is placed in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the 11th September, 1897.

No. 4122-C.—Babu Pramatha Nath Basu is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 5th October, 1897, until further orders.

The 12th October, 1897.

No. 4151-C.—Mr. A. D. Appleby is appointed to be Postmaster, Amritsar, *vice* Mr. W. J. Gill, retired.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 11th October, 1897.

Agent of Frisster and Rossmann's Sewing Machine Factory.
Anderson & Co., H.
Anthony & Co., D.
Art Workers' League
Davies, Turner & Co.
Deer & Co. (Timber Merchant).
Editor, Agri-Horticultural Magazine.
Elkon & Co.
Gale & Pollen.
Garrett, G., & Co.
George & Co.
Greenway, S.
Griffiths & Co. (Tea Blenders).
Hoche & Co.
Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Angling Club.
Hutton & Co.
James & Co., L. (Watchmakers').
Kane & Co.
LaTouche, C. C.
Ludina Jehriah Coal Co., Ld.
Manderson & Co.
McMordie & Co.
McMullen, John.
Moir & Co.
Morgan, Ed., & Co.
Newman & Co., D. (Inventors and Manufacturers of Calender Ring).
Peterson & Co., J. (Watchmaker).
Pridham, R.
Quillet, Mons.
Ross, A. M.
Scate & Co.
Schinasi, J.
Schroder & Co. (Tobacconists).
Scott, F. H.
Smallwood, C. L.
Thompson & Co. (Gunsmiths).
Williams & Co. (Booksellers

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albrute, C. B.
Alton, F. D.
Andree, R. M.
Arakie, Miss.
Atkins, F. T.
Ayres, W. R.
Baptiste, R. J.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Bauer, Fritz.
Baxter, Mrs.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Braham, A.
Brew, G
Brothers & Co, R.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Browne, J.
Bruce, H. M.
Bull, W.
Bull, William.
Burlington, F.
Caine, H.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Cook, Percy.
Dale, Miss S.
Daly, H.
Daly, Mrs. William.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Miss L.
Delafaye, R.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Duffat, Miss A.
Earl, T. S.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Entwistle, E.
Flanaker, R. Miss.
Gallaghar, W.
Gallway, C. H.
Gardanstein, Lazer.
George, E., Mrs.
Gibson, Miss.
Gillan, D. H., Rev.
Goldsmith, F.
Greshol, Z. G.
Grosholt, E.
Grosholz, A. E.
Guise, Miss Dollie.
Gutpay, B. L.
Hardwick, A. A.
Harper, A.
Hemesteu, F.
Hemming, Wm. P.
Hill, B.
Inman, Thos.
James, Herbert
James, Mrs. O.
Jelovitz, Dr. M. L.
Joakim, W. L.
Jones, Alfred.
Kemp, Charles.
Kidd, J. A.
Klopsch, Dr.
Langer, A.
Langley, C. H.
Litchfield, E.
Martinz, J. F.
McCallum, E.
McCrea, G.
McGuire, T.
McLeod, C. F.
McMaster, Thos.
Meikle, J.
Meikle, James.
Miller, W.
Morrison Emmie, Miss.
Moulini, Charles.
Murphy, E.
Nahapiet, M. J.
Norah, Miss.
O'Grady, W.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Philben, E.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Pugh, E.
Raumore, F.
Raines, Mrs.
Rhode, Capt. J. H.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, G.
Robson, B.
Roger, J. P. H.
Rogers, G. S.
Roussac, J.
Setters & Co.
Smyth, S. G.
Soul, C.
Soul, Charles F.
Stavridi, A.
Stebbing, Capt. A. E.
Stephens, Mrs. A.
Stoke, A., care of Mr. B. McFarland.
Swaries, A. M.
Swinforde, Mrs. W.
Talbot, Captain F. G.
Temple, G. F.
Tetley, A. E.
Valentin, H.
Vartan, Altonnian.
Wall, T. D.
Weiss, A.
Weldon, Miss.
Williams, F. F.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Winter, H., Dr.
Woods, W. C.
Woodward, J. E., Sergt.-Major.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W., Revd.
Katz, Gusta, Madam
Langer, A.
McCrea, G.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Temin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk, H. Mirza, Capt.
Brown, Ellen, Madam.
Brown, Geo. Craig.
Bellasis, H.
Bregonzio, C., Mrs.
Bisowanath Chatterjee.
Chandler, M. H., Mrs.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Dacott, C. H.
Duperel, Mare.
Elsey, H. C.
Fiernusdorf, E. J.
Freeman, J. A.
Fernandez, A.
Fulton, W. G.
Hutchinson, S. St.
Jackson, H. C., Mrs.
Jaisraj Chetram.
Kenny, C.
Kinsbruner, Majorki.
King, H.
Lyon, V.
Langley, F.
Lemm, J.
Lyon, Madam.
Leontzinis, Jean.
Martin, R. R.
Munro, M. J.
Massani, S. P.
Moses, James.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Payne, C. H.
Pringle, Andrew.
Plant, Joseph Showell.
Riley, G. R.
Roodoor, James.
Rahand, L., Monsieur.
Rider, T.
Richards, W. E.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Stiegelmann, A., Miss.
Sastri, J. C. (M.A.
Silverstein, E.
Twarri, Chetoo.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 11th October, 1897.

Nil.

The 16th October, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	21st Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	20th	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	16th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	21st ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	16th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	18th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Pollux.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of household flour and bran for one year, three years, or five years, from 1st April, 1898, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore, up to 12 noon on the 22nd November, 1897.

2. Form of tenders, schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 20th November, 1897.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (100lbs.) of the flour it is proposed to supply should be sent free of all charges so as to reach the Government Bakery, Bangalore, on the 15th November, 1897.

5. The earnest-money for flour and bran is ₹1,200 and ₹70, respectively.

G. F. WATSON, *Major*,
Assistant Commissary General,
Chief Commissarial Offic

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
BANGALORE.
The 8th October, 1897.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, ₹2-4. Price of each number ₹1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume ₹5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price ₹8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price ₹1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price ₹3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price ₹3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price ₹12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *₹2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *₹5*; per pound tin, *₹10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *₹3*; per eight-ounce tin, *₹6*; per pound tin, *₹12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبرى فيوج كلارته ے بوٹانكل كارڈن يعے
لمپى باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے هرايك ملازم
سوكاري اور ايك مشت چهه پونڈ تك ليے والا هر آدمى
حسب ذيل ديل هوسكتا هى — يعے چار اونس
والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه : آٹهه اونس والا
ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه : ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت

عام آدميون كو يهه دوا بوٹانكل كارڈن يعے لمپى
باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے بقيمت نقد حسب ذيل
مل سكتى هى - يعے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت
تين روپيه : آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه :
ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتى اور ديسى
دواخانون مين بهى بكتى هى - ماسواے قيمت
مذكورة بالا ے محصول داك چار اونس والے ٹين ٤
چار آنه : آٹهه اونس والے ٹين ٥ آٹهه آنه : اور ايك
پونڈ والے ٹين ٥ باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, ₹15, or, post free, ₹15-12.
½ „ ₹7-0, „ ₹8.
¼ „ ₹3-12, „ ₹4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ সালফেট কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ পাউণ্ড টিন ... ১৫৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৫৲-১২
½ „ „ ৭৲-০ „ ৮৲
¼ „ „ ৩৲-১২ „ ৪৲-৪

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ বোটানিক্যল গার্ডেনে অবস্থিত গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীদিগের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ সিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাঠাইলে পাওয়া যাইবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt at ₹62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

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Section	I.	Building Materials (1895),	₹2-0.
„	II.	Masonry (1891),	₹1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry (1889),	₹1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	₹1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings (1891),	₹1-4.
„	VII.	Bridges (in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads (in the Press).	
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	₹1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works (1873),	₹1-8.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). ₹3.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. ₹8.
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MANUALS.

VII. Surveying (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition) with Curve Table (in the Press).

XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.)† ₹8.

XIIIa. Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical (by do.) (4th edition). ₹1-4.

XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. ₹5.

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4a.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 10 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. ₹1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. ₹2-8.

* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at ₹15, reduced to ₹8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet. 8*a.*; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. R1-4.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. 4*a.*

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya La[l] (in the Press).

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 12*a.*

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Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

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Elements of Hindustani Grammar (in the Press).

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Map of Roorkee. R1.

Thomason College Calendar for 1891, 1892, 1894,* and 1895,* each R2.

Ditto ditto for 1896.* R4-12.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 8*a.*

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.

* These include Question Papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch Public Works Department.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8*a.*

Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-2.

Ditto, Supplement, 1895. 2*a.*

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Report on the Daltongunj Coal Field, by Dr. W. Saise, Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway. Paper cover. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Railway Administration Report for 1895-96, Part II. R2 (12*a*.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vols. I, II, and III, P. W.D. Code, Part II A., 5th edition, 1896. (Forms regarding Accounts of Examiners' Offices.) F'cap., boards. R4 (12*a*.)

Ditto ditto. **Part IIB, Irrigation Forms.** Accounts of Examiners' Offices, 5th Edition, July 1897. R1 (5*a*.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vol. IV, P. W. D. Code, Part III, 1st edition, F'cap., boards. R3-8 (11*a*.)

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Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1896-97. R1 (2*a.* 6*p.*)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1895-96. R6 (8*a.*)

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Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1895-96. R1 (2*a.*)

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Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1895-96. R1 (2*a.*)

Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1894-95. R1 (2*a.*)

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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1896. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8*a.*)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8*a.*)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96. R5 (4*a.*)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-96. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals. Second edition, 1895. 4*a.* (3*a.*)

Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, Esq., R3-8 (4*a.*)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, Esq., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, Esq., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONOCHY, Esq. 4*a.* (2*a.*)

Navigation Canals in India.—Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2*a.*)

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Ditto, in Kaithi 1a per copy.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

IN THE 1ST COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT ALIPORE.

Present:

Babu Bulloram Mullick, Rai Bahadur, Subordinate Judge.

CIVIL SUIT No. 87 OF 1896 (Administration).

Prince Mirza Mahamed Asgar, . *Plaintiff*,

versus

Prince Mirza Kamar Kader and others, ... *Defendants*.

Pursuant to a decree made in the above administration suit under the provisions of section 213, C. C. P., all persons having claims to the Estate of Prince Aktar Jah, deceased, one of the sons of the late *ex*-King of Oudh, residing at Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta, whether as creditor or next-of-kin or heir of the said deceased, are required to appear before me on or before the 28th October, 1897, and submit and prove their respective claims to the said Estate. In the event of their failure to do so, they will be debarred from the benefit of the said decree, and the Estate will be administered in their absence.

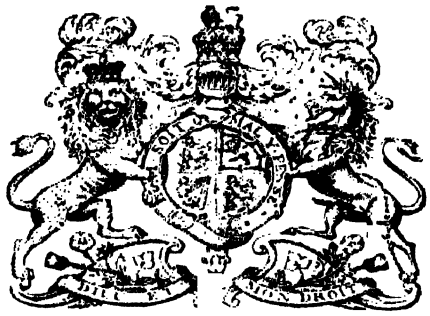
BULLORAM MULLICK,
Subordinate Judge.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 080430, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Keeratrai Laldass, late clerk and cashier, Maintenance Division, Bolan State Railway, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KEERATRAI LALDASS,
Contractor, Kohri, Sind.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	20·4	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	22 1	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	24·65	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	27·2	62·05	90·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·2	...	...
Thôngwa	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	23·8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	23·29	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19·55	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	25·5	63·24	71·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·32	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	25·5	68	...	...	...	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	21·25	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	20·91	41 82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	400
Dacca	...	50·25	50	...	35	...	...	...	...	50	62·5	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
Calcutta	...	55	45	...	40	40	50	...	40	45	40	320
Central—												
Bardwan	...	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	52·5	290
Pabna	...	44·37	50·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·62	57·5	300
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	60	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	40	45	57 5	300
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	33·91	49·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·91	38·12	333·5
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	41·87	38·75	...	32·5	...	...	26·25	36·87	40·62	36·25	260
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	52·5	45	...	35·16	...	...	...	37·19	42·19	39·53	300
Muzaffarpur	...	53·28	45·62	...	33·12	...	...	23·44	30·62	41·87	57·19	270
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	36·67	62·19	44·43	51·61	37·13	40·73	52·08	...	34·37	45·99	53·54	300·78
Central—												
Cawnpore	34·06	50	42·66	48·40	32·03	...	...	...	...	43·28	48·49	278 28
Jhansi	...	55·16	43·33	50·78	34·22	40·94	...	...	40·94	48·75	...	245
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	41·04	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	44·43	...	266·25
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	48·44	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·25	...	256·25

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	Districts.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
											Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
											Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
...	40	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	40	75	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
											Deltaic—
...	37·5	47·5 & 62·5	...	...	2(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	35	70	...	7(*a*)	5·5(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
											Central—
...	35	...	...	...	6·5(*a*)	..	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	40	70	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
											Northern—
...	40	45	...	·15(*b*)	·2(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
											Orissa—
...	31·87	62·5	...	20(*a*)	3(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
											Bihár, south—
...	36·87	30	...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	Patna.
											Bihár, north—
...	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	36·25	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
65·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
											Central—
55·21	...	70	72·5	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	Cawnpore.
53·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
											Western—
...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agra.
											Submontane, west—
...	...	...	9·5 & 10	...	...	...	...	40 to 90	...	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
											Oudh—
											Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
											Northern—
...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	28	Fyzabad.

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	...	47·81	...	37·19	44·43	45·68	...	44·43	50	...	320
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	35	70	38·75	43·75	31·25	33·12	50	...	44·37	43·12	57·5	80
Central—												
Lahore	35·52	59·27	39·01	40·52	30·78	33·33	53·33	...	54·43	46·04	57·13	320
South-eastern—												
Delhi	38·07	53·33	39·01	43·23	31·87	38·07	42·08	...	42·08	45·68	50	312·29
Submontane—												
Amritsar	38·02	65·31	39·53	42·66	30 78	40	...	...	...	45·05	...	355·57
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	55·78	43·23	51·56	34·79	36·35	47·03	...	38·12	48·54	42·5	320
Western—												
Multan	25	48·59	40·99	45·68	34·01	30·78	50	...	42·08	45·68	...	336·87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	56·25	44·69	...	35	39·37	47·5	...	...	50·62	70	350
Shikárpur	...	...	37·6	...	33·91	35·62	...	...	...	49·37	...	331·87
Quetta	...	...	41·25	65	30	40	...	...	75	...	...	305
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·38	...	57·97	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	50·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	48	48	56	...	37	...	...	...	44	52	318
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	48·5	42·12	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	42·12	53·31	245
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	50	50	58	...	...	...	...	...	50	64	228
Berar—												
Básim	...	64·29	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	80	61·5	66·66	...	53·33	66·66	...	...	57·12	61·5	320
Amraoti	...	66·25	61·50	66·25	...	50	90	...	...	56·87	61·56	320
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	34·37	21·87	...	...	56 87	...	356·87
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·71	...	...	...	368·12
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	45·73	..	...	...	53·33	...	380·42
Cuddapah	27·92	47·03	...	...	...	30·41	43·7	...	...	...	...	366·67
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·94	...	30·57	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	31·15	47·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·43	...	329·17
Tanjore	22·08	42·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·72	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	29·22	22·85	...	...	34·22	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	27·98	49·36	90·12	68·74	...	32·91	...	26·45	...	31·72	74·06	368·79
Bangalore	25·6	64·69	82·53	56	...	41·26	...	28·67	...	40·2	46·11	438·7

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued.

Districts.	Ploughbullocks, per pair.	Goats, per score.	Sheep, per score.	Bhusa.	Jawar stalks.	Straw.	Grass.	Turmeric.	Tobacco leaf.	Salt.	Gúr.
Rajputana—											
Eastern—											
Ajmere.	80	...	140	...	5	5	7·97	...	...	...	53·33
Panjab—											
Southern—											
Ferozpur.	75	...	50	...	2·03	5	2·03	100	37·5	...	...
Central—											
Lahore.	86	...	100	...	...	7·29	10	95·52	57·13	...	...
South-eastern—											
Delhi.	125	...	60	...	3·65	8·91	3·65	13·33	80	...	...
Submontane—											
Amritsar.	...	...	65	...	...	2·19	3·33	...	...	...	...
Northern—											
Rawalpindi.	60	...	55	...	7·97	6·87	2·5	94·06	40	...	...
Western—											
Multan.	70	...	50	...	2·34	5·62	2·81	100	100	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—											
Karachi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Shikarpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Quetta.	...	...	40 to 140	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—											
Deccan—											
Dharwar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—											
Ahmadnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—											
Surat.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—											
Western—											
Nagpur.	70	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—											
Jubbulpore.	30	...	40	...	...	...	...	115	85	30	...
Eastern—											
Raipur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	280	43	...
Berar—											
Basim.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur.	50	...	60	...	11	...	5	76·25	320	...	...
Amraoti.	90	...	55	...	...	...	3	110	200	...	...
Madras—											
South, central—											
Coimbatore.	30	95	95	...	...	2·5	...	105	...	...	75
Salem.	...	80	80	...	...	6·56	...	58·91	107·03	...	...
Central—											
Bellary.	110	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·55
Cuddapah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·67	...	...	...
Karnul.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·7	100	...	...
East Coast, central—											
Nellore.	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—											
Madras.	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	131·67	...	57·6
Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	118·28	...	...
Southern—											
Madura.	4	...	...	...	...	5·36	...	...	89·69	...	...
Mysore—											
Mysore.	50	...	100	...	39·48	7·14	10·71	109·08	374	...	76·79
Bangalore.	100	...	200	...	...	12·31	6·16	85·69	342·75	...	76·17

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumru (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	..	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 8	11 5	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 3	8 3	...	...	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 4	6 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	...	..	..	8 8	9 6	9 11	10 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	..	...	...	...	8 11	9 4	9 4	12 3	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..	...	...	..	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 13	9 7	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 11	9 14	11 7	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	.	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 3	13 3	..	...	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 12	39 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	8 12	17 8	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	.	...	...	11 11	11 1	15 7	13 8	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 15	9 12	9 15	...	...	...	...
Akyab	.	.	.	..	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	..	6 —	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 15	7 4	...	...	5 5	5 4½	7 9½	7 4	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	..	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 8	...	..	5 8	5 8	7 5	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	6 8	6 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	..	...	..	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	..	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	..	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 8	6 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	5 8	6 12	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Kulna	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8 to 8 —	7 —	8 8 to 8 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 —	9 2	...	...	5 11	6 10	7 6	7 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	7 8	8 —	7 8	6 8	6 14	10 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 10	6 12	19 4	19 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 14	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 8	...	...	..	...	12 10	12 11	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	37 9	28 3	8 10	8 10	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	15 9	15 9	7 6	7 6	15 2	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	6 7	7 2	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	39 —	39 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 10	12 10	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	...	8 12	17 6	14 3	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	7 31	7 31	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	6 —	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Garo Hills.
...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpara.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	Nowgong.
...	...	..	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	..	6 8	7 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 7	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	9 8	Howrah.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	Calcutta.
...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 14	...	...	10 10	11 7	10 10	10 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	Faridpur.

* ₹1-0-0 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 15	8 4	7 14	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 —	8 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 4	8 —	10 —	...	7 —	6 8	8 — and 9 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 12	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	7 2	7 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	7 14	9 —	12 12	13 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 13	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 2	7 8	...	...	5 4	4 14	6 6 and 7 8	6 9 and 7 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	7 14	8 10	...	9 —	6 —	6 —	6 15 and 9 12	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 4	5 —	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	7 10½	...	...	5 6½	...	6 4	6 9½	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	5 14	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 9	7 9	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	9 — to 9 —	8 —	12 8 to 13 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	5 — to 6 8	5 — to 6 8	...	...	5 12 to 6 —	5 8 and 5 12	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	7 —	6 12	10 —	9 —	9 3	5 10	7 14	7 5	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Behar, south—												
Shahabad	9 —	8 12 and 9 —	9 —	9 8	7 — and 7 8	6 12 and 7 —	7 12 and 8 —	7 8 and 8 —	...	...	...	...
Behar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 8	7 8	6 —	10 2	7 —	10 —	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 13	11 6	10 1	6 11	6 4	7 10	7 15	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 8	7 12	9 8	10 —	6 8	5 4	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	8 12	8 8	12 —	11 —	6 —	6 8	7 8 and 9 —	7 8 and 8 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	9 4	8 12	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 4	8 9	8 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	8 12	8 14	12 —	11 4½	7 10	7 1	9 —	7 13½	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 13	8 1	9 6	9 9	4 14	4 14	7 7	7 6	...	...	...	7 4
Benares	9 12	8 15	10 13½	10 9	5 10	5 11½	7 12	6 12	9 14	9 3	7 14	7 9
Ghazipur	9 —	8 12	10 2	10 —	4 12	5 4	7 8	7 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8
Jaunpur	8 15	8 12	11 12	10 2	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 8	5 —	5 4	7 —	6 8	...	8 —	...	7 —
Central—												
Banda	8 12	8 8	10 4	10 —	6 8	6 —	7 12	7 8	9 12	9 8	10 8	...
Fatehpur	9 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 3	8 8	10 4	10 —	6 —	6 4	6 13	6 13	9 3	8 15	8 6	7 12
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 4	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 2	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8	10 —	9 —	...	...
Etawah	9 6	9 9	11 7	11 2	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Farukhabad	9 7	9 9	12 4	11 15	4 12	4 12	5 7 to 6 2	6 2	...	...	12 4	11 9
Mainpuri	9 15	10 4	12 3	12 10	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 3	12 4
Etah	9 10	10 1	12 10	12 10	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 —	10 8	11 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	9 —	8 —	...
Agra	9 4	9 8	12 8	12 —	5 8	7 2	7 4	7 7	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Muttra	9 4	9 8	13 8	12 12	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Aligarh	9 8	9 6	14 12	12 8	4 4	5 4	5 6	6 —	8 12	9 —	9 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	10 2	9 14	12 10	12 5	4 12	4 8	7 6	7 1	11 —	9 5	9 —	8 5
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	9 —	8 12	12 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 4	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 14	8 2	11 12	10 —	4 7	4 7	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 9	7 14	11 15	10 5	4 15	4 11	7 3	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...
Basti	10 8	9 10	11 —	11 —	6 4	5 14	7 4	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...

epresent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, GADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRI
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 4	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Pargana.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 — and 10 8	7 8 and 12 12	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 1	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 10	9 —	...	...	10 8	9 12	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 9 8	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	9 8	9 6	6 8	5 12	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5½	...	...	9 9	...	10 —	10 5	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	Jalpaigúri.
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 8	12 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	11 3*	11 3*	...	...	9 14	10 8	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 8	10 12	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	10 —	...	9 2	9 2	Manbhum.
8 —	8 —	...	...	6 12 and 7 —	7 — to 7 4	...	...	6 12	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lohárdaga.
...	7 14	...	...	7 14	7 5	11 4	7 14	10 2	9 8	7 14	7 5	Palámau.
9 —	8 4	...	...	8 4	8 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	8 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	9 7½	9 7½	13 10½	9 7½	9 7½	8 14½	10 8	10 8	Monghyr.
11 4	...	9 4	7 —	8 12	9 12	13 4	9 4	9 8	9 10	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
15 —	...	12 —	8 8	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	9 — and 9 4	9 4 and 9 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	13 —	...	13 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 13	10 12	9 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
18 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	14 4	8 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 —	Darbhanga.
17 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
13 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	9 4	8 12	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 8	10 4	10 —	Sáran.
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 10	10 8	10 2½	11 —	11 2½	10 15	10 15	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 2	8 —	8 2	8 —	8 2	8 8	...	...	7 1	7 2	9 5	9 5	Mirzapur.
...	...	9 12	8 15	8 15	8 13	11 11	...	9 12	7 9	10 14	10 2	Benares.
...	...	10 8	10 8	8 4	9 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
14 —	12 —	12 —	...	8 4	8 4	9 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	17 —	...	8 8	8 8	...	9 12	8 —	7 12	10 12	10 12	Banda.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	7 —	7 4	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	15 —	...	8 8	8 9	9 1	9 2	7 —	7 2	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
9 —†	9 —†	9 —	9 —	8 8†	8 8†	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
...	...	17 —	...	8 12	8 12	15 —	...	10 —	9 12	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	9 8	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	Jhánsi.
15 —	12 —	12 12	10 —	8 8	9 2	16 —	12 8	9 10	8 —	11 —	10 12	Etawah.
...	...	12 —	7 10	7 13	9 3	12 15	...	10 8	10 9	11 8	11 8	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 4	13 14	13 —	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 2	13 4	...	7 2	8 2	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 8	...	9 4	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 4	Agra.
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	11 8	11 8	8 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	8 12	8 12	11 12	11 12	Aligarh.
8 —	...	11 —	11 —	8 11	9 8	11 —	9 5	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 5	Bulandshahr.
...	...											
												Submontane, East—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	9 —	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 9	14 6	9 —	7 14	7 6	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur.
12 8	9 14	12 8	9 —	8 8	8 12	13 —	9 —	8 14	8 14	10 12	13 12	Basti.
15 —	13 4	10 —	9 —									

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	9 12	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Budaun	9 14 & 10 —	10 3	10 11 & 12 1	12 1	5 7	5 9	7 2	7 1	11 4	8 3	9 8	6 12
Pilibft	9 9½	9 7	13 —	13 —	7 13	5 —	9 2	7 13	...	...	...	...
Bareli	8 13	8 13	10 14	10 14	4 11	4 8	6 3	6 3	10 —	10 —	7 10	7 10
Moradabad	9 6	9 10	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	9 9	9 —	11 8	10 11	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 5	10 5	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	9 13	9 15	12 7	13 —	4 13	4 13	6 8	6 8	11 13	11 13	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 8	6 —	7 8	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 8	5 4	5 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 4	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	10 —	9 —	5 —	5 —
Unao	9 —	8 12	11 4	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	10 —	...	...
Lucknow	9 6	9 8	11 8	11 4	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 10	10 4	...	8 4	8 —
Hardoi	9 8	9 4	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 8	9 8	11 4	11 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	9 4	9 8	11 8	11 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Gonda	9 6	9 6	11 14	11 8	6 6	6 4	7 9	7 4	...	...	7 8	7 8
Bahraich	10 —	9 8	12 8	12 4	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...
Sitapur	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Kheri	9 14	9 10	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	10 5	10 5	13 1	13 1	5 8	5 8	7 9	7 9	12 6	12 6	...	...
Banswara	12 8	13 2	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	9 6	11 5	11 11½	7 —	7 13	7 13	8 3½	9 6	11 11½	10 2	8 9½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 —	16 8	15 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	10 8	15 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Erinpura	9 1½	10 3½	12 3½	14 4	5 8½	6 2	6 7	7 2	11 6½	12 2	11 8	12 2½
Ajmere	8 9½	8 10½	11 1½	10 11	4 8	4 8	6 2½	6 2½	8 8	9 4	9 —	9 4
Abu	9 — & 10 5	9 12 & 10 4	11 2	11 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 1	9 4
Kishengarh	8 12	8 8	11 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	9 4	9 —
Bundi	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 12	6 —	6 4	11 —	11 —	...	...
Kotah	8 12	9 6	10 4	11 —	6 —	6 4	6 8	7 2	9 12	11 —	7 —	7 —
Jhalawar	8 3½	8 6½	8 13½	9 11	4 15	5 5½	6 2½	6 7	9 5	9 11½	...	...
Tonk	6 11	7 10	9 —	9 7	3 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 1	9 —	6 14
Jaipur	8 12	8 8	11 4	10 12	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 4
Kerauli	8 2	7 13	10 —	9 6	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	7 13	6 14	8 2	7 13
Dholpur	8 15½	9 3¼	12 3	11 13½	5 2½	5 5½	6 14	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 5	9 4½
Bhartpur	10 2½	10 6	13 5	13 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	8 14	8 14
Alwar	10 4	9 13½	13 4	12 14	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 4½	10 9	10 1
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	11 4	12 6	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	*	9 —	8 8	8 8
Balmer	9 2	8 2	...	...	5 9	5 —	7 9	7 8	...	...	13 —	12 3
Anadra	9 4 & 10 14	9 7 & 10 15	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	9 8	10 —	11 12	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13 & 8 1	7 13 & 8 2	9 6	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12	7 12 & 8 12	8 12 & 9 6
Jaisalmer	7 3	8 3	...	...	5 9	6 —	6 12	6 6	10 —	9 6	9 —	8 3
Bikaner	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 12	8 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 4	7 —	10 10	10 4	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4
Nimach Cantonment	8 14	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 4	8 12	8 4
Gwalior	7 15½	7 15½	9 9	9 13½	4 8½	4 8½	5 5	5 5	8 8	9 1	8 8	8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 12	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	10 4	10 8	9 4	9 4
Ferozpur	10 4	9 4	11 14	12 —	...	...	6 14	5 12	11 12	10 4	7 12	7 8
Central—												
Lahore	10 —	10 2	12 8	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 8	11 8	10 14	7 4	8 4
Gujranwala	9 14	9 12	12 12	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 8	10 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	8 —	7 —
Jhelam	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 12

* Not sold.

(Figures represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Mahua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thuk, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	15 —	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	8 4	8 8	11 4	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
12 —	9 12	13 4	8 4	9 6 & 9 12	10 —	12 12	8 12	7 9	7 13	10 8	10 8	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	8 12½	9 2	...	...	8 7	8 7	11 —	...	Pilibit.
...	...	7 8	11 4	8 3	8 2	9 11	9 11	7 —	7 10	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	8 8	7 6	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 11½	...	9 —	7 5	7 9	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	8 13	9 3	...	...	6 9	6 9	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
10 12	10 12	15 1	16 2	9 4	9 8	11 13	11 13	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
8 —	8 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
13 —	12 8	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —*	...	...	5 —	5 —†	6 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Partábgarh.
13 —	...	16 —	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
13 —	5 —	13 —	4 —	8 8	9 2	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 —	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
11 4	11 4	16 4	8 4	11 12	8 12	16 4	9 12	10 8	10 10	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	16 —	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	10 8	10 12	10 13½	10 4	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 8	10 12	10 —	11 8	11 4	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	19 —	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	4 —	10 —	9 12	...	...	11 —	10 10	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 1	13 1	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 4	18 12	20 —	...	...	9 6	8 12	Banswara.
...	...	8 9	9 6	8 3	8 15½	10 8	11 5¼	5 13	6 10½	10 8	10 11½	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 9	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 12	8 12	9 4	9 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	8 14½	9 4	10 6	11 4	6 4	6 — & 6 2	11 —	11 —	Abu.
‡	‡	‡	‡	7 8	8 12	9 12	10 —	‡	‡	12 8	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	Bundi.
...	...	..	...	9 —	10 4	...	...	5 —	5 8	10 4	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	10 14½	10 14½	8 5	8 13	11 13½	...	...	...	9 15	9 14	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 0	8 4	8 4	...	...	10 4	10 2	Tonk.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	7 12 & 8 —	7 8 & 8 4	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	10 —	10 —	6 9	6 9	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	9 11	Karauli.
...	...	13 8	7 14	7 10½	8 4½	...	...	10 9½	10 6½	11 9	11 4	Dholpur.
...	...	9 12	9 12	8 1	8 12	11 4	11 4	10 4	10 8	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	8 —	8 —	...	8 7	9 2	10 10	10 10½	11 —	11 2½	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
‡	‡	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 4	11 8	11 6	...	6 8	12 —	12 —	Anadra
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	11 8	11 10	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	...	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 4	6 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	8 4	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 4	Indore.
‡	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	7 7	7 7	7 2⅜	6 6	9 13½	9 13½	8 3½	6 10½	10 1½	10 1½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
§	§	§	§	9 —	9 4	9 —	9 —	§	§	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
§	§	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 4	9 12	9 12	6 12	6 12	12 10	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‖	‖	13 4	13 8	8 7	9 —	8 12	8 4	6 12	7 —	12 13	12 14	Lahore.
§	§	12 —	12 —	8 4	9 8	8 8	6 8	§	§	13 8	13 12	Gujránwala.
§	§	§	§	9 8	9 8	8 —	7 —	§	§	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
†	†	‡	‡	8 8	9 10	10 —	10 8		‡	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ‖ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—*continued*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 4	10 —	13 10	13 2	...	...	6 12	6 8	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 —
Delhi	10 —	9 14	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	9 4
Rohtak	9 8	9 4	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —
Karnál	9 4	9 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 12	9 12	11 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	7 —
Ludhiána	10 8	10 —	12 8	11 4	...	...	6 4	7 —	11 —	11 4	8 —	6 12
Jalandhar	11 —	10 4	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	11 —	10 10	13 4	14 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —
Gurdáspur	10 4	10 8	12 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 14	6 4	9 12	8 12	7 4	7 8
Siálkot	9 14	9 8	12 4	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 2	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Kangra	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	9 —	9 12	11 4	14 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 12	8 4	8 4
Hazára	10 2	10 4	15 8	15 4	...	...	5 8	5 14	‡	‡	‡	‡
Peshawar	8 12	10 —	12 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 11	8 4	10 —	8 9	9 —
Kohat	7 10	10 14	9 11	15 6	...	...	7 —	6 14	‡	‡	9 9	10 7
Bannu	9 13	10 8	14 —	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 3	7 8	7 8	10 5	7 13
Western—												
Sháhpur	11 8	11 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
Jhang	10 8	10 12	12 8	13 5	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	‡
Multan	9 8	9 12	11 4	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 9	7 12
Montgomery	10 2	10 6	*	11 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	‡	8 —	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	9 10	10 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 1
Muzaffargarh	10 12	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	‡	‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 14	11 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 4	9 6	10 —	10 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 8
Hyderabad	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	9 —	9 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 —	12 —
Shikarpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 8	7	12 —	13 —	11 —	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	9 —	10 —
Quetta	9 12	10 —	12 2	12 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 14	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 1	7 3	9 8	9 4	*	...
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibág	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 7	9 7	*	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	8 7	7 15	7 15	7 5	7 5
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	*	*	8 2	8 2
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 4	8 2	9 15	9 15	8 8	8 14
Belgaum	6 1	6 1	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 6	8 15	9 1	9 14	6 13	7 5
Satara	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	6 8	6 14	5 12	5 14
Sholápur	5 9	7 —	...	...	6 3	6 5	7 13	7 13	7 10	7 10	7 2	7 2
Bijápur	5 5	5 5	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 1	7 10	7 10	7 1	7 1
Poona	6 15	6 15	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 10	6 10	7 1	7 10	6 14	7 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 14	6 14	6 9	6 9
Nasik	6 7	6 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	*	*	6 11	7 1
Dhulia	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	6 9	7 5	6 14	6 14	6 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 15	7 6	6 15	6 15
Broach	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	7 12	7 12	7 14	8 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 —
Baroda Cantonment	5 12	6 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	*	8 —	7 —	7 —
Ahmadabad	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Godhra	7 14	8 —	...	...	6 6	7 —	7 —	7 9	...	...	7 15	8 9
Disa Cantonment	9 8	9 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	7 8	8 9	...	...	6 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	8 11	9 5	7 15	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	7 9	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 —	7 8	...	...
Khandwa	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	*	*	*	*
Hoshangabad	7 7	7 10	...	...	6 6	6 4	7 4	7 4	...	9 —	...	...
Betul	7 3	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 9	6 9	6 9	8 —	8 —	...	...
Chhindwára	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 2	...	...	6 2	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 2	8 7	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	7 —	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

epresent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued*.
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	8 12	9 4	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	5 8	8 12	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	†	8 —	‡	9 —	9 12	11 —	10 8	‡	‡	12 13	12 12	Ambala.
‡	†	11 —	12 8	8 12	9 6	11 —	11 8	6 8	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	8 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 4	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	10 —	10 —	8 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	13 —	13 —	11 —	8 10	9 4	9 12	7 12	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	8 4	9 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	10 12	10 12	8 —	9 —	10 4	11 12	9 12	14 4	13 14	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	7 14	8 10	10 —	10 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	10 —	13 —	7 5	7 14	9 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	15 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	7 8	9 9	8 15	12 12	†	†	15 2	17 14	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 5	10 8	10 5	13 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
8 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	8 8	9 12	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	†	10 —	8 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
†	†	†	†	8 —	9 4	*	*	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
†	†	4 —	4 —	9 6	10 —	9 1	8 4	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
†	†	‡	‡	9 8	10 —	‡	‡	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
†	†	‡	‡	8 12	9 11	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
†	†	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
†	†	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
†	†	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
†	†	...	...	7 12	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
†	†	6 —	6 —	7 7	8 4	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
10 13	11 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	*	...	10 10	10 8	Karwar.
9 0	9 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 3	10 3	Alibág.
9 —	7 14	...	...	6 14	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
*	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 14	10 14	Dharwar.
12 8	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 1	9 1	Belgaum.
*	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 10	*	10 2	10 2	Satara.
*	...	...	...	5 6	7 3	...	...	7 7	7 14	11 —	11 —	Sholapur.
11 13	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
10 14	10 14	...	...	7 3	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 3	10 3	Poona.
												Khándesh—
*	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
8 1	8 10	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 7	7 2	12 1	12 1	Nasik.
*	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 5	9 5	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
*	*	...	...	6 8	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	8 6	...	...	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
*	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
*	...	...	...	8 14	9 13	...	...	6 14	7 6	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
9 14	10 14	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
*	*	...	...									*Káthiawár*—
*	*	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 4	70 —	70 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 9	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 8	5 9	8 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1897—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 6	...	...	...	...
Saugor	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 2	5 12	7 2	6 2	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 13	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 —	6 4	...	...	6 4	5 4	7 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chánda	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 7	8 2	8 2	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 2	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	8 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	6 8	6 2	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 4	6 —	6 —
Basim	6 4	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 12	5 12	6 4	8 —	7 12	...	...
Akola	7 —	6 14	...	...	4 —	4 13	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	4 8	6 —
Wun	5 8	6 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 3	4 14	*	*	4 13	4 8½	5 4	5 ½	7 8½	5 2	9 —	9 —
Boláram	5 4	5 5	*	*	4 13	4 13	6 1	5 10	8 2	8 2	*	*
Chadarghát	5 —	6 2	*	*	5 8	5 10	6 12	8 6	8 8	8 6	8 8	9 2
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 6	...	...	...	...
South, Central												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 10	12 —	12 3	14 5	14 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 6	13 11	13 6	17 3	18 —
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 3	8 13	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 5	10 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 11	11 2	8 11	8 11
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 8	8 14	8 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 —	...	...	15 5	13 10
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	11 8	...	...
East Coast, central												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 5	10 8	10 8	...	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	...	*
East Coast, south												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 2	...	11 8	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 14	10 14	...	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	16 14	14 10
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 —	...	...	17 0	17 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 6	14 —	15 6	13 5	15 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	9 2	...	*	...	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 10	14 10	13 —	11 13	11 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	4 8	4 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 12	...	...
Bangalore	5 —	5 3	4 12	4 13	6 —	6 1	6 1	6 8	9 8	9 12	...	...
Kolar	5 —	7 8	6 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 8	6 8	5 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Hassan	6 —	...	...	6 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	14 —	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	7 6	8 2	10 12	9 7	12 10	13 2	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	4 8	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 14	*Central*— Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 13	5 12	8 —	8 —	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 —	8 12	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	6 4	9 8	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 7	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 6	...	...	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 12	...	...	6 12	6 10	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	6 6	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	...	...	8 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
9 4	9 4	*	*	6 3½	6 ½	*	*	5 12	5 10½	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	6 11	6 —	*	9 —	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	...	*	...	7 4	7 8	*	*	*	*	9 8	9 10	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	S. Canara.
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
16 11	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10 6	Salem.
												Central—
12 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	0 13&12 2	Bellary.
13 10	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
14 5	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
11 8	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
11 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
11 13	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
11 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
13 14	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	Madras.
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	N. Arcot.
17 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
16 6	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
14 8	14 12	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 12	Mysore.
14 3	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 8	10 6	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
17 4	18 —	9 —	9 4	6 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	12 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
17 —	17 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
21 —	21 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	13 —	11 —	7 8	9 —	Hassan.
16 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
17 14	18 —	...	...	7 14	8 6	...	...	...	...	8 15	9 7	Shimoga.
10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
17 —	17 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 9th October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
Calcutta	Imports	113,659	11,759,297
	Exports	122,541	5,043,775
		−8,882	+6,715,522
Rangoon	Imports	2,138	372,836
	Exports	478,899	29,779,404
		−476,761	−29,406,568
Madras	Imports	35,700	1,512,700
	Exports	10,500	418,700
		+25,200	+1,094,000
Bombay	Imports	117,400	11,109,000
	Exports	122,200	5,054,300
		−4,800	+6,054,700
Karáchi	Imports	49,500	1,772,471
	Exports	262,500	4,810,876
		−213,000	−3,038,405
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 9th October 1897.
Patna	Imports	32,000	1,281,500
	Exports	10,600	849,500
		±21,400	+432,000
Gaya *(preceding week)*	Imports	19,400	318,600
	Exports	100	95,800
		+19,300	+222,800
Shahabad	Imports	...	352,400
	Exports	...	346,400
		..	+6,000
Sáran	Imports	18,000	1,406,300
	Exports	900	174,300
		+17,100	+1,232,000
Champáran	Imports	...	476,400
	Exports	2,800	63,200
		−2,800	+413,200
Muzaffarpur *(incomplete)*	Imports	11,175	991,840
	Exports	6,700	95,151
		+4,475	+896,689
Darbhanga (,,)	Imports	10,300	1,361,300
	Exports	2,700	144,600
		+7,600	+1,216,700
Bhágalpur Division—			
Monghyr *(preceding week)*	Imports	8,100	312,700
	Exports	17,100	1,174,700
		−9,000	−862,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	1,691	333,780
	Exports	9	1,202,567
		+1,682	−868,787
PURNEA	Imports	500	122,835
	Exports	1,300	179,181
		−800	−56,346
MALDA	Imports	...	2,200
	Exports	...	2,000
		...	+200
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	247,463
	Exports	434	466,118
		−434	−218,655
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,400	386,600
	Exports	100	58,598
		+2,300	+328,002
DINAJPUR („)	Imports	2,400	68,600
	Exports	600	417,484
		+1,800	−348,884
JALPAIGURI	Imports	5,600	382,803
	Exports	1,074	17,596
		+4,526	+365,207
DARJEELING	Imports	6,700	177,300
	Exports	400	7,400
		+6,300	+169,900
RANGPUR	Imports	5,600	67,900
	Exports	2,300	86,800
		+3,300	−18,900
BOGRA	Imports	2,500	72,600
	Exports	200	299,100
		+2,300	−226,500
PABNA (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,100	281,900
	Exports	...	22,300
		+2,100	+259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports	900	33,400
	Exports	2,600	34,600
		−1,700	−1,200
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	33,800
	Exports	...	163,000
		...	−129,200
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,320	90,429
	Exports	50	9,768
		+3,270	+80,661
FARIDPUR	Imports	2,100	218,400
	Exports	2,000	129,200
		+100	+89,200
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	2,000
	Exports	1,000	48,700
		−1,000	−46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	300	48,704
	Exports	100	40,663
		+200	+8,041
NOAKHALI (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	700
	Exports	100	7,000
		−100	−6,300
CHITTAGONG	Imports	1,500	613,642
	Exports	...	138,620
		+1,500	+475,022
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	1,200	185,600
	Exports	12,100	1,870,000
		−10,900	−1,684,400
BIRBHUM	Imports	100	37,700
	Exports	1,800	1,666,800
		−1,700	−1,629,100
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,200	120,200
	Exports	700	87,700
		+500	+32,500
MIDNAPUR*	Imports	...	361,054
	Exports	...	1,436,408
		...	−1,075,354
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	...	34,200
	Exports	200	26,300
		−200	+7,900
NADIA	Imports	3,500	833,000
	Exports	4,100	878,800
		−600	−45,800
MURSHIDABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	66,600
	Exports	4,900	314,700
		−4,900	−248,100
JESSORE	Imports	...	272,300
	Exports	...	71,700
		...	+200,600
KHULNA	Imports	300	17,200
	Exports	300	34,600
		−100	−17,400
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,200	206,500
	Exports	200	3,000
		+2,000	+203,500
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,400	216,900
	Exports	100	8,300
		+3,300	+208,600
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	9,333
	Exports	...	48,900
		+200	−39,567
RANCHI („)	Imports	57	3,101
	Exports	...	5,978
		+57	−2,877

* From March to June 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	2,130
	Exports	570	337,972
		−570	−335,842
BALASORE	Imports	4,400	29,500
	Exports	10,800	1,237,700
		−6,400	−1,208,200
PURI	Imports	222	2,979
	Exports	1,357	60,686
		−1,135	−57,707
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	1,268	274,834
	Exports	21,644	252,446
		−20,376	+22,388
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	600	219,400
	Exports	10,400	513,100
		−9,800	−293,700
MEERUT	Imports	5,000	334,340
	Exports	10,500	667,859
		−5,500	−333,519
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	1,000	47,600
	Exports	19,200	835,900
		−18,200	−788,300
ALIGARH	Imports	29,000	192,400
	Exports	3,000	908,100
		+26,400	−715,700
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	2,541	93,568
	Exports	7,016	178,168
		−4,475	−87,600
AGRA	Imports	7,100	565,800
	Exports	24,600	561,300
		−17,500	+4,500
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,100	121,200
	Exports	2,100	31,400
		...	+89,800
MAINPURI	Imports	100	17,800
	Exports	1,100	31,900
		−1,000	−14,100
ETÁWAH	Imports	100	67,100
	Exports	3,300	54,000
		−3,200	+13,100
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	20,000
	Exports	3,200	224,700
		−3,000	−204,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports	400	238,300
	Exports	400	11,600
		...	+226,700
Moradabad	Imports	3,700	220,300
	Exports	5,100	434,800
		—1,400	—214,500
Shahjahánpur	Imports	1,100	98,264
	Exports	1,490	319,542
		—390	—221,278
Budaun	Imports	...	4,600
	Exports	900	23,900
		—900	—19,300
Pilibít	Imports	500	54,875
	Exports	1,100	81,050
		—600	—26,175
Bareli	Imports	7,000	193,000
	Exports	2,600	214,100
		+4,400	—21,100
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	23,800	1,956,200
	Exports	13,000	717,100
		+10,800	+1,239,100
Fatehpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,100	229,400
	Exports	4	3,470
		+4,096	+225,930
Bánda	Imports	7,400	661,100
	Exports	900	11,800
		+6,500	+649,300
Hamírpur	Imports	4,000	158,200
	Exports	700	5,400
		+3,300	+152,800
Allahabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	17,800	1,293,800
	Exports	200	19,300
		+17,600	+1,274,500
Jhánsi	Imports	7,800	506,500
	Exports	1,300	22,300
		+6,500	+484,200
Jalaun	Imports	8,600	295,400
	Exports	200	10,700
		+8,400	+278,700
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	20,100	705,100
	Exports	400	48,700
		+19,700	+656,400
Mirzapur	Imports	7,000	258,615
	Exports	400	15,063
		+6,600	+243,552
Jaunpur	Imports	5,100	233,300
	Exports	...	43,500
		+5,100	+189,800
Ghazipur	Imports	12,600	175,000
	Exports	500	85,200
		+12,100	+89,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	...	26,800
	Exports	2,400	367,400
		−2,400	−340,600
Ballia	Imports	3,760	86,846
	Exports	2,690	68,527
		+1,070	+18,319
Gorakhpur	Imports	200	136,300
	Exports	200	529,100
		...	−392,800
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál	Imports	...	6,700
	Exports	...	...
		...	+6,700
Naini Tal	Imports	...	28,000
	Exports	...	84,200
		...	−56,200
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	12,300	549,800
	Exports	600	92,100
		+11,700	+457,700
Unao (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	62,200
	Exports	300	900
		−300	+61,300
Rae-Bareli	Imports	8,900	288,800
	Exports	400	11,200
		+8,500	+277,600
Sitapur	Imports	100	22,095
	Exports	7,800	432,200
		−7,700	−409,205
Kheri (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	12,700
	Exports	2,500	174,300
		−2,500	−161,600
Hardoi	Imports	1,200	168,200
	Exports	800	52,700
		+400	+115,500
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad	Imports	3,900	250,000
	Exports	1,400	345,400
		+2,500	−95,400
Gonda (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,300	248,132
	Exports	200	243,000
		+3,100	+5,132
Bahraich	Imports	...	8,810
	Exports	3,100	215,500
		−3,100	−206,690
Barabanki	Imports	...	70,300
	Exports	5,000	338,500
		−5,000	−268,200
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	2,223	49,772
	Exports	1,554	140,256
		+669	−90,484
Bikaner	Imports	6,475	224,442
	Exports	...	5
		+6,475	+224,437

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	3,900	346,900
	Exports	5,100	109,855
		−1,200	+237,045
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	5,800	1,093,400
	Exports	700	105,500
		+5,100	+984,900
ROHTAK	Imports	2,300	9,400
	Exports	2,400	7,200
		−100	+2,200
GURGÁON (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,600	114,500
	Exports	18,000	253,800
		−16,400	−139,300
DELHI	Imports	4,200	897,400
	Exports	16,200	477,100
		−12,000	+420,300
KARNÁL	Imports	100	56,922
	Exports	400	56,600
		−300	+322
AMBALA	Imports	9,300	452,300
	Exports	4,300	76,900
		+5,000	+375,400
SIMLA	Imports	3,700	79,200
	Exports	...	200
		+3,700	+79,000
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	6,900	115,500
	Exports	16,900	964,600
		−10,000	−849,100
LUDHIÁNA	Imports	2,300	13[illegible],100
	Exports	16,900	822,800
		−14,600	−692,700
FEROZPUR	Imports	12,300	369,900
	Exports	2,100	850,100
		+10,200	−480,200
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	3,700	212,000
	Exports	9,000	224,200
		−6,300	−12,200
JHANG	Imports	400	28,000
	Exports	1,700	182,000
		−1,300	−153,100
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,200	117,000
	Exports	1,900	30,000
		−700	+87,000
LAHORE	Imports	10,500	534,321
	Exports	17,200	407,431
		−6,700	+60,890
AMRITSAR	Imports	6,300	325,400
	Exports	14,000	625,500
		−7,700	−300,100
GURDÁSPUR	Imports	...	61,700
	Exports	4,900	436,218
		−4,900	−374,518

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	1,000	141,700
	Exports	2,100	64,900
		−1,100	+76,800
GUJRÁT	Imports	2,000	155,600
	Exports	1,000	38,100
		+1,000	+117,500
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,600	125,500
	Exports	5,600	550,700
		−4,000	−425,200
SHAHPUR	Imports	500	77,900
	Exports	1,200	85,400
		−700	−7,500
JHELAM	Imports	1,015	222,813
	Exports	432	33,845
		+583	+188,968
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	47,500	1,147,251
	Exports	2,900	118,600
		+44,600	+1,028,651
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	5,500	358,600
	Exports	3,800	358,800
		+1,700	−50,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	100	7,670
	Exports	1,000	125,157
		−900	−117,487
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	1,100	23,100
	Exports	3,300	237,600
		−2,200	−214,500
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	200	8,891
	Exports	5,000	173,300
		−4,800	−164,409
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	24,000	646,500
	Exports	7,600	389,800
		+16,400	+256,700
KAIRA	Imports	1,900	222,900
	Exports	7,300	216,400
		−5,400	+6,500
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports	100	17,755
	Exports	3,199	666,182
		−3,099	−648,427

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	7,800	409,231
	Exports	1,900	285,166
		+5,900	+115,065
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	17,500	695,800
	Exports	5,300	232,400
		+12,200	+463,400
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports	...	761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,973	198,860
	Exports	193	5,371
		+3,780	+193,489
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,500	1,657,400
	Exports	1,000	16,100
		+2,500	+1,641,300
NÁSIK	Imports	5,700	696,500
	Exports	900	88,700
		+4,800	+607,800
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	1,500	328,8[illegible]
	Exports	2,000	81,7[illegible]
		—500	+247,1[illegible]
POONA	Imports	7,500	1,115,621
	Exports	1,800	51,300
		+5,700	+1,064,321
SHOLAPUR	Imports	1,300	492,500
	Exports	400	213,800
		+900	+278,700
SATARA	Imports	1,216	625,450
	Exports	1,681	27,414
		—405	+598,036
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,800	555,900
	Exports	300	181,800
		+1,500	+374,100
BIJAPUR	Imports	3,300	718,000
	Exports	500	16,300
		+2,800	+701,700
DHARWAR	Imports	3,500	252,833
	Exports	4,600	620,821
		—1,100	—367,988
THANA	Imports	1,500	220,700
	Exports	600	362,000
		+900	—141,300
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,400	132,167
	Exports	6,500	151,620
		—4,100	—19,453
KOLHAPUR	Imports	2,305	833,390
	Exports	841	86,738
		+1,464	+746,652
KANARA	Imports	...	28,500
	Exports	...	127,200
		...	—98,700
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	10,200	720,800
	Exports	1,200	25,100
		+9,000	+695,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
Shikárpur	Imports	2,991	162,036
	Exports	38,399	2,253,376
		−35,408	−2,091,340
Thar-Párkar	Imports	9,900	407,600
	Exports	4,800	378,000
		+5,100	+29,600
Upper Sind Frontier	Imports	200	30,800
	Exports	9,300	334,600
		−9,100	−303,800
Hyderabad	Imports	...	172,100
	Exports	...	273,700
		...	−101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
Saugor	Imports	10,400	377,400
	Exports	...	22,460
		+10,400	+354,940
Jubbulpore	Imports	2,500	455,900
	Exports	2,300	278,800
		+200	+177,100
Nerbudda Division—			
Narsinghpur	Imports	4,900	216,200
	Exports	900	97,100
		+4,000	+119,100
Hoshangabad	Imports	4,700	274,000
	Exports	300	45,500
		+4,400	+228,500
Nimar	Imports	1,800	279,600
	Exports	2,200	38,700
		−400	+240,900
Nágpur Division—			
Wardha	Imports	600	118,600
	Exports	300	22,300
		+300	+96,300
Nágpur	Imports	16,600	625,800
	Exports	2,900	133,800
		+13,700	+492,000
Chánda	Imports	700	17,600
	Exports	...	72,000
		+700	−54,400
Bhandára	Imports	4,900	397,500
	Exports	2,600	103,300
		+2,300	+294,200
Chhattisgarh Division—			
Raipur	Imports	3,400	126,100
	Exports	3,300	518,200
		+100	−392,100
Bilaspur (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,3[illegible]	212,659
	Exports	2[illegible]	60,298
		2,100	+152,361
Sambalpur	Imports	100	13,700
	Exports	11,400	652,900
		−11,300	−639,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	5,100	372,800
	Exports	2,000	28,000
		+3,100	+344,800
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	3,500	271,400
	Exports	900	135,700
		+2,600	+135,700
BULDÁNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	553	53,269
	Exports	...	5,300
		+553	+47,969
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	9,200	207,000
	Exports	700	136,800
		+8,500	+70,200
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	14,100	642,000
	Exports	300	42,200
		+13,800	+599,800
GODÁVARI	Imports	2,100	228,700
	Exports	27,100	1,728,800
		−25,000	−1,500,100
KISTNA	Imports	2,900	54,674
	Exports	6,300	1,245,007
		−3,400	−1,190,333
NELLORE	Imports	100	27,658
	Exports	600	93,204
		−500	−65,546
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	132,400
	Exports	200	40,500
		−100	+91,900
BELLARY	Imports	5,300	633,900
	Exports	1,500	166,900
		+3,800	+467,000
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,400	147,000
	Exports	2,900	186,400
		−500	−39,400
CUDDAPAH	Imports	2,200	147,200
	Exports	1,700	126,700
		+500	+20,500
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	2,900	330,800
	Exports	18,300	757,800
		−15,400	−427,000
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	600	33,000
	Exports	14,500	341,700
		−13,900	−308,700
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	...	101,500
	Exports	11,800	1,103,100
		−11,800	−1,001,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 9th October 1897.	30th January to 9th October 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM	Imports	700	44,000
	Exports	8,900	515,100
		−8,200	−471,100
COIMBATORE	Imports	13,000	411,200
	Exports	4,900	1,016,800
		+8,100	−605,600
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	1,018	52,516
	Exports	16,933	358,813
		−15,915	−306,297
TANJORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	9,900	200,900
	Exports	155,600	4,341,800
		−145,700	−4,140,900
MADURA	Imports	5,600	117,600
	Exports	7,800	679,200
		−2,200	−561,600
TINNEVELLY	Imports	28,500	992,300
	Exports	21,500	843,600
		+7,000	+148,700
MALABAR	Imports	12,400	1,878,100
	Exports	4,400	423,400
		+8,000	+1,454,700
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	900	115,220
	Exports	...	628,790
		+900	−513,570

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th October, 1897:

No. 16 OF 1897.

THE INDIAN STAMP BILL.

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SCHEDULE I.—STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

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The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.*)

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1(*1*). This Act may be called the Indian Stamp Act, *1898*.

[S. 1, Act I of 1879.] Short title, extent and commencement.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India *inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti*; and

[Old s. 2, repealed—See Act X of 1882, s. 6, 8 and 24.]

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, *1898*.

[S. 3, Act I of 1879.] *Definitions.*

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

[S. 3 (1), Act I of 1879.] (*1*) "banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:

[S. 3(2), Act I of 1879, as amended with 28 and 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 6.] (*2*) "bill of exchange" includes a hundi, *and any other document entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money*,

[28 and 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 6.] (*3*) "*bill of exchange payable on demand*" *includes*—

(*a*) *an order for the payment of any sum of money by a bill of exchange or promissory note, or for the delivery of any bill of exchange or promissory note in satisfaction of any sum of money, or for the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen; and*

(*b*) *an order for the payment of any sum of money weekly, monthly, or at any other stated periods, and also an order for the payment by any person at any time after the date thereof, of any sum of money, and sent or delivered by the person making the same to the person the payment is to be made, or to the person to whom the payment is to be made, or to any person on his behalf.*

[S. 3(3) Act I of 1879, as amended.] (*4*) "bill of lading" *includes a "through bill of lading."*

(*5*) "bond" *includes*—

[S. 3 (4), Act I of 1879 substituting "includes" for "means."] (*a*) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be;

(*b*) any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(*c*) any instrument so attested, whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

[S. 3 (5), Act I of 1879.] (*6*) "chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after *the commencement of* this Act chargeable under this Act, and, as applied to any other instrument chargeable under the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or, where several persons executed the instrument

[S. 3(6), Act I of 1879, revised with S. 6 Act, XXVI of 1881.] (*7*) "cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a *specified* banker and *not expressed to be* payable *otherwise* than on demand:

[S. 3 (7), Act I of 1879.] (*8*) "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" means,

(*a*) In the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh—the Board of Revenue:

(*b*) in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sindh and the limits of the town of Bombay—a Revenue Commissioner:

(*c*) in Sindh—the Commissioner:

(*d*) in the Punjab and Burma, *including Upper Burma*—the Financial Commissioner; and

(*e*) elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf:

[By name or in virtue of his office—omitted.]

[S. 3 (8), Act I of 1879.] (*9*) "Collector"

(*a*) means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and, without those limits, the Collector of a district and

(*b*) includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer whom the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf:

[By name or in virtue of his office—omitted.]

[S. 3 (9), Act I of 1879.] (*10*) "conveyance" means a *conveyance on sale and includes every* instrument by which property (whether moveable or immoveable) is transferred on sale:

[S. 3(10), Act I of 1879, revised.] (*11*) "duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means *that the instrument bears an adhesive or impressed stamp of not less than the proper amount and that such stamp has been affixed or used in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India.*

[54 and 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 122(1).] (*12*) "*executed*" *and* "*execution*" *used with reference to instruments mean* "*signed*" *and* "*signature*"

[54 and 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 122.] (*13*) "*Instrument*" *includes every document by which any right or liability is or purports to be created, transferred, limited, extinguished or recorded.*

[S. 3 (11) Act I of 1879.] (*14*) "instrument of partition", means any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority *or any Civil Court*:

[S. 3 (12) Act I of 1879.] (*15*) "lease" means a lease of immoveable property, and includes also—

(*a*) a pattá;

(*b*) a kabúliyat or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy, or pay or deliver rent for, immoveable property;

(*c*) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let;

(*d*) *an instrument by which trees are leased for the production of food or drink*; and

(*e*) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is granted;

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 3-4.*)

[S. 3 (13), Act I of 1879.] (*16*) "mortgage-deed" includes every instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers, or creates, to or in favour of, another, a right over specified property:

[S. 3 (14), Act I of 1879.] (*17*) "paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written;

[S. 3 (15), Act I of 1879, as amended.] (*18*) "policy of insurance" *includes*—

(*a*) any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event;

(*b*) a life-policy, *and any policy insuring any person against accident or sickness, and any other personal insurance*, and

(*c*) any writing evidencing the renewal of, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy of fire insurance in respect of which, and of the previous renewal whereof (if any), there has not already been paid the stamp-duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months;

S. 3 (15) last paras., Act I of 1879.] (*19*) "policy of sea-insurance," *or* "*Sea-policy*"

(*a*) means any insurance made upon any ship or vessel, or upon the machinery, tackle or furniture of any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of, or any other interest which may be lawfully insured in or relating to, any ship or vessel, and

(*b*) includes any insurance of goods, merchandise or property for any transit which includes, not only a sea risk, but also any other risk incidental to the transit insured from the commencement of the transit to the ultimate destination covered by the insurance.

Where any person, in consideration of any sum of money paid or to be paid for additional freight or otherwise, agrees to take upon himself any risk attending goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever while on board of any ship or vessel, or engages to indemnify the owner of any such goods, merchandise or property from any risk, loss or damage, such agreement or engagement shall be deemed to be a contract for sea-insurance:

[S. 3 (16), Act I of 1879.] (*20*) "power-of-attorney" *includes* any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act *for and* in the *name* of the person executing it:

II of 1870.

[54 and 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 33.] (*21*) "*promissory note*" *includes any document* (*except a bank note or currency note, bond or debenture*) *containing a promise to pay any sum of money.*

A note promising the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen, is to be deemed a promissory note for that sum of money.

[Old sub-sections (18), (20), and (21) omitted—see Act X of 1897, s. 3.]

(*22*) "receipt" *includes* any note, memorandum, or writing— [S. 3 (17), Act I of 1879 omitting the word "advertisement" in the and line. Cf. 54 and 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 100.]

(*a*) whereby any money, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or

(*b*) whereby any other moveable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt, or

(*c*) whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or

(*d*) which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment,

and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person: *and*

(*23*) "settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition, in writing, of moveable or immoveable property, made— [S. 3 (19), Act I of 1879.]

(*a*) in consideration of marriage,

(*b*) for the purpose of distributing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or

(*c*) for any religious or charitable purpose:

and includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition.

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to Duty.

Instruments chargeable with duty.

3. Subject to the *provisions of this Act and the* exemptions contained in Schedule I, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in *that* schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is said to say- [S. 5, Act I of 1879.]

(*a*) every instrument mentioned in that schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the first day of April, *1898*;

(*b*) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and

(*c*) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in that schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India and is received in British India.

Provided that no duty shall be chargeable in respect of any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument. [Old s. 4, omitted as unnecessary—see Act X of 1897, s. 3 (48).]

Several instruments used in single transactions.

4. (*1*) Where, in the case of any sale, mortgage or settlement, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed in Schedule I, for the conveyance, mortgage or settlement, [General exemption, Sch. II, Act I of 1879.] ["Lease" omitted.] [S. 6, Act I of 1879.]

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(*Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 5-11.*)

and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that schedule.

(*2*) The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments so employed shall, for the purposes of *sub-section* (*1*), be deemed to be the principal instrument:

Provided that the duty chargeable on the instrument so determined shall be the highest duty which would be chargeable in respect of any of the said instruments employed.

7, (para. ct I of]

Instruments relating to several distinct matters.

5. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Act.

7, (para. ct I of]

Instruments coming within several descriptions in schedule I.

6. Subject to the provisions of *the last preceding section*, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in Schedule I shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties:

Provided that nothing *in this Act* contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

A, Act 879.]

Policies of sea-insurance.

58 Vict.,

7. (*1*) No contract for sea-insurance (other than such insurance as is referred to in section *5 6* of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894), shall be valid unless the same is expressed in a *sea-policy*.

(*2*) No *sea*-policy made for time shall be made for any time exceeding twelve months.

(*3*) No *sea*-policy shall be valid unless it specifies the particular risk or adventure, or the time, for which it is made, the names of the subscribers or underwriters, and the amount or amounts insured.

(*4*) Where any sea-insurance is made for or upon a voyage and also for time, or to extend to or cover any time beyond thirty days after the ship shall have arrived at her destination and been there moored at anchor, the policy shall be charged with duty as a policy for or upon a voyage, and also with duty as a policy for time.

B, Act I 879.]

Bonds, debentures or other *securities* issued on loans under Act XI, 1870.

f 1879

8. (*1*) Notwithstanding anyt ... in this Act, any local authority raising a loan under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, or of any other law for the time being in force, by the issue of bonds, debentures or other *securities*, shall, in respect of such loan, be chargeable with a duty of eight annas per centum on the total amount of the bonds, debentures or other *securities* issued by it, and such bonds, debentures or other *securities* need not be stamped and shall not be chargeable with any further duty on renewal, consolidation, sub-division or otherwise.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) exempting certain bonds, debentures or other *securities* from being stamped and from being chargeable with certain further duty shall apply to the bonds, debentures or other *securities* of all outstanding loans of the kind mentioned therein, and all such bonds, debentures or other *securities* shall be valid, whether the same are stamped or not:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt the local authority which has issued such bonds, debentures or other *securities* from the duty chargeable in respect thereof prior to the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897, when such duty has not already been paid or remitted by order issued *by the Governor General in Council*.

[54 & 55 Vict., c. 59, s. 115 (5).]

(*3*) *In the case of wilful neglect to pay the duty required by this section, the local authority shall be liable to forfeit to the Government a sum equal to ten per centum upon the amount of duty payable, and a like penalty for every month after the first month during which the neglect continues.*

[S. 8, Act I of 1879.]

Power to reduce, remit or compound duties.

9. The Governor General in Council may, by *rule or* order published in the Gazette of India,—

(*a*) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

[Old cl. (*b*)—omitted—see Act X of 1879, s. 21.]

(*b*) *provide for the composition or consolidation of duties in the case of issues by any incorporated company or other body corporate of debentures, bonds or other marketable securities.*

B.—Of Stamps and the mode of using them.

[S. 9, Act I of 1879.]

Duties how to be paid.

10. (*1*) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps—

(*a*) according to the provisions herein contained, or,

(*b*) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct.

(*2*) The rules made under *sub-section 1* may, among other matters, regulate—

(*a*) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used,

(*b*) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of Stamps which may be used,

(*c*) in the case of hundis—the size of the paper on which they are written.

[S. 10, Act I of 1879.]

Use of adhesive stamps.

11. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely:

(*a*) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna, except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn insets;

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(*b*) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(*c*) entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of a High Court;

(*d*) notarial acts; and

(*e*) transfers by endorsement of shares *in any incorporated company or other body corporate.*

Act I 12. (*1*) (*a*) Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty and which has been executed by any person shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again; and

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

(*b*) whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

(*2*) Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

(3) *In the case of an adhesive stamp the person required by sub-section* (*1*) *to cancel the stamp may cancel it by writing on or across the stamp his name or initials or the name or initials of his firm with the true date of his so writing.*

I 13. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp shall be written in such manner that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

How instruments stamped with impressed stamps are to be written.

I 14. No second instrument chargeable with duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which an instrument chargeable with duty has already been written:

Only one instrument to be on same stamp.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payment or delivery of which is secured thereby.

I 15. Every instrument written in contravention of section *13* or *section 14* shall be deemed to be unstamped.

Instrument written contrary to section 13 or 14 deemed unstamped.

16. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made in writing to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first-mentioned instrument *by endorsement under the hand of the collector or* in such *other* manner *(if any)* as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe.

Denoting duty.

C.—Of the time of stamping Instruments.

[S. 16, Act of 1879.]

17. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in British India shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

Instruments executed in British India.

[S. 17, Act of 1879.]

18. (*1*) Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of British India, and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it has been first received in British India.

Instruments other than bills, cheques and notes executed out of British India.

(*2*) Where any such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Collector, *who* shall stamp the same in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

[S. 18, Act I of 1879.]

19. The first holder in British India of any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or payment or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in British India, affix thereto the proper stamp and cancel the same:

Bills, cheques and notes drawn out of British India.

Provided that—

(*a*) if, at the time any such bill *of exchange*, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in British India, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section *12* and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the time required by this Act, such stamp shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled.

(*b*) Nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any penalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp.

D.—Of Valuations for Duty.

[Old s. 19—omitted—Cf. cl. 20 (*2*) of bill.]

[S. 20, Act I of 1879.] ["Other Foreign or Colorial" in old section.]

20. (*1*) Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money expressed in any currency *other than that of British India*, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

Conversion of amount expressed in foreign currencies.

(*2*) *The Governor-General in Council may from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe a rate of exchange for the conversion of British or any foreign currency into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating stamp duty, and such rate shall be deemed to be the current rate for the purposes of sub-section* (*1*).

[S. 21, Act I of 1879.]

21. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable *or other* security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of

Stock and marketable securities how to be valued.

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(*Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 22-28.*)

such stock or security according to the average price *or the value* thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

22 Act I, 879.] Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price.

22. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it shall, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

23, Act I 879.] Instruments reserving interest.

23. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

24, Act I 879.] How transfer in consideration of debt, or subject to future payment, etc., to be charged.

24. Where any property is transferred to any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty:

s. 5, Act of 1894.] *Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any such certificate of sale as is mentioned in article 18 of Schedule I.*

EXPLANATION.—In the case of a sale of property subject to a mortgage or other incumbrance any unpaid mortgage money or money charged, together with the interest (if any) due on the same, shall be deemed to be part of the consideration for the sale.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(*1*) *A owes B Rs. 1,000. A sells a property to B, the consideration being Rs. 500 and the release of the previous debt of Rs. 1,000. Stamp duty is payable on Rs. 1,500.*

(*2*) *A sells a property to B for Rs. 500 which is subject to a mortgage to C for Rs. 1,000, and unpaid interest Rs. 200. Stamp duty is payable on Rs. 1,700.*

25, Act I 879.] Valuation in case of annuity, etc.

25. Where an instrument is executed to secure the payment of an annuity or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument, or the consideration for such conveyance (as the case may be), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be-

(*a*) where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(*b*) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years *calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due*; and ["Next after the date of such instrument or conveyance" in old s. 25.]

(*c*) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years *calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due.* [Ditto.]

[S. 26, Act I of 1879.] Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

26. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be, or (in the case of an instrument executed before *the commencement of* this Act) could not have been, ascertained, at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient.

Provided that in the case of a lease of a mine in which a share of the produce is received as the rent, or part of the rent, it shall be sufficient to have estimated such share for the purpose of stamp duty, at Rs. 20,000 a year, and the whole amount of such share, whatever it may be, shall be claimable under such lease.

[S. 27, Act I of 1879.] Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.

27. The consideration, if any, and all other facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

[S. 28, Act I of 1879.] Direction as to duty in case of certain conveyances.

28. (*1*) Where any property has been contracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole, and is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts by different instruments, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, so that a distinct consideration for each separate part is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of such distinct consideration.

(*2*) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole, by two or more persons jointly, or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased, for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.

(*3*) Where a person, having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person, and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration for the sale by the original purchaser to the sub-purchaser.

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(Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 29-30. Chapter III.—Adjudication as to Stamps.—Section 31.)

(4) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the whole, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons, and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons, in parts, the conveyance of each part sold to a sub-purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the consideration paid by such sub-purchaser, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration; and the conveyance of the residue (if any) of such property to the original purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the excess of the original consideration over the aggregate of the considerations paid by the sub-purchasers:

Provided that the duty on such last-mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than one rupee.

(5) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration paid by him, and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable with a duty equal to that which would be chargeable on a conveyance for the consideration obtained by such original seller, or, where such duty would exceed five rupees, with a duty of five rupees.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

[S. 29, Act I of 1879—Nos. of articles altered and subjects set out.]

Duties by whom payable.

29. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(*a*) in the case of any instrument described in *any of the following articles* of *Schedule I, namely*;

No. 2. (*Administration Bond*),

No. 6. (*Agreement to mortgage*),

No. 13. (*Bill of exchange*),

No. 15. (*Bond*),

No. 16. (*Bottomry Bond*),

No. 26. (*Customs Bond*),

No. 27. (*Debenture*),

No. 32. (*Further charge*),

No. 34. (*Indemnity-Bond*),

No. 40. (*Mortgage-Deed*),

No. 49. (*Promissory note*),

[Nos. 27, 49 & 62 (*b*) added.]

No. 54. (*Reconveyance of mortgaged property*),

No. 55. (*Release*),

No. 56. (*Respondentia Bond*),

No. 57. (*Security Bond or mortgage deed*),

No. 58. (*Settlement*),

No. 62. (*a*) (*Transfer of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate*),

No. 62. (*b*) *Transfer of debentures being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8,*

(*c*) *Transfer of any interest secured by a bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy of insurance,*

by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

(*b*) *in the case of a copy of a receipt signed or attested by the person required by law to give the receipt—by the person demanding the copy.*

(*c*) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the *person effecting the insurance*: [Cl. cl. (*b*).]

(*d*) in the case of a conveyance—by the grantee: in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee: [Cl. (*c*).]

(*e*) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor: [Cl. (*d*).]

(*f*) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares:

(*g*) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates: and

(*h*) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein, or, when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue-authority, *or Civil Court* in such proportion as such Authority directs: [Cl. (*e*).]

Provided that such authority or court may in its discretion remit the duty payable on such portion of an estate or holding as may remain undivided in consequence of some shareholders continuing to hold jointly.

Illustration

A property held by A, B, C and D of the value of Rs. 1,000 is divided by order of the Revenue-authority. A and B retain their shares which are valued at Rs. 600 in joint possession, while C and D take separate shares of the value of Rs. 200 each. The Revenue-authority may remit the duty as regards A and B and direct C and D to pay duty proportionate to the value of the shares allotted to them respectively, that is to say, Rs. 200 each.

[S. 58, Act I of 1879.]

Obligation to give receipt on certain cases.

30. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in amount or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction *or part satisfaction* of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value, shall, on demand by the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AS TO STAMPS.

[S. 30, Act I of 1879.]

Adjudication as to proper stamp.

31. When any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount

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(not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable.

(*2*) For *the* purpose *the Collector may* require to be furnished with an abstract of the instrument, and also with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such abstract and evidence have been furnished accordingly:

Provided that—

(*a*) no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an enquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and

(*b*) every person by whom any such evidence is furnished shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty he may have incurred under this Act by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

[S. 31, Act I of 1879.]

Certificate by Collector.

32. (*1*) When an instrument brought to the Collector under section *31* is, in his opinion, one of a description chargeable with duty and

(*a*) the Collector determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(*b*) the duty determined by the Collector under section *31* or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined has been paid,

the Collector shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

(*2*) When such instrument is, in his opinion, not chargeable with duty, the Collector shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

(*3*) Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped, or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and, if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been orginally duly stamped.

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the Collector to endorse—

(*a*) any instrument executed or first executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution, or first execution, as the case may be;

(*b*) any instrument executed or first executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in British India; or

(*c*) any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

[Old s. 32.—*omitted* as now unnecessary.]

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

[S. 33, Act I of 1879.]

Examination and impounding of instruments.

33. (*1*) Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office, except an officer of police, before whom any instrument, chargeable, in his opinion, with duty, is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

(*2*) For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed:

Provided that—

(*a*) nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a Criminal Court to examine or impound, *if he does not think fit so to do*, any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882:

(*b*) in the case of a Judge of a High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

(*3*) For the purposes of this section, in cases of doubt,—

(*a*) *the Governor General in Council may determine what offices shall be deemed to be public offices, and*

(*b*) the Local Government may determine who shall be deemed to be persons in charge of public offices.

[New.]

Special provision as to unstamped receipts.

34. Where any receipt chargeable with a duty of one anna is tendered to or produced before any officer unstamped in the course of the audit of any public account, such officer may in his discretion instead of impounding the instrument, require a duly stamped receipt to be substituted therefor.

[S. 34, Act of 1879.]

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence, etc.

35. No instrument chargeable with duty shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Provided that—

(*a*) any such instrument not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required

Instruments admissible on payment of duty and penalty;

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(Chapter IV.—Instruments not duly stamped.—Sections 36-42.)

to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or, when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;

(*b*) *where any person from whom a stamped receipt could have been demanded has given an unstamped receipt and brings a suit in which such receipt, if stamped would be admissible in evidence against him, then such receipt shall be admitted in evidence on payment of a penalty of one rupee by the person tendering it.*

(*c*) nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a Criminal Court other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882;

and in certain criminal proceedings;

(*d*) *nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in any Court when such instrument has been executed by or on behalf of the Government.*

and when executed by or on behalf of Government.

[Clause (3) of proviso to s. 34, Act I of 1879.]

36. *Where* an instrument has been admitted in evidence, such admission shall not, except as provided in section *61*, be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

Where admission of instrument not to be questioned.

[New.]

37. *Subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, where an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount but of improper description, it may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, be certified to be duly stamped and shall then be deemed to have been duly stamped as from the date of its execution.*

Admission of improperly stamped instruments.

[S. 35, Act I of 1879.]

38. (*1*) When the person impounding an instrument under section 33 has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence upon payment of a penalty as provided by section *35 or of duty as provided by section 37*, he shall send to the Collector an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of the duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Collector, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

Instruments impounded how dealt with.

(*2*) In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Collector.

[S. 36, Act I of 1879.]

39. (*1*) When a copy of an instrument is sent to a Collector under section *38 sub section* (*1*), he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf *or, if no application is made, with the consent of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority*, refund any portion of the penalty in excess of five rupees which has been paid in respect of such instrument; or

Collector's power to refund penalty paid under section *38, sub-section* (*1*).

(*2*) when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section *13* or section *14*, he may refund the whole penalty so paid.

[S. 33, Act of 1879.]

40. (*1*) When the Collector impounds any instrument under section 33, or receives any instrument sent to him under section *38 sub-section* (*2*), (*not being* an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note) he shall adopt the following procedure:

Collector's power to stamp instruments impounded.

(*a*) if he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and shall, upon application made to him in this behalf, deliver such instrument to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct;

(*b*) if the Collector is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five rupees; or, if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, then such penalty, not less than five rupees and not more than ten times the amount of such duty or portion as he thinks fit:

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section *13* or section *14*, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this section.

(*2*) Every certificate under clause (*a*) of *sub-section* (*1*) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

41. If any instrument chargeable with duty and not duly stamped (*not being* an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or a bill of exchange or promissory note) is produced by any person of his own motion before the Collector within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Collector the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped, and offers to pay to the Collector the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Collector is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections 33 and *40*, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

Instruments unduly stamped by accident.

["Which is" and "omitted." [S. 38 Act I of 1879.]]

[S. 30, Act I of 1879.]

42. (*1*) When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section *35*, section *40* or section *41*, the person admitting such instrument in evidence, or the Collector (as the case may be), shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or (as the case may be) the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under sections *35, 40* or *41*.

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(Chapter IV.—Instruments not duly stamped.—Sections 43-48. Chapter V.—Allowances for Stamps in certain cases.—Section 49.)

each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

(2) Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct:

Provided that—

(*a*) no instrument which has been admitted in evidence upon payment of duty and a penalty under section 35 shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Collector has certified that its further detention is necessary, and has not cancelled such certificate:

(*b*) nothing in this section shall affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 144, clause 3.

of 1882.

[S. 43, Act I of 1879.]

43. The *taking of proceedings or the* payment of a penalty under this chapter in respect of *any* instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the Stamp-law in respect of such instrument:

Prosecution for offence against Stamp-law.

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such a penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Collector that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

[S. 44, Act I of 1879.]

44. (1) When any duty or penalty has been paid under section 35, section 40 or section 41, by any person in respect of an instrument, and, by agreement, or under the provisions of section 29 or any other enactment in force at the time such instrument was executed, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid.

Persons paying duty or penalty may recover same in certain cases.

(2) For the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under section 42 shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

(3) *Such amount may be included in any order as to costs in any suit to which such persons are parties and in which such instrument has been tendered in evidence.*

[S. 45, Act I of 1879.]

45. (1) *Where any penalty is payable under section 35 or section 40, the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, upon application in writing, remit such penalty wholly or in part.*

Power to Revenue authority to remit or refund penalty or refund excess duty in certain cases.

(2) *Where* any penalty is paid under section 35 or section 40, the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such penalty wholly or in part.

(3) *Where in the opinion of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority stamp-duty in excess of that which is legally chargeable has been charged and paid under section 35 or section 40, such authority may, upon application in writing made within three months of the order charging the same, refund the excess.*

[S. 43, Act I of 1879.]

46. (1) If any instrument sent to a Collector under *sub-section 2* of section 38 be lost, destroyed or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 38.

(2) When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be made at the expense of such first-mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

Copy may be made of instruments so sent.

["Or promissory note"—omitted.] [S. 44, Act I of 1879.] ["Or any cheque" after "anna" omitted.]

47. When any bill of exchange or *cheque* chargeable with the duty of one anna, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and, upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided, may pay the sum payable upon such bill, or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid.

Power of payer to stamp bills and cheques received by him unstamped.

["Note" after "bill" omitted in three places.]

Provided that nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty *or proceeding to which he may be liable* in relation to such bill, or cheque.

[New]

48. *All duties, penalties and other sums required to be paid under this Chapter may be recovered by the Collector by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the same are due or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.*

Recovery of duties and penalties.

CHAPTER V.

ALLOWANCES FOR STAMPS *IN CERTAIN CASES.*

[S. 51, Act I of 1879.]

49. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence *to be required, or the enquiry to be made, the Collector may, on application made within the period prescribed in section 50, and if he is satisfied as to the facts, make allowance* for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely:

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

(*a*) the stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by *error in writing or* any *other* means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person:

(*b*) *the stamp on any document which is written out wholly or in part but which*

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(*Chapter V.—Allowances for Stamps in certain cases.—Sections 50-52.*)

is not signed or executed by any party thereto :

(*c*) *in the case of bills of exchange, cheques or promissory notes—*

[Cl. (4), s. 9, 54 & 55 Vict., Cap. 38, & Cl. (*b*) s. 51 Act I, of 1879 first portion of which before "and provided" is omitted.]

(*1*) *the stamp on any bill of exchange or cheque signed by or on behalf of the drawer which has not been accepted or made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands for any purpose other than by way of tender for acceptance* and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon

[Cl. (5) s. 9, 54. 55 Vict., c. 38.]

(*2*) *the stamp on any promissory note signed by or in behalf of the maker which has not been made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands* :

[Cl. (*c*) s. 51 Act I of 1879.]

(*3*) the stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee: provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note :

[Cl. (*d*) 51, Act 1879.]

(*d*) the stamp used for an instrument executed by any party thereto *which*—

["By a competent Court" after "found" omitted.]

(*1*) *has been* afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning ;

(*2*) *has been* afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended :

(*3*) by reason of the death of any person, by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed :

[Cf. italicized words in cl. 5 below, omitted here]

(*4*) for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended :

[Italicized words from Cl. (*d*) (3), s. 51, Act I of 1879.]

(5) by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, *or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured*, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose :

(*6*) becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument *between the same parties and bearing a stamp of not less value :*

(*7*) is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped :

[Cf. 54 Vict., Cap. s. 9, pro (*b*) to s. Act I of 18

Provided that in the case of an executed instrument, *no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence and that the instrument* is given up to be cancelled.

EXPLANATION.—A stamp duty received and certified by the Collector under section 32, is an impressed stamp within the meaning of this section.

[Cl. prov (*b*) to s. Act I of 18

50. The application for relief *under section 49* When application for relief must be made. *must be* made within *the following periods, that is to say—*

(*1*) *in the cases mentioned in clause* (*d*) (5) *within two months of the date of the instrument*

(*2*) in the case of *a* stamped paper *on which no instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto* within six months after the stamp has been spoiled :

(*3*) *in the case of a stamped paper in which an instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto* within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed.

Provided that—

(*a*) when the spoiled instrument has been *for sufficient reasons* sent out of British India, *the* application may be made within six months after it has been received back in British India :

(*b*) when from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, *the application may be made* within six months after the date of execution of the substituted instrument.

[New.

51. *The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, without limit of time, make allowance for stamped papers used for printed forms of instruments by any incorporated company or other body corporate, if for any sufficient reason such forms have ceased to be required by the said company or body corporate, provided that such authority is satisfied that the duty in respect of such stamped papers has been duly paid.*

Allowance in case of printed forms no longer required by Corporations.

[S. 52, Act of 1879.]

52(*a*). When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Act, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty, or

Allowance for misused stamps.

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(Chapter V.—Allowances for Stamps in certain cases.—Sections 53-55. Chapter VI.—Reference and Revision.—Sections 56-59.)

(*b*) when any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section *15*, owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provisions of section *13*,

the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

, Act I).] **53.** In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps, the Collector may give in lieu thereof

Allowance for spoiled or misused stamps how to be made.

(*a*) other stamps of the same description and value, or

(*b*) if required and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value, or,

(*c*) at his descretion, the same value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

Act I .] **54.** When any person is possessed of a stamp *or stamps* which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp *or stamps* in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction

Allowance for stamps not required for use.

(*a*) that *such stamp or stamps were* purchased by such person with a *bonâ fide* intention to use *them*, and

(*b*) that he has paid the full price thereof, and

(*c*) that *they were* so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which *they were* so delivered:

Provided that where the person is a licensed vendor of stamps the Collector may, if he thinks fit, make the repayment without any such deduction as aforesaid.

.] **55.** *When any duly stamped debenture is renewed by the issue of a new debenture in the same terms, the Collector shall upon application made within one month repay to the person issuing such debenture, the value of the stamp on the original or on the new debenture whichever shall be less:*

Allowance on renewal of certain debentures.

Provided that, the original debenture be produced before the Collector and be cancelled by him in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

EXPLANATION.—A debenture shall be deemed to be renewed in the same terms within the meaning of this section notwithstanding the following changes:

(*a*) *the issue of two or more debentures in place of one original debenture, the total amount secured being the same;*

(*b*) *the issue of one debenture in place of two or more original debentures, the total amount secured being the same;*

(*c*) *the substitution of the name of the holder at the time of renewal for the name of the original holder, and*

(*d*) *the alteration of the rate of interest or the dates of payment thereof.*

CHAPTER VI.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

56.(*1*) *The powers exercisable by a Collector under Chapter IV and Chapter V shall in all cases be subject to the control of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.*

Control of Chief Revenue-authority.

(*2*) If any Collector, acting under section *31*, section *40* or section *41*, feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority. [S. 45, Act I of 1879.]

Procedure where Collector feels doubt as to duty chargeable.

(*3*) Such Authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, *who* shall proceed to assess and charge the duty (if any) in conformity with such decision.

57. (*1*) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may state any case referred to it under section *56*, *sub-section* (*2*) or otherwise coming to its notice, and refer such case, with its own opinion thereon, [S. 46, Act I of 1879.]

Reference by Revenue-authority to High Court.

(*a*) if the case arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council—to the High Court of Judicature at Madras or Bombay, as the case may be:

(*b*) if it arises in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh *or in Ajmere*—to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces:

(*c*) if it arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab—to the Chief Court of the Punjab:

(*d*) if it arises in the Central Provinces—to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: and

(*e*) if it arises in any other part of British India—to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

(*2*) Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

58. If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue-authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf. [S. 47, Act I of 1879.]

Power of Court to call for further particulars.

59.(*1*) The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded. [S. 48, Act of 1879.]

Procedure in disposing of reference.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Chapter VI.—Reference and Revision.—Sections 60-61.* (*Chapter VII.—Criminal Offences and Procedure.—Sections 62-63.*)

(2) *The Court* shall send to the Revenue-authority by which the case was stated a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar; and the Revenue-authority shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

[S. 49, Act I of 1879.]

Reference by other Courts to High Court.

60. (1) If any Court other than a Court mentioned in section *57* feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under proviso (*a*) to section *35*, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the High Court or Chief Court to which, if he were the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, he would, under section *57*, refer the same.

(2) Such Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section *57*, and send a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the *Chief Controlling Revenue-authority and another like copy to the* Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

(3) References made under *sub*-section (1), when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and, when made by any subordinate Revenue Court, shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

[S. 50, Act I of 1879.]

Revision of certain decisions of Courts regarding the sufficiency of stamps.

61. (1) When any Court in the exercise of its civil or revenue jurisdiction *or any Criminal Court in any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882*, makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section *35*, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Collector, take such order into consideration.

X of 1882.

(2) *If such Court, after such consideration* is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section *35*, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, *it* may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose p power such instrument then is, to same, and may impound the same when produced

(3) When any declaration has been recorded under *sub-section (2)*, the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Collector, and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument.

(4) The Collector may thereupon, notwithstanding anything contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under section *42*, or in section *43*, prosecute any person for any offence against the Stamp-law which the Collector considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that—

(*a*) no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which, according to the determination of such Court, was payable in respect of the instrument under section *35* is paid to the Collector unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty:

(*b*) except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section *42*.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

[S. 61, Act of 1879.]

Penalty for executing, etc., instrument not duly stamped.

62 (1) (*a*). Any person drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped,

(*b*) any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, and

(*c*) any person voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped,

shall for every such offence be punish*able* with fine which may extend to five hundred

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section *35*, section *40* or section *61*, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

[S. 35 (pa 2), Act VI 1882.]

(2) If a share-warrant is issued without being duly stamped, the company issuing the same, and also every person who, at the time when it is issued, is the managing director or secretary or other principal officer of the company, sha. *be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.*

[S. 62, Act of 1879.]

Penalty for failure to cancel adhesive stamp.

63. Any person required by section *12* to cancel an adhesive stamp, and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Chapter VII.—Criminal Offences and Procedure.—Sections 64-72. Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 73.)

"of any omitty" omit- 63, Act I 1879.]

Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of section 27.

64. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government,—

(*a*) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section 27 to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth, or,

(*b*) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances, *or*

(*c*) *does any other act calculated to deprive the Government of any duty or penalty under this Act*

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

64, Act I 1879.]

65. Any person who,

(*a*) being required under section 30 to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same, or

Penalty for refusal to give receipt, and for devices to evade duty on receipts.

(*b*) with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered,

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

65, Act I 1879.]

66. Every person who—

(*a*) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any contract of insurance, and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance, or

Penalty for not making out policy or making one not duly stamped.

(*b*) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy,

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

S. 66, Act I 1879.]

67. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills marine policies purporting to be in sets.

[S. 67, Act I of 1879.]

68. (*a*) Whoever, with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made, and

Penalty for post-dating bills, etc.;

(*b*) whoever, knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same, and

(*c*) whoever, with the like intent, practises or is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Act or any other law for the time being in force,

for other devices to defraud the revenue.

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

[S. 68, Act I of 1879.]

69. (*a*) Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section 74, and

(*b*) any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, (*other than a one anna adhesive stamp*)

Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.

shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

[S. 69, Act I of 1879.]

70. (*1*) No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Act, or any Act *hereby* repealed, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

Institution and conduct of prosecutions.

(*2*) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

[S. 70, Act I of 1879.]

71. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

[S. 71, Act I of 1879.]

72. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which such instrument is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which such offence might be tried under the *Code of* Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

Place of trial.

X of 1882. [Old s. 72 —omitted. See Act X of 1897, s. 26.]

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

[54 and 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 16.]

73. *Every public officer having in his custody any registers, books, records, papers, documents, proceedings, the inspection whereof may tend to secure any duty, or*

Books, &c., to be open to inspection

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 74-79.*)

to prove or lead to the discovery of any fraud or omission in relation to any duty, shall at all reasonable times permit any person thereto authorized by the Collector to inspect the registers, books, papers, documents, and proceedings, and to take such notes and extracts as he may deem necessary, without fee or charge.

[S. 55, Act I of 1879.]

Powers to make rules relating to sale of stamps.

74. The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules for regulating

["Consistent herewith" after "rules" omitted.]

(*a*) the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers,

(*b*) the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and

(*c*) the duties and remuneration of such persons:

Provided that such rules shall not restrict the sale of one anna adhesive stamps.

["Consistent herewith" after "rules" omitted.] [S. 56, Act of 1879.]

Power to make rules generally to carry out Act.

75. The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out generally the purposes of this Act *and may by such rules prescribe the penalties to be incurred on breach thereof.*

[Old s. 57, (para. 1)—*Omitted, see Act X of 1897, ss. 14 and 21.*]

Publication of rules.

76. (*1*) All rules made under this Act, other than rules made under section *74*, shall be published in the Gazette of India, and all rules made under section *74* shall be published in the local Gazette.

[S. 57, para 2, Act of 1879.]

(*2*) All rules published as required by this section shall, upon such publication, have *effect as if enacted by this Act.*

[S. 59, Act I of 1879.]

Saving as to court-fees.

77. Nothing *in this Act* contained shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under any enactment for the time being in force relating to court-fees.

VII of 1870.

[S. 60, Act I of 1879.]

Act to be translated, and sold cheaply.

78. Every Local Government shall *make provision for the sale of translations of* this Act in the principal vernacular languages of the territories administered by it at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

["A full alphabetical Index shall be added to every such translation, &c."—omitted.]

Repeal.

79. *The Acts mentioned in Schedule II are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.*

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

(*See section 3.*)

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
Art. 1, Sch.]	1. **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession;		
	(*a*) *if unattested by any witness*	One anna.	
	(*b*) *if attested by any witness*	*The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount or value.*	
Art. 2, Sch.]	2. **ADMINISTRATION-BOND** including a bond given under section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865; section 6 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873; section 78 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 or section 9 or section 10 of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889;		X of 1865. V of 1873. V of 1881. VII of 1889.
	(*a*) *where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000*	*The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.*	
	(*b*) *in any other case*	*Five rupees.*	
Art. 38, Sch.	3. **ADOPTION-DEED**, *that is to say, any* instrument (other than a will) *recording an adoption or* conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt	Ten rupees.	
	ADVOCATE. *See* ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE (*No. 30.*)		
Art. 3, Sch. and s. 3 of Act X, 97.]	4. **AFFIDAVIT**, *including an* affirmation *or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing*	One rupee.	
	Exemptions.		
Art. 1, Sch.]	Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—		
	(*a*) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War, *1869*;		V of 1869.
	(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or		
	(*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.		
Art. 5, Sch.	5. **AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—**		
	(*a*) If relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an *incorporated* Company or *other body corporate* or a Bill of Exchange	One anna.	[Old cl. (*b*) —omitted.]
	(*b*) If not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.	
	Exemptions.		
Art. 2, Sch.]	Agreement or memorandum of agreement—		
	(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. *43*.		
	(*b*) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;		[Old cl. (*c*) —omitted.]
	(*c*) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.		IX of 1874.
	AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE (*No. 35.*)		
rt. 29, Sch.	6. **AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE**, *including an* EQUITABLE MORTGAGE *or any instrument* evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property—		
	for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	*One rupee.*	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000	*One rupee.*
Exemption.	
See Exemptions under MORTGAGE-DEED *(No. 40).*	
[Art. 6, Sch. I.] **7. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER,** whether of trustees or of property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
[Art. 7, Sch. I.] **8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION** made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit;	
(*a*) *where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000*	The same duty as a *Bond* (No. 15) *for such amount.*
(*b*) *in any other case*	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
[Art. 3, Sch. II.] (*a*) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	
[Art. 4, Sch. II.] (*b*) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	
[Art 31, Sch. I.] **9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED,** including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, *not being* ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP *(No. 11)*	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
[Art. 12 (*c*), Sch. II.] Instruments of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under *the Apprentices Act* Act. 1850 or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.	XIX of 1850.
[Art. 8, Sch. I.] **10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY** ...	Twenty-five rupees.
[Art. 11, Sch. II. Notn. No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November 1895.] *Exemption.*	
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.	*VI of 1882.*
See also MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY *(No. 39).*	
[Art. 9 Sch. I.] **11. ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP** or contract whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an attorney in any High Court	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
ASSIGNMENT. See CONVEYANCE, *(No. 23)*, TRANSFER *(No. 62)* *and* TRANSFER OF LEASE *(No. 63) as the case may be.*	
ATTORNEY. *See* ENTRY AS AN ATTORNEY *(No. 36) and* POWER-OF-ATTORNEY *(No. 46).*	
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT. See ADOPTION-DEED *(No. 3)*	
[Art. 10, Sch. I.] **12. AWARD,** that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
[Art. 6, Sch. II.] Award under Bombay *District Municipal* Act, 1873, section 81 or Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, section 18.	Bom. Act VI of 1873. Bom. Act III of 1874.
[Art. 11, Sch. I.] **13. BILL OF EXCHANGE** *(as defined by s. 2 (2) & (3))*, not being a BOND, bank-note or currency-note—	
(*a*) *where* payable on demand	One anna.

[1] 'And the amount exceeds Rs. 20,' omitted.]

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY		
	If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
(*b*) *where* payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed Rs. 200	2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed ... 400	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Ditto 400 Ditto 600	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Ditto 600 Ditto 1,000	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Ditto 1,000 Ditto 1,200	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Ditto 1,200 Ditto 1,600	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Ditto 1,600 Ditto 2,500	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Ditto 2,500 *Ditto* 5,000	*3 0 0*	*1 8 0*	*1 0 0*
Ditto 5,000 *Ditto* 7,500	*4 8 0*	*2 4 0*	*1 8 0*
Ditto 7,500 *Ditto* 10,000	*6 0 0*	*3 0 0*	*2 0 0*
Ditto 10,000 *Ditto* 15,000	*9 0 0*	*4 8 0*	*3 0 0*
Ditto 15,000 *Ditto* 20,000	*12 0 0*	*6 0 0*	*4 0 0*
Ditto 20,000 *Ditto* 25,000	*15 0 0*	*7 8 0*	*5 0 0*
Ditto 25,000 *Ditto* 30,000	*18 0 0*	*9 0 0*	*6 0 0*
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000	*6 0 0*	*3 0 0*	*2 0 0*
(*c*) *where* payable at more than one year after date or sight ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.		
[Art. 12, Sch. I.] 14. **BILL OF LADING** (*including a through bill of lading*)	Four annas.		
N. B.—If a Bill of Lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp thereof must be borne by each one of the set.			
Exemption.			
[Art. 7, Sch. II.] (*a*) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1889 and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.			X of 1889.
[Art. 3, Sch. II, Notfn. No. 5199, dated 1st November 1895.] (*b*) *Bill of lading when executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.*			
[Art. 13, Sch. I.] 15. **BOND** [*as defined by section 2 (5)*] not *being a* DEBENTURE (*No. 27*) *and not being* otherwise provided for by this Act, or by the Court-fees Act, 1870—			[VII of 1870.]
where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.		
where it exceeds *Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 50*	*Four annas.*		
Ditto 50 *Ditto* 100	*Eight annas.*		
Ditto 100 *Ditto* 200	*One rupee.*		
Ditto 200 *Ditto* 300	*One rupee eight annas.*		
Ditto 300 *Ditto* 400	*Two rupees.*		
Ditto 400 *Ditto* 500	*Two rupees eight annas.*		
Ditto 500 *Ditto* 600	*Three rupees.*		
Ditto 600 *Ditto* 700	*Three rupees eight annas.*		
Ditto 700 *Ditto* 800	*Four rupees.*		

[Old Art. 14 —see Art. 57 below.]

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
	where it exceeds Rs. 800 *and does not exceed* Rs. 900	*Four rupees eight annas.*	
	Ditto 900 *Ditto* 1,000	*Five rupees.*	
	and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Two rupees eight annas.	
	See ADMINISTRATION BOND (*No. 2*), BOTTOMRY BOND (*No. 16*) CUSTOMS BOND (*No. 26*), INDEMNITY BOND (*No. 34*), RESPONDENTIA BOND (*No. 56*), SECURITY BOND (*No. 57*).		
	Exemptions to 15.		
[Art. 8, (*b*) & (*c*) Sch. II.]	Bond, when executed by—		
	(*a*) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal *Irrigation* Act, 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;		[Old cl. (*a*) —omitted.] Beng. Act III of 1876.
	(*b*) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.		
[Art. 15, Sch. I.]	16. **BOTTOMRY-BOND**, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) *for the same amount.*	
[New.]	17. **CANCELLATION.**—*Instrument of, (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled) if attested and not otherwise provided for*	*Five rupees.*	
	See also RELEASE (*No. 55*); REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT (*No. 58*); SURRENDER (*No. 61*); REVOCATION OF TRUST (*No. 64.*)		
[Art. 16, Sch. I.]	18. **CERTIFICATE OF SALE** granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue-officer—		
	(*a*) *where the value of the property sold does not exceed Rs 10* ...	*Two annas.*	
	(*b*) *ditto ditto exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25*	*Four annas.*	
	(*c*) *in any other case*	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.	
[Art. 17, Sch. I.]	19. **CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT** evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any *incorporated* Company or *other body corporate*, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any *such* Company or *body*	One anna.	
	SEE ALSO LETTER OF ALLOTMENT (*No. 36*).		
[Art. 18, Sch. I.]	20. **CHARTER-PARTY**, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer *whether it includes a penalty clause or not* ...	One rupee.	[For an amount exceeding twenty-rupees—omitted.]
[Art. 19, Sch. I.]	21. **CHEQUE** [*as defined by section 2 (7)*]	One anna.	
[Art. 20, Sch. I.]	22. **COMPOSITION-DEED**, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors	Ten rupees.	
[Art. 21, Sch. I.]	23. **CONVEYANCE** [*as defined by section 2 (10)*], not being TRANSFER *charged or exempted under No. 62*—		
	where the amount *or value* of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	Eight annas.	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rupees 100	One rupee.
Ditto 100 *Ditto* 200	Two rupees.
Ditto 200 *Ditto* 300	Three rupees.
Ditto 300 *Ditto* 400 ...	Four rupees.
Ditto 400 *Ditto* 500 ...	Five rupees.
Ditto 500 *Ditto* 600 ...	Six rupees.
Ditto 600 *Ditto* 700 ...	Seven rupees.
Ditto 700 *Ditto* 800 ...	Eight rupees.
Ditto 800 *Ditto* 900 ...	Nine rupees.
Ditto 900 *Ditto* 1,000 ...	Ten rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Five rupees.

Exemption.

Art. 5, Sch. I.] Assignment of copyright by entry made under the Indian Copyright Act, 1847, section 5. XX of 1847.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—DEED. *See* PARTNERSHIP (*No. 46.*)

Art. 22, Sch. I.] **24. COPY OR EXTRACT—**

(*a*) certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees— VII of 1870.

(*i*) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee — Eight annas.

(*ii*) in any other case ... ... — One rupee.

(*b*) *of a receipt, when signed or attested by the person required by law to give the receipt* ... ... — *One anna.*

Exemptions.

Art. 9, Sch. I.] (*a*) Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

(*b*) *copies of entries—*

Art. 6 (*b*) & (*c*), Sch. II, Notification No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November 1895.] (*i*) *in the certified copies of registers, given under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, section 8;* VI of 1886.

(*ii*) *in register books, granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said Act, section 25, or*

(*iii*) *in registers and records, given under the said Act, section 35, when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer or petty officer;*

(*c*) *copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, and Diocesan or Marriage Registrars, and granted to soldiers, sailors or non-commissioned or petty officers.*

Art. 23, Sch. I.] **25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE** of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid—

(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee. — The same duty as is payable on the original.

(*b*) in any other case — One rupee.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
	Exemption.	
[Art. 13 Sch. II (*c*).]	Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.	
[Art. 24, Sch. I.]	**26. CUSTOMS-BOND.**	
	(*a*) *where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000*	The same duty as a *Bond* (*No. 15*) *for such amount.*
	(*b*) *in any other case*	*Five rupees.*
[New.]	**27. DEBENTURE,** (*whether a mortgage debenture or not*) *being a marketable security transferable by delivery, or by endorsement or by separate instrument of transfer.*	*The same duty as a Bond* (*No. 15*) *for the same amount.*
	EXPLANATION.—The term Debenture includes any interest-coupons attached thereto.	
	Exemption.	
	A Debenture issued by an incorporated Company or other body corporate in terms of a registered Mortgage-Deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder whereby the company or body borrowing makes over in whole or in part, their property to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders: provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
	See also BOND (*No. 15*) ; *and* SECTION 8.	
	DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST—*See* TRUST. (*No 64.*)	
[Art. 26, Sch. I.]	**28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS,** that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees	One anna.
	DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS—See AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (*No. 6.*)	
	DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—*See* PARTNERSHIP (*No. 46.*)	
[Art. 34, Sch. I.]	**29. DIVORCE.**—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee.
	DOWER.—*Instrument of. See* SETTLEMENT (*No. 58.*)	
	DUPLICATE. See COUNTERPART (*No. 25*).	
[Art. 27, Sch. I.]	**30. ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKIL OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT** in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent or by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1884—	IX of 1884.
	(*a*) in the case of an Advocate or Vakil	Five hundred rupees.
	(*b*) in the case of an Attorney	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
	Exemption.	
[Art. 11 (*a*), Sch. II.]	Entry of an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court.	
	EQUITABLE MORTGAGE. *See* AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (*No. 6*).	
[Art. 35, Sch. I.]	**31. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY.**—Instrument of, ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
	EXTRACT. See COPY (*No. 24*).	
[Art. 30, Sch. I.]	32. **FURTHER CHARGE**—Instrument of, *that is to say, any instrument, i.e.,* imposing *further charge* on mortgaged property—	
	(*a*) when the original mortgage, is one of the description referred to in clause (*a*) *of article 40* (*that is, with possession*).	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such instrument.
	(*b*) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*b*) *of article 40* (*that is, without possession*)—	
	(i) *if at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge possession of the property is given, or agreed to be given under such instrument.*	*The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.*
	(ii) *if possession is not so given*	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount secured by such instrument.
[Art. 36, Sch. I.]	33. **GIFT**—Instrument of, *not being* a SETTLEMENT OR WILL *or* TRANSFER *of shares.*	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
[Art. 28, Sch. I.]	34. **INDEMNITY-BOND**	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 57) *for the same amount.*
	INSPECTORSHIP-DEED. See COMPOSITION DEED, (*No. 22*).	
	INSURANCE. See POLICY OF INSURANCE (*No. 47.*)	
[Arts. 4 and 39, Sch. I.]	35. **LEASE** including an under-lease or sub-lease *and any agreement to let or sub-let*—	
	(*a*) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—	
	(*i*) *where the* lease purports to be for a term of less than one year.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
	(*ii*) *where the* lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the average annual rent reserved.
	(*iii*) *where the* lease purports to be for a term *in excess* of three years.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
	(*iv*) *where the* lease does not purport to be for any definite term.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
	(*v*) *where the lease purports to be in perpetuity.*	*The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.*

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIP	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
	(*b*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.	
	(*c*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered.	
	Provided that, when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas		
	Exemptions.		
[Art. 13, Sch. II.]	(*a*) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator *and for the purpos.. of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink)* without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees;		[Old (*c*) transferred to No. 25].
	(*b*) Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 *or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889*		VII of 1875. II of 1889.
[Art. 40, Sch. I.]	36. **LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES** in any Company or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	One anna.	
	See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (*No. 19.*)		
[Art. 41, Sch. I.]	37. **LETTER OF CREDIT,** that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn	One anna.	
[Art. 42, Sch. I.]	38. **LETTER OF LICENSE,** that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Ten rupees.	
[Art. 43, Sch. I.]	39. **MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—**		
	(*a*) *if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882*	Fifteen rupees.	VI of 1882.
	(*b*) *if not so accompanied* ...	*Forty rupees.*	
[Art. 11, Sch. II, Notfn. No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November 1895.]	*Exemption.*		
	Memorandum of any Association not formed for profit and registered under Section 26 of the Indian Company's Act, 1882.		VI of 1882.
[Art. 44, Sch. I.]	40. **MORTGAGE-DEED** not being an AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (*No. 6*), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 16), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (*No. 41*), RESPONDENTIA BOND (*No. 56*), or SECURITY BOND (No. *58*)—		
	(*a*) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
	(*b*) when at the time of execution possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount secured by such deed.
	EXPLANATION.—*A mortgagor who gives a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this article.*	
[54 and 55 Vict., c. 39.]	(*c*) *When a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—*	
	for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 .	*Eight annas.*
	and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000	*Eight annas.*
	Exemptions.	
[Art. 12 (*a*), Sch. II.]	(*1*) Instruments, executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances;	XIX of 1883.
[Art. 14 (*b*) Sch. II.]	(*2*) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.	[Old cl. (*b*) omitted, Old cl. (*c*), see (No. 9).]
[Art. 8 (l) Sch. II of Notification No. 5199 S. R., dated 1st November 1895.]	(*3*) *Instrument of pledge or pawn of goods if unattested.*	
[Art. 3, Sch. I, Notification No. 5199 S. R., dated 1st November 1895.]	41. **MORTGAGE OF A CROP** *including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is, or is not in existance at the time of the mortgage—*	
	(*a*) *when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—*	
	for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200	*One anna.*
	and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200	*One anna.*
	(*b*) *when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—*	
	for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100	*Four annas.*
	and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100	*Four annas.*
[Art. 45, Sch. I.]	42. **NOTARIAL ACT**, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry *not being a* PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public	One rupee.
	See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (*No. 50*).	
[Art. 46, Sch. I.]	43. **NOTE OR MEMORANDUM** sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees	One anna.
[Art. 47, Sch. I.]	44. **NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP** ...	Eight annas.
	ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY—*See* BILL OF EXCHANGE (*No. 13*).	
[Art. 37, Sch. I.]	45. **PARTITION**—*Instrument of,* [*as defined by s. 2 (14)*]... ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the value of the property divided as set forth in such instrument.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
[Art. 5, Sch. I Notification No. 5109 S. R., dated 1st November 1895.]	*Provided that where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the duty shall not exceed the amount chargeable on a valuation of the land at five times the annual revenue.*	
	See also SECTION 29 (*h*).	
[Arts. 32 & 33, 46. Sch. I.]	**PARTNERSHIP,**	
	A.—Instrument of—	
	(*b*) *where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500*	*Two rupees eight annas.*
	(*c*) *In any other case*	Ten rupees.
	B.—Dissolution of, ...	*Five rupees.*
[Art. 49, Sch. I.]	**47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—**	
	A.—Sea-Insurance—	
	(*1*) for or upon any voyage—	
	(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy	One anna.
	ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy	Two annas.
	(*2*) for time—	
	(iii) in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—	
	where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months...	Two annas.
	where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months ...	Four annas.
	B.—Fire Insurance—	
	(1) in respect of an original policy—	
	for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000 for a period—	
	(i) *not exceeding one month*	*Two annas.*
	(ii) *exceeding one month, but not exceeding three months*	*Three annas.*
	(iii) *exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months*	*Four annas.*
	(iv) *exceeding six months*	*Six annas.*
	(*2*) in respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whereof (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months.	The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends; or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), whichever is the smaller sum.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
rt. 6, Sch. Notification o. 5199 S. , dated 1st ovember 95.]	**C—Railway Accident Insurance—**		
	in the case of insurance against railway accidents valid for a single journey only when issued to a passenger on any railway	*One anna.*	
	Exemption.		
rt. 12 (*b*), h. II, Notiation No. 99 S. R., ted 1st Noember 1895.]	*When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway no duty shall be payable.*		
	D—Life or other Insurance, except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division *E* of this article—		
	for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—		
	(i) if drawn singly	Six annas.	
	(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Three annas.	
	Exemption.		
rt. 12, Sch. , Notification No. 5199 . R., dated st November 95.]	*Policies of life insurance granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in accordance with rules for Postal Life Insurance issued under the authority of the Government of India.*		
	E—Re-insurance, by an Insurance Company, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE or A POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE, with another Company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby	One rupee.	
	General exemption.		
Art. 14 (*a*), ch. II.]	Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance: Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.		
Art. 50, Sch. .]	**48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY** [*as defined by s. 2 (20)*], not being a PROXY No. 52—		
	(*a*) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction *or for admitting execution of one or more such documents*...	Eight annas.	
Art. 7, Sch. , Notification Jo. 5199 S. ., dated 1st November 895.]	(*b*) *when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882*	*Eight annas.*	XV of 1882.
Former (*b*).]	(*c*) when authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than *the case* mentioned in *clause* (*a*) ...	One rupee.	
Former (*c*).]	(*d*) when authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally...	Five rupees.	
Former (*d*).]	(*e*) when authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Ten rupees.	
	(*f*) *when given for consideration and authorising the sale of any property.*	*The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the same amount.*	
Former (*e*).]	(*g*) in any other case	One rupee for each person authorized.	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
	EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this *article* more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
[New.]	49. **PROMISSORY NOTE,** [*as defined by section 2 (21)*]—	
	(*a*) *if expressed to be payable at more than one year after date* ...	*The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.*
	(*b*) *if not so expressed*	*The same duty as a Bill of exchange [No. 13 (b)] payable otherwise than on demand for the same amount.*
[Protest in Sch. I.]	50. **PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE,** that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note	*One rupee.*
[As in Sch. I.]	51. **PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP,** that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such	*One rupee.*
	See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (*No. 44*).	
[Art. 51, Sch. I.]	52. **PROXY** empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of (*a*) Members of an *incorporated* Company *or other body corporate* whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, (*b*) *a Local authority, or* (*c*) Proprietors, Members, or Contributors to the funds, of any Institution	One anna.
[Art. 52, Sch. I.]	53. **RECEIPT** [*as defined by s. 2 (22)*] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees ...	One anna.
	Exemptions.	
[Art 15, Sch. II.]	Receipt-	
	(*a*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under *the proviso to s. 3 (Instruments executed on behalf of Government)* acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;	
	(*b*) for any payment of money without consideration;	
	(*c*) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of inám lands;	
	(*d*) for pay, *or allowances* by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity, *or by mounted Police constables*;	
	(*e*) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity;	
	(*f*) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;	
	(*g*) given by a headman or lambardár for land-revenue or taxes collected by him;	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Exemptions to 53—concld.	
(*h*) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for: Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for: Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in, any *incorporated* Company or *other body corporate* or *such* proposed or intended Company or *body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.*	
[Art. 53, Sch. I.] 54. **RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—**	
(*a*) if the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
[Art. 54, Sch. I.] 55. **RELEASE,** that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(*a*) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
[Art. 55, Sch. I.] 56. **RESPONDENTIA BOND,** that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) *for the amount of the loan secured.*
REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT. *See* SETTLEMENT (*No. 58*); TRUST (*No. 64.*)	
[Art. 14 Sch. I.] 57. **SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED** executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money *or other property* received by virtue thereof *or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract*—	
(*a*) when the amount secured does not exceed *Rs.* 1,000 ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) *for the amount secured.*
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
[Art. 8, Sch. II.] Bond *or other instrument,* when executed—	
(*a*) by headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal *Irrigation* Act, 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;	[Old cl. (*a*) omitted]. Beng. Act III of 1876.
(*b*) by any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem;	
(*c*) *under No. 3-A of the rules made by the Government of Bombay in Council under section 70 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879.*	*Bombay Act V of 1879.*
[Art. 12 (*a*), Sch. II.] (*d*) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;	XIX

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
	Exemptions to 57—concld.		
	(*e*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money *or other property* received by virtue thereof;		[Old cl. (*e*) —*See Art. 9 Ex.*]
[Art. 57, Sch. I.]	**58. SETTLEMENT,**		
	A.—Instrument of, (*including a deed of dower*)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such Settlement.	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 8 (*k*). Sch. II, Notfn. No. 5199 S.R., dated 1st November 1895.]	(*a*) *Deed of Dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans.* (*b*) *Hludansa, that is to say, any settlement of immoveable property executed by a Buddhist in Burma for a religious purpose in which no value has been specified and on which a duty of Rs. 10 has been paid.*		
	B.—Revocation of—	*Ten rupees.*	*VI of 1882.*
	See also TRUST (*No. 64*).		
[S. 35, Act VI of 1882.]	**59. SHARE WARRANTS** *issued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882*	*Three quarters of the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.*	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 15, Sch. II, Notfn. No. 5199 S. R., dated 1st November 1895.]	*Share warrant when issued by a Company in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, section 50, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp-Revenue, of*— (*a*) *three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or* (*b*) *if any Company which has paid the said duty or composition in full, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—three quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued.*		VI of 1882.
	SCRIP.—*See* CERTIFICATE (*No. 19*)		
[Art. 58, Sch. I.]	**60. SHIPPING-ORDER** for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna.	
[Art. 59, Sch. I.]	**61. SURRENDER OF LEASE—**		
	(*a*) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees.	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.	
	(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 16, Sch. II.]	Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.		
[Art. 60, Sch. I.]	**62. TRANSFER—**		
	(*a*) Of shares in an *incorporated* Company or *other body corporate*	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) *for a consideration equal to the value of the share.*	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
	(*b*) *of debentures being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by* SECTION *8*	*One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the Debenture.*	
ormer (*b*) of Art.]	(*c*) of any interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance-		
	(*i*) If the duty on such Bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five rupees.	The duty with which such Bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable.	
	(*ii*) In any other case	Five rupees.	
ormer (*c*) of Art.]	(*d*) of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, section 31	Ten rupees.	II of 1874.
ormer (*d*) of Art.]	(*e*) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee *or from a trustee to a beneficiary* ...	Five rupees.	
	Exemptions.		
rt. 17, Sch. II.]	Transfers by endorsement—		
	(*a*) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;		
	(*b*) of a bill of lading, *delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;*		[Old cl. (*f*) Worked into (*b*).]
	(*c*) of a policy of insurance;		
	(*d*) of securities of the Government of India;		
	See also SECTION *8.*		
rt. 60A, Sch. I.]	63. **TRANSFER OF LEASE** by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) *for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the Transfer.*	
	Exemption.		
	Transfer of any lease which is exempt from duty.		
rt. 25, Sch. I.]	64. **TRUST**—		
	A—Declaration of — of, or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a WILL or SETTLEMENT	Fifteen rupees.	
Art. 56, Sch. I.]	**B— Revocation of — of,** or concerning any property *when made* by any instrument other than a WILL	Ten rupees.	
	See also SETTLEMENT (*No. 58*)		
	VALUATION—See APPRAISEMENT, (*No. 8*).		
	VAKIL—*See* ENTRY AS A VAKIL (*No. 30*).		
Art. 61, Sch. I.]	65. **WARRANT FOR GOODS,** that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four annas.	

THE INDIAN STAMP BILL.

(*Schedule II.—Enactments Repealed.*)

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See Section 79.)

No.	Year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
I	*1879*	*The Indian Stamp Act, 1879*	*The whole.*
VI	*1882*	*The Indian Companies Act, 1882*	*Section 35.*
IX	*1884*	*The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884*	*Section 10.*
I	*1888*	*The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1888.*	*The whole.*
V	*1888*	*The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888*	*So much of the first Schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).*
XVIII	*1888*	*An Act to provide for the appointment of a Financial Commissioner for Burma and for the definition of his functions.*	*So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).*
VI	*1889*	*The Probate and Administration Act, 1889*	*Sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 18.*
XX	*1890*	*The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act, 1890.*	*So much of section 38 as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879.)*
XII	*1891*	*The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891*	*So much of Part I of the first and second Schedules as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).*
VI	*1894*	*The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1894.*	*The whole.*
XIII	*1897*	*The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1897.*	*The whole.*

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SINCE the Stamp Act of 1879 was passed the stamp law has been amended by ten different enactments. The present Bill proposes to repeal and re-enact in a consolidated form the whole of these enactments. It also proposes to introduce certain amendments where the working of the stamp law had disclosed defects. Alterations are printed in italics, and the material amendments which it is proposed to introduce are referred to in the notes on clauses given below. For facility of reference a comparative table is appended to this statement, showing how each section of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, has been dealt with in the present Bill.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2 (*2*) and (*3*).—The definitions of "bill of exchange" and "bill of exchange payable on demand" are taken from the English Stamp Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vict., c. 39). It will be noted that (as is the case in England) they include many instruments which could not be classed as "bills of exchange" within the definition given by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, but which for stamp purposes ought to fall within the same category.

(*7*) The definition of "cheque" has been altered to bring it into accord with the definition given by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(*11*) The definition of "duly stamped" has been amended. The former definition seems scarcely applicable where the instrument was first executed abroad and afterwards stamped in British India.

(*13*) A definition of "instrument" has been added.

(*18*) The definition of "policy of insurance" has been amended so as to make it cover policies of every description.

(*20*) The definition of "power-of-attorney" has been amended so as to make it clear that it relates only to powers-of-attorney and does not include all contracts creating the relationship of principal and agent.

(*21*) The definition of "promissory note" is taken from the English Stamp Act, 1891.

(*22*) In the definition of "receipt" the word "advertisement" is left out, as the machinery of the Act is not applicable to advertisements acknowledging receipt of money.

The definitions of "vessel," "writing" and "schedule" have been omitted as unnecessary, being now provided for in the General Clauses Act, 1897.

Clause 3.—The general exemption on behalf of Government contained in Schedule II of the Act of 1879 has now been inserted in the body of the Act as a proviso to this clause.

Clause 4.—A proviso has been added to this clause to make it clear that the option given to the parties to elect which instrument shall be considered as the principal instrument is not to be used for the purpose of evading stamp duty.

Clause 8.—A penalty clause taken from the English Act has been added.

Clause 9.—A paragraph has been added to this clause to provide for the composition or consolidation of duties.

Clause 12.—The present law leaves it doubtful how adhesive stamps ought to be cancelled. A paragraph has been added to indicate a proper manner for the cancellation of such stamps.

Clause 20.—Section 19 of the Act of 1879 has been omitted, as the fall of the exchange value of the rupee has rendered it inapplicable. The present clause puts all foreign currency on the same footing, and the second paragraph provides a simple machinery for fixing the rate of exchange for the purpose of stamp duty.

Clause 24.—An Explanation and Illustration have been added to this clause to remove doubts as to its construction.

Clause 25.—The drafting of this clause has been altered so as to make it applicable to annuities commencing at an indefinite future time.

Clause 29.—Sub-clause (*h*) of this clause has been amended so as to enable a Revenue-authority or Civil Court directing a partition, to remit at discretion the stamp duty payable on the portion of an estate which remains undivided, in consequence of some shareholders electing to continue to hold jointly.

Clause 33.—A paragraph has been added to this clause to provide for the interpretation of the terms "public offices" and "persons in charge of public offices."

Clause 34.—This clause has been added, because under the present law an audit officer of public accounts, before whom an unstamped receipt is produced, must impound the instrument, and has no power to require the substitution of a duly stamped receipt.

Clause 35.—A proviso has been added which prevents the exclusion of receipts from being admitted as evidence against the person by whose fault they are unstamped. A further proviso has been added to this clause to provide that the omission of a Government officer to see that an instrument is duly stamped shall not prejudice the rights of the parties to have the document admitted in evidence.

Clause 37.—This clause has been inserted to provide for the case where by inadvertence a stamp of improper description has been used.

Clause 39.—Power is given to the Collector to Act, in cases where he thinks fit to do so, without application made.

Clause 44.—A paragraph has been added to this clause to provide that, where a party to a suit has been obliged to pay stamp duty through the default of the other party, the duty so paid may be recovered as costs and need not be made the subject of a separate suit.

Clause 45.—This clause has been amended so as to give the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority power to remit as well as to refund penalties. It further provides for the refund of any excess duty which may have been paid. The effect of the clause will be to give an informal right of appeal from the Collector to the Chief Revenue-authority.

Clause 48.—This clause provides a simple procedure for the recovery of duties and penalties.

Clause 49.—The drafting of this clause has been altered so as to make its provisions clearer and to bring it more nearly into accord with the corresponding provisions of the English Stamp Duties Management Act, 189: (54 and 55 Vict., c. 38).

Clause 50.—This clause is a redraft of the proviso to section 51 of the Act of 1879.

Clause 51.—This clause gives a new power to make allowances for stamp paper on printed forms used by incorporated companies where such forms have ceased to be required.

Clause 54.—A proviso has been added to this clause to make special provision for the case of licensed vendors of stamps.

Clause 55.—This clause is new and is intended to give facilities to Companies in respect of renewals of debentures.

Clause 56.—A paragraph has been added to make it clear that in all cases a Collector is subject to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

Clause 61.—This clause has been amended so as to give to Appellate Courts revisionary powers in respect of decisions of criminal as well as of civil and revenue courts in the cases referred to.

Clause 64.—A clause has been added to cover acts which may not fall within the scope of the preceding clauses, but which nevertheless are done with the intent to defraud the Government of duty.

Clause 69.—This clause has been amended so as to make it clear that any one, whether licensed or not, can sell one-anna adhesive stamps. A corresponding provision has been made in clause 74.

Clause 73.—This clause intended to give Collectors power to trace unduly stamped documents is taken from the English Act.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE I.

GENERAL.—The arrangement of articles is more strictly alphabetical. The exemptions are printed under the Articles to which they relate, instead of being contained in a separate schedule, and exemptions of a general character, which have from time to time been made by notification are now embodied in the schedule itself. A few exemptions of documents executed in connexion with the business of public departments, have been removed from the Act and will be notified among the exemptions made by executive authority.

Article 1.—Acknowledgment of a debt. The attested acknowledgment of a debt is clearly in the nature of a bond and should be stamped as such.

Article 6.—Agreement to mortgage. A mortgage by deposit of title-deeds, commonly called an equitable mortgage, operates as an agreement to mortgage and is better described under that head. The duty is taken from the English Act.

Article 13.—Bills of Exchange. The exemption from stamp duty of Bills of Exchange payable on demand for less than twenty rupees has been omitted. There is no such exemption in England. As regards bills payable otherwise than on demand no alteration has been made in the duty, but the table of duties has been worked out at greater length for convenience of reference.

Article 15.—Bond. A similar table has been worked out with reference to bonds.

Article 17.—Instrument of Cancellation. This article is new.

Article 21.—Cheque. The exemption from stamp duty of cheques under twenty rupees has been omitted. There is no such exemption in England.

Article 23.—Conveyance. The duty has not been altered, but the table of duties has been worked out at greater length for convenience of reference.

Article 24.—Copy or Extract. Provision has been made for stamping duplicate receipts when signed or attested.

Article 27.—Debenture. This article is new; debentures at present come under the general conditions of Bonds, but it has been considered more convenient to deal with them under a separate article.

Article 32.—Instrument of Further Charge. This article has been altered so as to impose the higher duty in cases in which possession is given in pursuance of the instrument of further charge.

Article 35.—A provision for a proper duty on perpetual leases has been added.

Article 40.—Mortgage deed. An addition has been made to this article, taken from the English Stamp Act, 1891, to provide for cases of mortgage by further assurance. An exemption has been added to make it clear, that ordinary pawn transactions are not liable to stamp duty. The explanation regarding possession is intended to prevent evasion of the higher duty on mortgages with possession.

Article 41.—Mortgage of Crop. This is a new article, but it represents an existing notification reducing the duty in the case of mortgage of crops.

Article 47.—Policies of Insurance. The drafting of this article has been altered to make its provisions clearer.

Article 48.—Power-of-attorney. It has been found that sales and mortgages are sometimes effected through the medium of powers-of-attorney. Provision has been made that in this case they should pay the same duty as conveyances. A slight extension is also made of clause (*a*) of the article.

Article 49.—Promissory Notes. A promissory note payable on demand is in the nature of a continuing security and in England pays the same duty as a bill or note not payable on demand. The same rule is now made applicable to India.

Article 57.—The limitation of the duty is made to extend to the case of a surety executing a bond to secure due execution of a contract.

Article 58.—Settlement. The revocation of a settlement is now specially charged with the same duty as the revocation of any other trust. A provision is made which has the effect of exempting from section 27 of the Act a class of documents in which it is contrary to religious duty to express the value of the thing conveyed.

Article 59.—Share Warrants. This article is taken from section 35 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. It more appropriately comes under this Act. The duty is expressed more simply, and is the same in amount.

Article 62.—Transfer. A special provision has been made in this article for the transfer of debentures which are marketable securities. The article has no application to debentures payable to bearer.

The 15th October, 1897.

J. WESTLAND.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing how provisions of the Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), have been dealt with in the Stamp Bill, 1897.

Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).	Stamp Bill, 1897.
Section 1.—Short title, local extent and commencement.	Reproduced and amended by clause 1.
Section 2.—Saving	Omitted as unnecessary. See General Clauses Act, 1897, (X of 1897) ss. 6, 8 and 24.
Section 3.—Interpretation clause ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 2.
Section 4.—Schedules to be read as part of Act.	Omitted as unnecessary. See General Clauses Act, 1897, (X of 1897) s. 3 (48).
Section 5.—Instruments chargeable with duty	Reproduced and amended by clause 3.
Section 6.—Several instruments in single transactions.	Reproduced and amended by clause 4.
Section 7.—Instruments relating to several distinct matters. Instruments coming within several descriptions in Schedule I.	Reproduced by clauses 5 and 6.
Section 7-A.—Policies of sea-insurance ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 7.
Section 7-B.—Bonds, debentures or other certificates issued on loans under Act XI, 1879.	Reproduced by clause 8.
Section 8.—Power to reduce or remit duty ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 9.
Section 9.—Duties how to be paid ...	Reproduced by clause 10.
Section 10.—Use of adhesive stamps ...	Reproduced by clause 11.
Section 11.—Cancellation of adhesive stamps	Reproduced and amended by clause 12.
Section 12.—How instruments stamped with impressed stamps are to be written.	Reproduced by clause 13.
Section 13.—Only one instrument to be on same stamp.	Reproduced by clause 14.
Section 14.—Instrument written contrary to section 12 or 13 deemed unstamped.	Reproduced by clause 15.
Section 15.—Denoting duty	Reproduced and amended by clause 16.
Section 16.—Instruments executed in British India.	Reproduced by clause 17.
Section 17.—Instruments other than bills, cheques and notes executed out of British India.	Reproduced by clause 18.
Section 18.—Bills, cheques and notes drawn out of British India.	Reproduced by clause 19.
Section 19.—Conversion of amount expressed in certain currencies.	Omitted and included in clause 20.

Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1897).	Stamp Bill, 1897.
Section 20.—Conversion of amount expressed in other foreign currencies.	Reproduced and amended by clause 20.
Section 21.—Stock and marketable securities how to be valued.	Reproduced and amended by clause 21.
Section 22.—Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price.	Reproduced by clause 22.
Section 23.—Instruments reserving interest	Reproduced by clause 23.
Section 24.—How transfer in consideration of debt or subject to future payment, etc, to be charged.	Reproduced and amended by clause 24.
Section 25.—Valuation in case of annuity, etc.	Reproduced and amended by clause 25.
Section 26.—Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.	Reproduced by clause 26.
Section 27.—Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.	Reproduced by clause 27.
Section 28.—Direction as to duty in case of certain conveyances.	Reproduced by clause 28.
Section 29.—Duties by whom payable ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 29.
Section 30.—Adjudication as to proper stamp. Collector may call for abstract and evidence. Provison.	Reproduced by clause 31.
Section 31.—Certificate by Collector ...	Reproduced by clause 32.
Section 32.—Payment of fees under section 30 how made.	Omitted as now unnecessary.
Section 33.—Examination and impounding of instruments.	Reproduced and amended by clause 33.
Section 34.—Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence, etc. Proviso. Instruments admissible on payment of duty and penalty; and in certain criminal proceedings. Admission of instrument not to be questioned.	Reproduced and amended by clauses 35 and 36.
Section 35.—Instruments impounded how dealt with.	Reproduced by clause 38.
Section 36.—Collector's power to refund penalty paid under section 35, first paragraph.	Reproduced by clause 39.
Section 37.—Collector's power to stamp instruments impounded.	Reproduced by clause 40.
Section 38.—Instruments unduly stamped by accident.	Reproduced by clause 41.

Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1897).	Stamp Bill, 1897.
Section 39.—Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under sections 34, 37 or 38.	Reproduced by clause 42.
Section 40.—Prosecution for offence against Stamp-law. Proviso.	Reproduced and amended by clause 43.
Section 41.—Persons paying duty or penalty may recover same in certain cases.	Reproduced and amended by clause 44.
Section 42.—Remission of penalty paid under section 34 or 37.	Reproduced by clause 45, paragraph (*a*).
Section 43.—Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 35. Copy may be made of instruments so sent.	Reproduced by clause 46.
Section 44.—Power of payee to stamp bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped.	Reproduced and amended by clause 47.
Section 45.—Procedure where Collector feels doubt as to duty chargeable.	Reproduced and amended by clause 56.
Section 46.—Reference by Revenue Authority to High Court.	Reproduced by clause 57.
Section 47.—Power of Court to call for further particulars.	Reproduced by clause 58.
Section 48.—Procedure in disposing of reference.	Reproduced by clause 59.
Section 49.—Reference by other Courts to High Court.	Reproduced by clause 60.
Section 50.—Revision of certain decisions of Courts regarding the sufficiency of stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clause 61.
Section 51.—Allowance for spoiled stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clauses 49 and 50.
Section 52.—Allowance for misused stamps.	Reproduced by clause 52.
Section 53.—Allowance under sections 51 and 52 how to be made.	Reproduced by clause 53.
Section 54.—Allowance for stamps not required for use.	Reproduced and amended by clause 54.
Section 55.—Powers to make rules relating to sale of stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clause 74.
Section 56.—Power to make rules generally to carry out Act.	Reproduced and amended by clause 75.
Section 57 (para. 1).—Certain powers exerciseable from time to time.	Omitted. See General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), ss. 14 and 21.
Section 57 (para. 2).—Publication of rules ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 76.
Section 58.—Obligation to give receipt in certain cases.	Reproduced by clause 30.

Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1897).	Stamp Bill, 1897.
Section 59.—Saving as to Court-fees ...	Reproduced by clause 77.
Section 60.—Act to be translated, indexed and sold cheaply.	Reproduced and amended by clause 78.
Section 61.—Penalty for executing, etc., instrument not duly stamped.	Reproduced by clause 62.
Section 62.—Penalty for failure to cancel adhesive stamp.	Reproduced by clause 63.
Section 63.—Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of section 27.	Reproduced and amended by clause 64.
Section 64.—Penalty for refusal to give receipt, and for devices to evade duty on receipt.	Reproduced by clause 65.
Section 65.—Penalty for not making out policy, or making etc., any policy not duly stamped.	Reproduced by clause 66.
Section 66,—Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.	Reproduced by clause 67.
Section 67.—Penalty for post-dating bills, etc.; for other devices to defraud the revenue ...	} Reproduced by clause 68.
Section 68.—Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorised sale.	Reproduced and amended by clause 69.
Section 69.—Institution and conduct of prosecutions.	Reproduced by clause 70.
Section 70.—Jurisdiction of Magistrates ...	Reproduced by clause 71.
Section 71.—Place of trial	Reproduced and amended by clause 72.
Section 72.—Operation of other laws barred...	Omitted. See General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), s. 26.
	The following new clauses have been added, namely, clause 2 (3), (12), (13), (15) (*d*), (18) (*b*) and (21), and clauses 20 (2), 34, 37, 45 (1) and (3), 48, 51, 55, 62 (2) 73, and 79.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th October, 1897:

NO. 17 OF 1897.

A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial Offences.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to extra-territorial offences; It is hereby enacted as follows:

,V of 1860.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1898; and

Short title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

,V of 1860.

2. Section 4 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor, namely:

Substitution of new section for section 4, Act XLV, 1860.

'4. The provisions of this Code apply to any offence committed by—

Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences.

& 33 ct. c. 98, s.

(*1*) any Native Indian subject of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India;

3 & 29 ct., c. 17, s.

(*2*) any other British subject within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India;

(*3*) any servant of the Queen, whether a British subject or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India. [24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, s. 22 and I. P. C, s. 4.]

Explanation.—In this section the word "offence" includes every act committed outside British India which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under this Code.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a coolie, who is a Native Indian subject, commits a murder in Uganda. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in British India in which he may be found.

(*b*) B, a European British subject, commits a rape in tribal territory on the British side of the Afghan frontier. He can be tried and convicted of rape in any place in British India in which he may be found.

(*c*) C, a foreigner who is in the service of the Punjab Government, commits a murder in Jhind. He can be tried and convicted of murder at any place in British India in which he may be found.

(*d*) D, a British subject living in Indore, instigates E to commit a murder in Bombay. D is guilty of abetting murder.'

XLV of 1860.

3. After section 108 of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be added, namely:

Abetment in British India of offences outside it.

"108A. A person abets an offence within the meaning of this Code who, in British India, abets the commission of any act without and beyond British India which would constitute an offence if committed in British India. [24 & 25 Vict., c, 67, s 22.]

Illustration.

A, in British India, instigates B, a foreigner in Goa, to commit a murder in Goa. A is guilty of abetting murder."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Penal Code was enacted in 1860 under the powers conferred by s. 43 of the Government of India Act, 1833 (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85)—see *Reg.* v. *Elmstone* (1878), 7 Bom. Cr. Ca. at p. 100.

2. Since that date Parliament has bestowed on the Indian Legislature various powers of legislating for extra-territorial offences, but no corresponding amendment has been made in the Indian Penal Code. To a large, but not to the full, extent those powers have been taken advantage of by s. 8 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879). It seems desirable that the Code itself should specify the extent of its

extra-territorial operation. At present this is done only in a fragmentary and misleading manner, and, as something more than mere consolidation is required, the present Bill has been prepared. It is proposed eventually to consolidate the various enactments which have from time to time been passed to amend the Code, but it is better to keep amendment distinct from consolidation.

3. The English theory of the territoriality of crime is purely a doctrine of the common law and probably owes its origin to the old rules of criminal pleading. It is not accepted by other nations—see *Hall's International Law*, Ed. 3, p. 206, and the judgment of West, J., in *Reg.* v. *Moorga Chetty* (1881), I. L. R. 5 Bom., at p. 362. Having regard to the circumstances of India, Parliament has departed from the English rule, and has authorised the Indian Legislature to deal in certain cases with extra-territorial offences. It seems right that these powers should be exercised to their full extent, and the present Bill will effect that object. Even then certain anomalies will remain, but they can be removed only by further Parliamentary legislation.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—This clause proposes to repeal s. 4 of the Code and to substitute a new section therefor.

Clause (*1*) of the new section follows the words of s. 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict., c. 98), and corresponds with s. 8 (*1*) of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879).

Clause (*2*) follows the words of s. 1 of the Government of India Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict., c. 17), by using the term "British subject," and will extend the operation of s. 8 (*2*) of Act XXI of 1879, which applies only to *European* British subjects. There are many British subjects who are neither European British subjects as defined by the Act, nor Native Indian subjects, *e.g.*, Cingalese, Tasmanians and inhabitants of the Straits Settlements.

As regards clause (*3*), by s. 22 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), the Indian Legislature is empowered to legislate for "all servants of the Government of India within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty." By s. 4 of the Indian Penal Code the provisions of the Code are extended to every *servant of the Queen* "within the dominions of any Prince or State in alliance with the Queen, by virtue of any treaty or engagement heretofore entered into with the East India Company, or which may have been or may hereafter be made in the name of the Queen by any government of India." Neither the Indian Act nor the English Statute draws any distinction between Government servants who are British subjects and those who are not. The words "whether a British subject or not" have, therefore, been inserted in the Bill to negative the decision in *Empress* v. *Natwarai* (1891) I. L. R. 16 Bom. 178, where it was held that a servant of Government who was the subject of a Native State, could not be tried in British India for an offence committed outside. The necessary consequential amendments will be made in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The expression "India" is defined by s. 3 (27) of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), and coincides with the definition given by the Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 63).

Clause 3.—This clause is intended to carry out a suggestion of the Bombay Government consequent on a decision of the Bombay High Court to the effect that a person in British India who instigated a Portuguese to commit a murder in Goa, was guilty of no offence—see *Queen Empress* v. *Gunpatrao* (1894), I. L. R. 19 Bom. 105. Presumably, if the murderer had been a Native Indian subject, the present law would have reached him; but the point was not discussed. The Indian Legislature has power to legislate for all persons in British India, and there is no reason why British India should be an Alsatia for the instigators of crime.

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 7th October, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 15th October, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.

His Honour Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.

The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.

STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps. He said:—"During the last forty years there have been three general Stamp Acts; first that of 1862; then that of 1869 which consolidated and amended the Act of 1862; and thereafter the Act of 1879 which consolidated and amended the Act of 1869. The present Act is meant to be a consolidation and amendment of the

last of these Acts, that of 1879, which was introduced and passed after elaborate consideration of the subject, and very largely upon the lines of the English Stamp Act. Our hon'ble and temporarily lost colleague, Sir John Woodburn, at the last meeting of the Council, told us that, in the course of time, weaknesses are discovered and brought to light in the case of every Act of every Legislature, and this is the excuse which I make to the Council for bringing now before them for renewed consideration the Act which it is necessary to amend, namely, the existing Stamp Act. It is natural that defects should be found in an Act of the present description, which enters so largely into the business transactions of every day life. It is not intended to make any alterations in the main lines of the existing law applicable generally to stamps. Most of the alterations which it is proposed to make are alterations of a petty character, and there are only two or three which might possibly be considered to be of any importance.

"The main defects in the Act may be described as follows. First there are cases in which the law, for want of clearness, has failed in its intention. The stamp law differs from most other revenue laws in this respect, that it is left very largely to a sort of automatic operation; that is to say, it is applied by persons themselves to their own transactions, and the burden of its interpretation rests, not merely upon the lawyer, but upon the layman. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that in its working and in its explanation it should be as clear as possible, so that people who desire to pay proper duty upon their documents and who have no intention of evading the duty in any way, may thoroughly and clearly understand the obligations which rest upon them. There are also cases in which we find that the provisions of the law as they stand have been evaded, partly from apparent misunderstanding and partly no doubt because a lawyer, when he is acting for his client, is bound to carry out the transaction entrusted to him in such fashion as to burden his client in the least possible measure with duty. There are some cases in which it is found in practice that the duty imposed by law upon a certain class of transactions has been evaded by carrying out the transaction in a manner in which the same result has been obtained by the payment of less duty. In these cases, it is proposed by some of the provisions which are included in the amending Bill, to levy the amount of duty which the Act of 1879 intended to levy. There are again cases which, it has been found in the experience of the last eighteen years, have not been adequately provided for; and I say this both in the interests of the revenue and in the interests of the persons who are chargeable with duty. There are cases in which greater facilities may be given to the public than are afforded by the present law and there are cases in which petty hardships are inflicted which the present law does not enable the local officers to meet.

"In two or three of these cases the defects have been remedied by previous amendments, there having been, since 1879, two or three amending Acts. But by far the larger number of the defects brought to notice from time to time have been merely examined, noted and recorded with a view of their being brought before the Legislature in a general amending Bill. These cases were all gathered together and submitted for the consideration of Local Governments and the officers whom they desired to consult, in a circular which was issued in the beginning of 1895. We have received in reply to that circular a large number of suggestions and criticisms of the law as it at present stands. Some of the suggestions which have been made to us we do not see our way to adopt, but such of them as commend themselves to us are embodied in the Bill which it is now intended to lay before the legislature.

"The main question which will interest the public in connection with the amendment of the Act is the question what alterations are proposed in the duties. For the most part—I should say in all but very exceptional cases—we leave the duties as they at present stand. It is not our intention to ask the legislature to pass a law in aid of the revenue; but in going through the duties as they stand and in collating the opinions regarding them, there are one or two points in which the duties require amendment. I shall, first of all, mention cases in which it is proposed to increase duties. The first of these is the large class of instruments upon which one anna duty is at present levied. The Act as it at present stands

necessarily quotes documents by their English names—quotes, for example, a bill of exchange. A bill of exchange is a document which is established in a very well known form by English Mercantile Law. In this country, very naturally, the English forms of these documents are not the same as those adopted by Native Merchants in their transactions; and questions have consequently arisen with reference to mercantile documents which have the same purpose in Indian commerce that bills of exchange have in English commerce, whether they are liable to duty as bills of exchange. Now, I may mention that in the English Stamp Act bills of exchange have got a specially wide definition. A bill of exchange for the purposes of the Negotiable Instruments Act is defined in the English law relating to negotiable instruments. But in the English Stamp Act it is prescribed that for the purposes of that Act a bill of exchange shall mean a very much larger class of documents than is included within the wider definition of the Negotiable Instruments Act. We have now taken that English definition and we have brought it into our Indian Stamp Act. The result will be that we shall include, mostly under the one-anna rate of duty, a number of instruments which at present escape duty because they are drawn in the native character and are not called hundis, the native hundi being the only name that is expressly included in the term bill of exchange.

"The same course we follow with regard to the definition applying to promissory notes. We have introduced into our present Act a definition of promissory note taken from the English Stamp Act.

"We do not, except in one small particular, propose to alter the duty which is levied upon bills of exchange and cheques, cheques being only one of the varieties of bills of exchange. The intended alteration is that we do not propose to carry on the existing exemption in favor of bills of exchange and other such documents for an amount of less than twenty rupees. Receipts for less than twenty rupees are at present exempted from duty; and as it is an obligation by law to give a receipt in certain cases, we do not propose in any way to alter the taxation of receipts or to impose upon receipts not exceeding twenty rupees a tax which they do not at present bear. But in the case of bills of exchange and cheques, we remove the twenty-rupee exemption, and in this respect we copy the English Act. I may mention that there is a history affecting bills of exchange for less than twenty rupees, and that their exemption from duty appears to have arisen by mistake. I quote from a very learned book written by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers in a former state of existence in which, dealing with bills of exchange, he says:

'By Statute George III, Cap. 88, negotiable bills for less than twenty shillings were made void in England and any person who issued or negotiated them was made liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.'

"This law has since then been set aside, but it appears to have been the origin of the practice of exempting bills of exchange and cheques under a certain amount, the fact being that in England these were not exempted from taxation, but they were *ipso facto* illegal and there was a penalty attached to the drawing of them.

"In the case of promissory notes there is another alteration which has been made and in which we have also copied the English Law. As the law at present stands a promissory note bears the same duty as a bill of exchange payable on demand. Demand means a very different thing in the case of a bill of exchange from what it means in the case of a promissory note. When a bill of exchange is payable on demand, it is intended, unless it is of the variety known as kites, to start at once upon its journey; it passes through various hands and towards discharge. Now, when a person makes a promissory note payable on demand nothing would surprise him more than the presentation of the note being immediately made to him. It is not really meant to be payable on demand although it is expressed to be so. A promissory note is therefore treated as a continuing security in England, and it is provided that promissory notes shall bear the duty which is payable on a bill of exchange drawn otherwise than on demand. In this respect, therefore, we have copied the English Act and made a change which increases the duty payable upon these documents.

"Another change in the direction of increase is in the case of what are called in England equitable mortgages, and which in the Indian Stamp law, as it at present stands, are called by a rather lengthy name—instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title deeds or other valuable security. These equitable mortgages, according to English law, pay two-fifths of the duty payable upon a bond. In India the duty is extremely small; it only comes to one-eighth of the amount payable on bonds. An equitable mortgage is a transaction which frequently covers considerable amounts of money, and it is a cheap way of carrying out ordinary borrowings from banks and the like. We propose to raise the duty payable in these cases to about one-fifth of the amount required in the case of formal borrowing by bond. This rate is, in proportion to the duty upon bonds, half of what is leviable by the English law, and seems to us a moderate demand in respect of the transactions involved.

"There are only two other cases in which we have increased the duty, or levy a duty which is not at present provided for. The first is the case of a deed of adoption. A deed of adoption is defined in the Indian Act as one conferring authority to adopt, and is chargeable with a duty of ten rupees. There is no duty payable upon instruments recording adoptions. We propose to include these in the definition of deed of adoption, and thus to extend the ten-rupee duty to cases of adoption. An adoption very frequently conveys to the person adopted very valuable rights indeed, and it is a document which mostly passes between persons possessing ample estate. There seems to us no reason why these deeds should be exempted from stamp duty.

"The other case to which I wish to refer is that of a perpetual lease. It is provided in the existing law that a perpetual lease is chargeable only as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of one year's rent. One year's rent is a very small standard of duty of what may be really a conveyance by sale of a very valuable property. Under these circumstances we propose to regulate the duty, not upon a consideration equal to one year's rent, but upon a consideration which is equal to ten years' rent.

"It will be observed also under the head of power-of-attorney, that we have provided for one class of evasion which is not unfrequently practised under the law as it stands, namely, the facility given for effecting mortgages and the like by what is in form only a power-of-attorney. A power-of-attorney, when it is drawn for a purpose like this, will pay a duty equal to the duty payable in respect of the conveyance of the property for the assignment for which the power-of-attorney is drawn up.

"There are also one or two cases, such as petty partnerships, and petty sales by order of court, in which we have reduced the duty at present assessed.

"So far as regards increases of duty which we propose to introduce into the present law; it will be seen that they are not very many. We have further taken the opportunity of making special provision in the Act with reference to debentures. There is at present no special provision with reference to debentures. They are dealt with under the general conditions of bonds. But since the law of 1879 was passed, debentures have come very largely into use, and the practice of limited companies issuing debentures has been extended very widely. We have therefore made special provision relating to debentures. We do not alter the tax upon them, they pay the same duty as is payable on bonds under the existing law; but we have incorporated in the existing law one kind of exemption which has been given by notification, namely, we have provided that in cases of debentures issued in pursuance of a mortgage deed, they shall be exempted from further duty; that is, the duty shall be payable once upon the mortgage-deed, and not again upon separate debentures issued in conformity with it. This provision is intended for the benefit of limited companies, and does not apply to private persons or proprietors of estates issuing debentures as is now sometimes done. Such debenture-issuers will be responsible, not only for the payment of the duty on the mortgage, but also for the payment of the additional duty which is required under the existing law for debentures issued under the mortgage.

"We have also for the facility of business connected with debentures provided in the Act itself for the renewal of debentures without the payment of any

extra duty. At present, when a company wants to renew debentures, it has to pay the same duty upon them as upon the originally issued debentures. We have provided that when debentures are renewed, they shall not be chargeable with any new duty, and we allow also for certain alterations in the terms of the debentures being effected without new payment of duty.

"I do not propose in any way to go over all the petty alterations in the provisions of the Bill; they will be dealt with in due course by the Select Committee. There are only one or two matters to which I wish to call attention.

"The first is with reference to a new section which was passed as Act VI of 1894 to give facilities to local authorities for issuing debentures upon payment of composition duty. We have by the addition of a word in that section included the exemption of transfers as well the exemption of issues of debentures; but we have also made provision, by adding a sub-section, for levying a penalty upon a local authority which issues debentures without first of all paying duty. This penalty is taken word for word from the similar provision in the English Act.

"The next alteration is the provision of a method of cancellation of adhesive stamps. People are bound to cancel stamps, but no direction is given as to the method of cancellation. We provided in the law one method of cancellation; that method is not made absolutely obligatory, but it is desirable to give people one clear method of complying with the prescription of the law as to effecting cancellation. In section 20 we have provided a rate of exchange for the conversion of amounts expressed in foreign currencies for the purposes of valuation under the Act. The existing law lays down a rate for the conversion of sterling and one or two other currencies into rupees. That provision, I need not say, has become altogether obsolete; and now, instead of fixing a particular rate for the conversion, we have given power to the Governor General in Council by the issue of a notification to prescribe a rate of exchange for the conversion of British or any foreign currency into the currency of British India.

"Another section which is very far from clear is that which is now section 24 and relates to the sale of property which is transferred to any person subject to incumbrance. It is necessary to provide that the consideration for such sale should be reckoned not only upon the money paid but also upon the money due for discharge of the encumbrance. We have explained this by an explanation and illustrations attached to the section.

"Then in section 26 we have made special provision for the case of leases of mines. This section provides for the case of levy of duty *ad valorem* when the amount on which to reckon the duty is unascertainable. The provision of the present law is that a person may select his own rate of duty, but may not upon the document recover more than that duty covers. In the case of mines of which the rent is a share of the produce it is utterly impossible to tell beforehand what the amount of rent may be. We have therefore provided that any person who chooses to assess the share of the produce at 20,000 rupees a year may recover any amount in excess of that estimate without regarding the limit covered by the duty paid.

"In section 29 we have provided that if a person besides giving an original receipt is called upon to give a copy of it, he will not be responsible for the payment of the duty on that copy, but the person who demands it.

"Chapter IV of the Bill deals with the admissibility of improperly stamped documents in evidence. We have received from some Judicial officers objections to the whole principle of this chapter. They have given us many valuable suggestions and criticisms upon the working of the Stamp law, but we are unable to accept their views in respect to the authority of Civil Courts to admit documents in evidence which are not properly stamped. The whole of this subject was carefully gone into and explained at the time that the Act of 1879 was before the Council; and I refer hon'ble members and the officers in question to those discussions as giving ample reasons why we should maintain the law on the subject, which obliges Civil Courts to refer these matters to the revenue officers and not to dispose of them themselves. In this chapter we have made some provision for the benefit of the public, namely, in giving revenue officers the power to interpose of their own motion in favor of a person subjected to a penalty.

"We have added a section 48 which gives the necessary power to the Collector to recover all sums required to be paid under the Act, there being at present no provision of this kind.

"In the case of Chapter V, which deals with spoiled stamps, we have made the whole subject much more clear than it stands in the present law. There is one change which has been made in this Chapter to which it is necessary to draw attention because I think that the present provisions of the Act are based upon a misunderstanding. The provisions of the English Act, from which the Indian law is taken, are that if a document is found to be void in law from the beginning, the parties who executed it can claim refund of the duty which they have paid upon it, provided no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the document would have been given in evidence. As adopted in the Act of 1879, this section was worded so as to apply to documents which have been found by a Court of law to be void. This the reference to the English Act will show to be a mistake. If a document is found by a Court to be void, it must have been produced in evidence before that Court and must have been made use of by the party producing it. There is no reason why duty should in such a case be refunded. We have therefore amended the existing Indian law in this respect so as to bring it into conformity with the English law.

"In section 51 we have inserted a provision which will give certain facilities to companies which in the course of their business keep a considerable number of stamped forms for use. Cases have occasionally arisen in which these forms have ceased to be useful for the purposes for which they were prepared. There are no provisions in the existing law by which a refund of the duty paid on such forms can be claimed; although claims made in such cases have been considered by Government, and refunds made by executive order. We have thought it better to provide greater facilities in this respect and have empowered the chief Revenue authority to give refunds in these cases.

"In section 64, the general penalty section, an alteration has been made by including as an offence under the Act the doing of an act with intent to defraud. If the English Act be referred to, it will be found that the general penalty clause is much wider than the section proposed.

"In the chapter relating to supplemental provisions (Chapter VIII), there is one new clause, which we have taken from the English Act, and which subjects every public officer, and therefore every Judge of a Court, who is in charge of records of any description, to give access to the revenue authorities for the purpose of making any enquiry to determine whether any document is insufficiently stamped. In transferring that section from the English to the Indian Act we have omitted the penalty clause, because we consider that the Judges and other public officers in this country are likely to conform to their legal obligations without being threatened with a penalty of ten pounds in case of default.

"There is one alteration we have made in a small matter. We have provided that one anna adhesive stamps may be sold without any license being necessary.

"In the schedule to the Act we have made several changes in form which we believe will conduce very largely to public convenience.

"First, we have improved the alphabetical order. For instance, in the case of a divorce or a gift, people would naturally look under the letter D or the letter G, as the case may be. If reference be made to the existing schedule, they will not be found under these letters, but under the letter I, namely, under the head of Instruments. There are other similar cases.

"We have also removed exemptions from their position in a separate schedule of exemptions and placed them in the schedule of duties under the articles to which they refer.

"Another change is that we have made the ascertainment of duty more direct and more easy. For example, the three tables of duty under the heads of bills of exchange, bond and conveyance are at present drawn up in a very curtailed form. It is impossible, when considerable amounts are involved, without the aid of paper and pencil, to make out from the different tables the duty

payable on a particular instrument. By extending the table we have made it easy for a person by a reference to the schedule to ascertain directly what the particular duty is. We have altered the schedule in another respect by improving the references; for example, if you want to find the duty on an administration bond, you are referred to security bond; and if you turn to security bond, you are sent to find the proper duty under the head of bond. There are several cases of double reference of this kind, and we have in these cases made the reference direct.

"Besides the exemptions which are mentioned in the Act itself there are a large number which have been effected by notification. These refer chiefly to documents which arise in the course of the business of public departments. If we bring these into the new Act, we will crowd the schedule largely with matters of no general public interest. We therefore propose to continue the present practice and to provide for all these exemptions by notifications and not by bringing them into the Act itself. There are a few documents of this character which are exempted under the provisions of the Act as it stands, but we have cut out these exemptions with the intention of including them in the list of similar instruments which have been from time to time exempted by notifications. This list it is intended to print and make public as soon as possible, so that any person who has any interest in these documents will see that the removal of them from the schedule of exemptions is not to be interpreted as an intention to levy any duty upon them.

"I have thought it necessary to make these remarks, for the length of which I hope to be excused; but the Bill is one which contains a very large number of amendments and affects a very large number of common transactions, so that, it is necessary to enter into explanations in some detail. I have now explained all but the most unimportant matters in which it is proposed to amend the Act of 1879, and I make the motion which stands in my name."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit. He said that he might mention that in the publications of the Bill it was intended to reprint it in the form in which it was compiled for working purposes in the Legislative Department: namely, that new and altered matter would be shown in italics, and in addition to that would be shown on the margin of each clause the authority, in the Indian or English Acts, from which the clause was taken.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial offences. He said:—

"The objects of this Bill are stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I think that I need say a very few words about it. The purport of the Bill is to define on the face of the Code itself the extent of its extra-territorial operation; that is to say, the extent to which the Code applies to offences committed outside British India. As the Council are aware, the powers of the Indian Legislature are wholly derived from Acts of Parliament. At the time the Indian Penal Code was passed, that is to say, in 1860, Parliament had only conferred on the Indian Legislature the power of dealing with extra-territorial offences in one particular case, namely, where the offence was committed by a servant of Government; consequently, the only provision in the Indian Penal Code which deals with extra-territorial offences is a provision contained in section 4, which punishes offences committed outside British India by servants of Government. But since 1860 Parliament has conferred various extra-territorial powers on the Indian Legislature. Those powers have to a large, but not to the full, extent been exercised by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1879. We think it is right and convenient, in the case of a Code like the Indian Penal Code, that the extent of its extra-territorial operation should appear on the face of the Code itself. This Bill is

accordingly proposed to be introduced for the purpose. Section 4 of the Indian Penal Code will be repealed and a new section will be substituted which will exercise the powers conferred by the English Statutes on the Indian Legislature, and will provide that the provisions of the Code shall extend first to any native Indian subject of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India; secondly, to any other British subject within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and thirdly, to any servant of the Queen, whether a British subject or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; that is to say, we shall exercise to its full extent our Parliamentary authority to deal with offences committed outside India.

"That is the main provision of the Bill; but we have also inserted another clause, namely, clause 3, to carry out a suggestion of the Bombay Government. We have made it an offence for a person in British India to abet any act which would be an offence if committed in British India, but, as a fact, is committed outside. In short, to put it in popular language, we have extended the law of abetment to offences committed outside British India. It has been held by the Bombay High Court that if a person in British India abetted or incited a murder in Goa, he would not be guilty of any offence. We have come to the conclusion that he ought to be deemed guilty of an offence, and that India is not to be made an Alsatia for instigators of crime. I think I need say nothing further in support of this motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure. He said:

"The object of this measure is to consolidate and amend the various enactments now in force relating to Criminal Procedure.

"The Code of 1882 has been amended by 16 different enactments, so that it no longer contains anything like a complete statement of the law relating to Criminal Procedure, and a consolidation of these enactments has become imperative.

"But mere consolidation is not enough. Fifteen years working of the Code have shown it to be defective in many particulars which have not been touched by the amending Acts. It would be outside the scheme of the Government of India to make any organic changes in the Code. But the task of revising in detail 560 sections and five lengthy schedules has not been a light one. Happily, I have had the assistance of my honourable friend Sir H. T. Prinsep, and on him has fallen the brunt of the work. His qualifications for this work are well known. By his successive editions of the Codes of 1861, 1872 and 1882, he has made the subject peculiarly his own, and I am fortunate to have had his collaboration.

"As the Council are aware there are eleven High Courts in India, or rather Courts which have the powers of High Courts. All these Courts are Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction. The decision of any one of these Courts is not binding on any other of them, and, as far as I can judge, there is not the same anxiety in India, as there is in England, to follow, if possible, the ruling of a Court of co-ordinate jurisdiction. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, many provisions of the Code have been differently interpreted in the different provinces. Thus one and the same provision of the Code may have an entirely different operation according to the locality in which it is applied. The inconvenience of such a state of things is obvious, and it emphasizes the necessity

pointed out by Sir Fitz James Stephen for the periodical revision of our Codes. My honourable friend Sir Henry Prinsep undertook the labour of going through all the reported decisions of the Courts and collating the results. We have endeavoured, by drafting amendments in the Bill, to remove, as far as practicable, these discordant interpretations, and to restore uniformity to the law.

"But apart from the decisions of the Courts, we have been favoured with large numbers of suggestions for amendment in the Code, which have been furnished by local authorities, judicial authorities and other experts. These suggestions when collected form a pile of papers considerably higher than this table. My honourable friend kindly took upon himself the task of examining these suggestions, and of winnowing the grain from the chaff. We then in consultation settled the amendments to be adopted and inserted them in the draft.

"As I have said organic reform is outside the scope of the Government scheme, and, subject to two exceptions, I do not think I need trouble the Council at this stage with any remarks on the amendments we have introduced. They are essentially matters for a Select Committee. When the Bill reaches that stage, I trust they will be carefully and critically examined.

"The first exception that I refer to owes its initiative to my honourable colleague Sir John Woodburn. In parts of India there appears to be an increasing unwillingness to come forward as sureties for good behaviour. The consequence is that there is an increasing number of persons, who being ordered to find security for good behaviour or to keep the peace, have to go to prison in default of finding sureties. To mitigate this hardship, provision has been made in the draft Code that, when a man, who is ordered to find security, cannot do so, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, instead of sending him to prison make an order placing him under police superveillance. Police superveillance is not introduced as a substitute for security, but merely as an optional alternative to actual imprisonment.

"The second amendment, which involves a matter of principle, is the introduction of the English rules as to first offenders. Provision has been made that in case of a first conviction for theft, criminal misappropriation or any other offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment, the Court may, if there be extenuating circumstances, release the offender upon certain conditions instead of sentencing him. The conditions are that he should execute a bond, with or without sureties, to come up for judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. This system has worked well in England. It has also worked well in France and in other continental countries where it has been adopted. I see no reason why it should not also prove successful in India, and I sincerely trust that it will do so. In the class of cases to which these provisions apply, I think that too much stress cannot be laid upon the distinction between first offenders and habitual criminals. In the case of a first offender who perhaps has committed some offence under sudden or grave temptation, the anxiety of the trial and the disgrace of conviction are often sufficient punishment. In the case of an habitual offender, it is obvious that previous punishment has not acted as a deterrent, and it is very rarely that any punishment that can be awarded will have the effect of reforming his ways. The object of the law is confined to inflicting such punishment as may act as a deterrent to others, and keep the habitual offender out of mischief for a considerable time. It is sometimes urged against the English system of dealing with first offenders that a nominal punishment would be a more appropriate remedy. But I would point out that the provisions we propose to adopt are much more effective than any slight or nominal punishment. The offender still has the judgment hanging over him in case of misbehaviour. If he misbehaves, he will be called up for judgment, and then a substantial sentence can be awarded on the original conviction.

"If there are any other amendments to which attention ought to be called at this stage, I have no doubt my honourable friend will deal with them. I will only add this much. Looking at the Code of 1882 as an English lawyer, I cannot say I am much enamoured of it. Many of its provisions appear to me to be cumbersome, complicated and over-minute. But then I am aware that India is not England. There may be good reasons for regulating minutiæ of procedure here which in England are dealt with as matters of discretion or court practice. The

Code of 1882 has been in force for 15 years, and Courts, practitioners and the public have become familiar with it. Any attempt to alter it organically would for some time create great confusion, and would probably do much more harm than good. This consideration we have steadily kept in view. We have even, at some sacrifice of form, preserved almost entirely the original numbering of the sections. When a section has been repealed we have split up some neighbouring section so as to fill up the gap. When new matter has had to be inserted, we have, as far as possible, inserted it as sub-sections to the original sections or reserved it to the end. As the result, I think the numbering of only five or six sections has been altered. This no doubt involves some awkwardness of form, but does not, I think, outweigh the practical convenience of retaining the original numbering of the sections."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said:—"My Hon'ble friend, the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, who has moved for leave to introduce this Bill, has invited me to follow him in explanation of its details which are in amendment, and, we hope, in improvement, of the present law.

"I do not propose to refer to each of these in turn. To do so would unnecessarily waste the time of this Council. I shall address myself only to those amendments which affect the law on any important point, for the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill refers to all of them, and many are of so simple a character as to call for no other special notice. My object is to draw the attention of this Council, and of those who are likely to offer any further suggestions for our consideration before any alteration of the law takes place, to matters of practice which most materially concern the procedure of the Criminal Courts, and by this means also probably to lighten the labours of the Select Committee to which in due course this Bill will be submitted for examination and report.

"There has been no attempt to introduce any new law, except on the points already mentioned. The objects of the Bill under consideration are in the first place to consolidate the present law now contained in the Code of 1882, and sixteen amending Acts since passed; in the next place to express the law clearly on points on which the Superior Courts have given contradictory interpretations, or have interpreted it in a sense which seems to be opposed to the intention of the Legislature; and lastly to expand it so as to meet difficulties which have arisen in practice. There have been also a few amendments in the drafting. The arrangement in the Code of 1882 has been scrupulously maintained, and it will also be found, as stated by my Hon'ble friend, that the amendments have been introduced so as practically not to alter even the numbering of the sections. The definitions of various expressions have also been arranged alphabetically. The convenience of all this will be readily acknowledged by all whose duties, official or professional, bring them in connection with matters relating to this branch of the law.

"It has been under consideration whether this Code, with certain necessary special provisions, should not be extended to the Police of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. It already applies to the Police of the Town of Madras. The Local Governments of Bengal and Bombay have, however, expressed a wish to deal with this subject by special legislation; but, while deferring to their wishes, it is proposed to give the Local Governments, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, power to extend such portions of the Code to Presidency Towns as may be found to be necessary. As an instance of this, I would venture to draw attention to section 164 of the Code which enables a Magistrate to record a confession or statement made to him before the commencement of an inquiry or trial. It has been held that the power conferred by this section cannot be exercised in these Presidency Towns. The amendment of section 1 will enable the Government, if it so desires, to extend this and other sections to proceedings in those Towns.

"Chapter XXXIII, relating to criminal proceedings against Europeans and Americans, remains untouched. Some parts of it may be open to improvement; but it has been considered preferable to await the result of further experience of its working, for, although as amended in 1884, it has been in operation for

several years, the cases under it have been few, and no serious inconvenience has been felt to call for its further amendment.

"Amongst the definitions, a definition of 'trial' has been introduced, thus re-enacting the definition which appeared in former Codes, and was repealed by the Code of 1882. The definition marks the distinction between an inquiry and a trial before a Magistrate; it has been found in practice that confusion has arisen from the present Code which has omitted it.

"Section 10 will enable a Local Government to appoint temporarily an additional District Magistrate whenever some special work of an urgent character, as, for instance, plague, famine or settlement-work, may prevent the District Magistrate from performing the duties of his office. The duration of such a special appointment has been limited.

"The object of the amendment of section 21 is to give the Chief Presidency Magistrate generally the same control over other Presidency Magistrates as is now exercised by a District Magistrate over other Magistrates in the District.

"The amendments in sections 31—34 will enable an Additional Sessions Judge to deal with a case tried by an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Magistrate exercising special powers under section 30 in certain Provinces which require confirmation of the sentence passed, if it should be beyond the ordinary powers of such officer. An Additional Sessions Judge exercises the same powers as a Sessions Judge in his ordinary jurisdiction, and there is no reason why he should not also have jurisdiction to deal with such cases, which, under the present law, can be tried only by a Sessions Judge.

"Section 35 of the Code enables a Magistrate to pass separate sentences in excess of his ordinary powers on a person convicted at the same trial of two or more distinct offences. The explanation and illustrations which have been introduced are intended to show the difference for purposes of this section between distinct and separable offences as provided by section 71, Indian Penal Code. The reported cases show some confusion in applying the correct rule.

"Section 41 (2) will enable a District Magistrate to withdraw any power conferred by him on a subordinate Magistrate in the same way as the present law enables a Local Government to act in respect of powers conferred by it.

"The addition of sub-section (2) to section 44 has been introduced, so as to apply the law in respect to the giving of information regarding the commission of, or intention to, commit certain specified offences in British India, to offences in Native States. It has been found that preparations to commit such offences in Native States have been made in British India, while the law imposes no obligation to give timely information which, in many instances, might have prevented the commission of those offences. The obligation is also extended to the giving of information of such offences when committed so as to give greater facilities to the detection and arrest of the offenders.

"The object of the amendment of section 54 is to enable a village Policeman or Chowkidar to arrest without warrant as an ordinary Police officer, because it has been held that such powers can be exercised only by an officer of the regular Police force. There is no sufficient reason why such a distinction should exist, while it is obvious that the immediate arrest of persons falling within the section is most necessary to promote the ends of justice.

"Section 57, as amended, is intended to provide for the case of a resident in a Native State, who may have committed a non-cognizable offence in British India and in the presence of a Police officer, but who, under the present law, after his name and residence have been ascertained, must be released from custody on giving a bond for his appearance. If he thereupon returns to his residence in a Native State, no further proceedings can be taken against him, either to enforce the terms of the bond, or to obtain his attendance before a Magistrate. It is proposed therefore, in such cases, to require a bond with surety or sureties resident in British India.

"The object of section 61 is to prevent unnecessary detention by the Police of a person arrested, and the term of such detention, unless extended by a special order of a Magistrate, is limited. The section will apply to an arrest by a village

Policeman or Chowkidar under section 61 as amended by this Bill, or to the case of one arrested by a private person under section 59, and any unavoidable delay in taking him to be placed in the custody of a Police officer, who is competent to hold an investigation, may result in the expiry of the limit of detention in police custody before he can be so made over, or before an investigation could have commenced. It is therefore proposed to limit the operation of section 61 to detentions by Police officers of the regular force.

"Section 106 (3) is intended to settle the law in consequence of contradictory judgments of the High Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad. There is no sufficient reason for limiting to a Court of first instance the power to add to a sentence an order for security to keep the peace, where the recorded evidence satisfies a Court of Appeal or Revision that such an order is proper. Section 423 (*d*) will give an Appellate Court power to make such an order, and this power will also be conferred on a Court of Revision by section 439.

"Section 110 has been re-cast, and it has been extended so as to enable security for good behaviour to be taken from the protectors and harbourers of thieves and disposers of stolen property; (*f*) is a re-enactment of a part of the Code of 1872, the repeal of which by the Code of 1882 has been found to be inconvenient in practice.

"Section 144 has been extended to Presidency Towns, as there is apparently no reason why a Presidency Magistrate should not have the same summary powers as other Magistrates to pass an order, with temporary effect only, when the interests of the public require him to take immediate action to prevent serious consequences to human life, health or public tranquillity.

"The amendments of sections 145—147 are generally the restoration of the law which was for very many years in force before the Code of 1882. The modifications then made have resulted in some confusion in regard to the matters which can be dealt with by a Magistrate within the terms 'disputes relating to any tangible immoveable property or the boundaries thereof,' and it has also been found that these terms, which are less wide than those in the previous law, have unduly restricted the action of a Magistrate in many kindred matters likely to cause a breach of the peace. The time of the possession which the Magistrate has to find has also been expressly declared to be that of the date of the order passed by him taking cognizance of the matter in dispute.

"The amendments of sections 156—159 will enable certain specially empowered Magistrates to order an investigation into certain cases in which the police may have abstained from holding an investigation.

"Conflicting judgments of the High Court in regard to the right of an accused to see statements made by persons examined by a police officer in the course of an investigation have made it necessary to settle the law in this respect. It is proposed by an amendment of section 161 to make such statements privileged in the same manner as police diaries are protected by section 172. This view of the law and the reasons for it have been exhaustively discussed and explained in a recent case by Edge, C. J., and it is proposed to accept his judgment.

"Under section 191 the accused is entitled to claim the transfer of a case to another Magistrate, or its commitment to the Court of Session, if proceedings have been taken by him otherwise than on a complaint, or on a police report of the facts constituting an offence. The amendment requires that such right shall be claimed only before any evidence has been taken, and not at any stage of the trial as, for instance, after the evidence taken has gone against the accused. An application for a transfer of a case at such a stage of the trial could not be regarded as *bonâ fide*.

"The present Code, section 7, declares that a Sessions Division shall be a District or consist of Districts; but it does not contemplate, as sometimes happens, that a District may fall within two Sessions Divisions, and it has been found impossible to make them conterminous in regard to other departments of the administration. It is therefore proposed to remedy this difficulty by enabling a Local Government to appoint the Sessions Judge of the adjoining jurisdiction an Additional Sessions Judge, so as to make him competent to try cases

relating to such localities, which otherwise would have to be tried at a greater distance and with much inconvenience to the parties and witnesses.

"Section 194, as amended, embodies Act X of 1875, section 144. The only other unrepealed section of that Act is sufficiently enacted in section 333, so that the entire Act may now be repealed.

"The object of section 195 (2), which defines a Court for purposes of that section, is to exclude proceedings under the Registration Act. In respect to the application of the section of the present Code to such proceedings, the judgments of the High Courts have been contradictory. Such matters are sufficiently provided for by the Registration Act. The addition to sub-section 6 will enable the High Court to extend the term of a sanction to prosecute given under this section, which, in many cases, may be desirable in the ends of justice. It has been held by the Calcutta High Court, under the present Code, that the term for which sanction to prosecute is in force cannot be extended.

"It has been found that some Magistrates refuse to allow the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution before commitment. It is now proposed to give an accused option to cross-examine so as to enable him, if he is so advised, to show that the evidence for the prosecution does not warrant his commitment to the Sessions Court.

"Section 213, as amended, will enable a Magistrate after commitment made, and after further proceedings taken under that section, to cancel a commitment, if, on the evidence so taken, he finds that the charge is unsustainable.

"Section 225 (2) requires that any objection to the form of a charge shall be made at the earliest opportunity; and that if not so made, it shall not be sustainable, so as to prevent miscarriage of justice on such technical matters. Several reported cases show the necessity for such a rule.

"The amendments of sections 227—231 will settle the law in regard to the powers of a Court to add to the charges before it. Some reported cases show that the law has been differently interpreted in this respect, and it is proposed now to make it clear.

"The illustration to section 236 will serve to show that statements made by a witness, which are both contradictory and irreconcilable, constitute the offence of intentionally giving false evidence, and may form the subject of a charge in the alternative, the judgments of the High Court having differed in this respect.

"Several attempts have already been made to prevent abuse from the exercise of the right of re-calling the witnesses for the prosecution for purposes of cross-examination, but the intention of the Legislature is still evaded. It has been found that, even after a full cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, the right is successfully claimed for the purpose of going over the same ground as that followed in the previous cross-examination; and that witnesses are re-summoned for that purpose. A second cross-examination, under such circumstances, is unnecessary for the purposes of a fair trial. It causes only a mischievous waste of time, and is certainly harassing to persons obliged to appear as witnesses a second time before a Magistrate. The amendment of this section is intended to prevent such a practice, and the amendment of section 257 has the same object in view.

"The present law does not declare at what place a Court of Session shall sit. Section 269 (2), while declaring that such Courts shall sit as at present, will enable a Local Government, by general or special order, to fix another place, either for the ordinary sitting of such a Court, or for any particular trial.

"Section 388 enables a Court to suspend execution of a sentence of imprisonment passed in default of payment of a fine while a warrant for distress for levy of the fine is being executed, and it provides that a bond, with or without sureties, may be taken. But it does not provide for a case in which a sentence of imprisonment can only be passed if the fine cannot be realised. It is proposed to include such a case within this section.

"The modification of section 391 has been suggested to prevent a short sentence of imprisonment being passed with an additional sentence of whipping. Such a sentence is inappropriate for one who has been previously convicted; and the practice has, moreover, sometimes caused a serious embarassment when a

short sentence of imprisonment may have been served before the term of appeal has expired, or an appeal has been heard, for then the sentence of whipping which has been suspended to allow an appeal cannot be executed, and the person so sentenced is entitled to release, and cannot be re-arrested, should his appeal be dismissed, so that the whipping may be inflicted. The sentence of whipping, therefore, becomes inoperative. The proposed amendment will, it is expected, prevent the occurrence of such cases, and will also require a Court to pass an appropriate sentence of imprisonment if an additional sentence of whipping is considered to be necessary.

"Concurrent jurisdiction is conferred by section 435 on Sessions Judges and certain Magistrates in regard to revision. Sub-section 4 will prevent an application for the exercise of such powers to be made to a second of such officers if it has been unsuccessful in the first instance. It should be made only direct to the High Court.

"Section 439 (5) will prevent a person who has the right of appeal from applying to a Court of Revision without having recourse to the Appellate Court; and if he does not appeal, he will not be able to apply for an order in revision.

"Section 465 (3) will enable a Court to record the evidence of witnesses relating to the trial of a person which cannot be held because he is found to be incapable of making his defence by reason of unsoundness of mind in the same way as section 522 provides in the case of an accused person who may have absconded. Unless this can be done, it may happen that, when the trial is held, such evidence may be lost.

"After proceedings have been taken by a Court for certain offences such as voluntarily giving false evidence or forgery specified in section 195, and the case has been referred to a Magistrate to proceed as on a complaint made by such Court, it has been considered undesirable that a Court of Revision should interfere with the powers of a Magistrate to act, any more than it can do so in proceedings on a complaint in other cases. Hence the proposed amendment to section 476 to prevent the intervention of a Court of Revision.

"The amendment of section 514 will enable proceedings to be taken against the estate of a deceased surety, but only if the bond has been forfeited during his life-time.

"Section 517, as amended, will enable a Court to pass orders in respect of any document or other property before it. The present law seems unduly to limit the exercise of such a power, and it seems necessary to give a Court discretion to act generally in such matters.

"The interpretation of section 520 by the High Courts has been that, while it gives a Superior Court power on appeal or revision to set aside or modify an order by a Subordinate Court in regard to the disposal of a document or other property produced before it in an inquiry or trial, it does not enable such Court to enforce its order by directing restoration of such document or property if the order so set aside or modified has been carried out. The amendment of section 520 proposes to remedy this.

"The present practice of requiring an application to the High Court for the transfer of a case to be made only by motion supported by affidavit or affirmation, except when made by the Advocate-General, has been found to be inconvenient. Such applications are sometimes made direct by the Judicial Officers concerned and with the consent of the parties. Sub-section (3) proposes to give the High Court discretion to act on such references.

"The power of requiring a Court to stay proceedings on notice given that it is intended to make an application to the High Court for the transfer of the case or appeal is often abused for the purpose only of delay and otherwise prejudicing the course of justice. It is proposed by section 526 (8) to give the Court discretion in such matters, when it has reason to believe that this is the object.

"These are the principal amendments which the Bill before the Council proposes to make. I have abstained from referring to other matters for reasons already stated, but they will all be considered in due course before any alteration in the present Code becomes law, and possibly some of them may form the

subject of debate on the report of the Select Committee. In the end we hope that a substantial and lasting improvement in the present law may result. I have no hesitation in expressing my entire concurrence in the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Member who is in charge of the Bill regarding the over-minute character of our Codes of Procedure which has unfortunately too often tended to embarass the prompt action of our Courts. It is, however, too late to regard this as an open question, even if it were possible to remedy this defect with due regard to the conditions of this country and the capacity of our Courts. What the object of the Legislature has always been is to lay down an intelligible procedure so as to ensure a fair trial; and though it has thought proper to be somewhat over-precise in regard to details which, to a professional lawyer, may appear to be unnecessary and cumbersome, it should be borne in mind that those who are called upon to preside in our Magistrates' Courts are often with little experience of such matters. In undertaking this task it is impossible entirely to provide against obscurity in expressing the law or for cases in which, from a variety of circumstances or conditions, different interpretations of the law may be suggested and adopted. It is therefore incumbent on those on whom the responsibilities of legislation have devolved from time to time to solve the difficulties which have occurred in practice by settling the law and expressing it in clearer terms. It is with this object that nearly all the amendments contained in this Bill have been proposed. But with all these minutiæ of detail it should be recollected that the Legislature contemplates and expects that substantial justice shall be done, for it has declared in the Code of Criminal Procedure that no error, omission or irregularity in any technical matter shall be proper ground for setting aside or modifying a finding, sentence or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, unless it has occasioned a failure of justice."

The motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th November, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 15th October, 1897.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42. SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

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SUPPLEMENT No. 42.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 15.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges La Touche, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 16.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate Mr. Frederick Augustus Nicholson, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 15th October, 1897.

No. 2173.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27, clause (*b*), of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased, during the progress of military operations on the Kohat Border and until further orders, to cancel, as regards the Kohat and Hangu Tahsils of the Kohat District, the exemption from all prohibitions and directions contained in section 13 of the said Act, granted by clause (*c*) of Part III of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by Home Department Notification No. 1472, dated 18th September 1891, and the said tracts are hereby again subjected to the operation of that section, which prohibits all persons from going armed without a license.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 747.—The services of Mr. F. C. Parsons, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 14th October, 1897.

No. 749.—The services of Mr. L. M. Thornton, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

No. 751.—Mr. H. Luson, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr. L. M. Thornton.

No. 753.—The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

MEDICAL.

The 12th October, 1897.

No. 1233.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 1256.—The services of Surgeon-Captain A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

No. 1259.—Surgeon-Captain D. W. Sutherland, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College.

SANITARY.

The 11th October, 1897.

No. 2236.—Whereas cases of plague have occurred at Kankhal in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is danger of the plague spreading if persons are permitted to travel by rail either to or from the station of Jawalapur;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to or from Jawalapur shall be issued until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th October, 1897.

No. 1373.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. O. Clark, of the Indian Civil Service, at present officiating as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to be an additional Judge of that Court, temporarily, until further orders, with effect from the date on which Sir Charles Roe, Chief Judge, resumes charge of his office on return from leave.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 1381.—The services of Captain G. H. B. Raitt, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 415.—The services of the Reverend C. J. Palmer, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 13th October, 1897.

No. 3183—195-20-*F.*.—With reference to Notification No. 2143—130-14 (Famine), dated 27th May 1897, the services of the following officers, employed on famine duty in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which they made over charge of their respective duties:

1. Lieutenant M. F. Harding.
2. Lieutenant H. L. Hole.

} 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

The 15th October, 1897.

No. 3205—105-72-*F.*.—The services of Lieutenant H. DeC. O'Grady, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment on famine duty.

No. 3209—32-58-*F.*-
lowing officers, employed on famine duty in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they made over charge of their respective duties:

1. Captain R. M. Edwards, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
2. Captain A. T. Walling, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 3849-*I.B.*.—Under the provisions of section 650-A. of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 928-I., dated the 12th March, 1896, namely:

22. Karwai.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 1502-*G.*.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as officiating Civil Surgeon in Bikaner.

The 15th October, 1897.

No. 1510-*G.*.—Mr. R. Obbard, of the Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

No. 3905-*I.B.*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1886 (XII of 1886), to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the Cantonment of Secunderabad may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and references to British India or territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the Cantonment of Secunderabad;

Provided, further, that, with reference to the provisions of section 26 of the enactment hereby applied, the Resident at Hyderabad shall, before making rules under the Act so applied, publish a draft of the proposed rules in the Hyderabad Residency Orders in English and such other language or languages as he may consider necessary.

No. 3908-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second appeal No. 5 of 1897.

Rajoory China Lingammah and two others of Regiment Bazar, Secunderabad, } Appellants.

Versus

Rajoory Narasammah (minor), widow of the late Rajoory Pedda Lingannah, per mother and next friend Venkammah residing in Imambowdy Street, Secunderabad. } Respondent.

(2) Second appeal No. 8 of 1897.

His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, per Agent and Manager Mr. W. Pendlebury of Secunderabad, } Appellant.

Versus

Jainarayan and another of Secunderabad ... Respondents.

No. 3909-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I., dated the 21st September 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second appeal No. 6 of 1897.

Bellaparavala Hanmant Rao deceased for Venkat Raghavendra Rao (minor) by C. Kristna Rao, the Manager of his guardian and next friend B. Rama Luchmana of Residency Bazars, } Appellant.

Versus

Bellaparavala Venkatammah residing in Kairatabad, Hyderabad. } Respondent.

Bellaparavala Venkatammah, widow of the late Bellaparavala Hanmant Rao, residing in Kairatabad, Hyderabad, } Appellant.

Ve

(2) Second appeal No. 7 of 1897.

Bellaparavala Raghavendra Rao (minor) heir and legal representative of the late B Hanmant Rao, per his grandfather and next friend C. Kristna Rao, residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad. } Respondent.

(3) Second appeal No. 9 of 1897.

Kaikhusaroo Jehangir, Superintendent of Karkhanajat, His Highness the Nizam's Government, residing in Station Road, Chadarghat, } Appellant.

Versus

Mota Beeriah, Contractor, residing in Doveton Bazar, Bolaram. } Respondent.

(4) Application No. 7 of 1897 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Lutchminarayan and another residing at Bolaram, } Appellants.

Versus

Zorwar Khan, Peon, Residency, Hyderabad ... Respondent.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 4523-*Gl.*—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 12th November 1897.

The 14th October, 1897.

No. 4583-*Gl.*—The following substantive promotions are made in the Accounts Department:

Mr. A. H. Anthony to Class III, and

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to Class IV, of the Enrolled List,

both with effect from the 5th July 1897.

Mr. F. C. Brewin, Chief Superintendent, is promoted to Class V of the Enrolled List, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his appointment as Assistant Comptroller General, Forests.

The 15th October, 1897.

No. 4613-*Gl.*—Mr. R. M. Dane, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted furlough for fourteen months, with effect from the 13th November 1897.

Mr. W. S. Meyer, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department during the absence on furlough of Mr. Dane, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th October, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1136.—Lieutenant F. W. Bagshawe, Indian Staff Corps, 8th Madras Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th February 1897.

No. 1137.—Mr. G. A. Waddel, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from 1st April 1897, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. L. E. A. Mansfield is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st April 1897, *vice* Mr. G. A. Waddel, promoted.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 1138.—Captain C. H. Clay, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, officiating Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain F. G. Cardew, appointed to officiate as 2nd Deputy Secretary. Dated 1st October 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1139.—In G. G. O. No. 368 of 1897, after the entry regarding Second-Lieutenant Bruce *add*—

Second-Lieutenant Bruce will rank as a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 27th February 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1140.—*7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Shiu Gopal Singh, appointed, on probation, in G. G. O. No. 566 of 1895, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 17th June 1895.

DISTURBANCES.

No. 1141.—The Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief a despatch from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley, of the action at the Ublan Pass on 27th August 1897.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his approbation of the conduct of the troops during the operation.

No. 845-F, "*Disturbances*," dated Simla, the 20th September 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward herewith a report* from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley, giving details of the action of the Ublan Pass on the 27th August 1897, and to request that Government may be pleased to treat the same as a despatch.

* Forwarded with letter No. 362-K, dated 1st September 1897, from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab.

2. In submitting this report, His Excellency wishes to express his approbation of the manner in which Major-General Yeatman-Biggs conducted the operations, and of the gallant behaviour and endurance of the troops under his command.

No. 362-K, "*Field Operations—Kohat*," dated Murree, the 1st September 1897.

From—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR G. B. WOLSELEY, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab,

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the accompanying report by Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., on the operations at the Ublan Pass on the 27th August 1897.

2. These operations seem to have been skilfully conducted, and reflect credit on the General Officer Commanding and the troops under his orders.

3. The gallant behaviour of Subadar Akbar Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is specially noticeable, and I recommend that he be admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

4. With reference to Private No. 4196, Philip Crain, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, reported missing, the recovery of his body has since been reported in telegram No. 96-A, Daily, of 30th August 1897, from General Officer Commanding, Kohat, to Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, which was repeated to you.

No. "*Operations—Ublan Pass*," dated Kohat, the 28th August 1897.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, C.B., Commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley,

To—The Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command.

I have the honour to submit the following report of yesterday's operations at the Ublan Pass, a brief report of which was wired to you.

2. At 7 P.M. on the 26th August, I received warning that the Firoz Khels, Utman Khels and Bizotis intended to attack in the Kohat direction.

3. At 8 P.M. I reinforced the Muhammadzai Fort with one company, 2nd Punjab Infantry, under Captain L. E. Cooper.

4. The enemy attacked about 9 o'clock, capturing the Police Post and killing one man, Border Police, and wounding one Jemadar and two others.

5. On receiving this information, I determined to follow up and, if possible, to punish the raiders. I therefore ordered No. 9 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, 2 Companies Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Punjab Infantry and one squadron, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to march off at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant, so as to be at the entrance to the pass at dawn.

6. Soon after daylight I followed up the enemy and found they were occupying the Kotal of the Ublan Pass about three miles from the Muhammadzai Post.

7. I brought up the Battery at about 7 A.M. It came into action at 2,100 yards and opened a slow and careful fire with shrapnel, searching the Kotal from end to end, and especially shelling the main Sangar.

8. When the enemy appeared to be driven off the Kotal, the 2nd Punjab Infantry were sent forward to attack at about 7-30 A.M.

9. Two companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry moved along the heights on the right of the valley. The hills on the left were inaccessible to our troops.

10. Two companies, Royal Scots Fusiliers, followed in support of the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

11. The advance was comparatively unopposed from the front, as the Artillery had cleared the Kotal, and from the right, as the flanking party drove the enemy off the hill. From the left flank, however, there was a certain amount of fire from sharp shooters, well posted among inaccessible crags.

12. Volleys were fired at them and occasional shrapnel without much effect. The fire of these sharp shooters was exceedingly accurate, and to it may be attributed nearly the whole of the casualties. The enemy retreated north across the Bara river. I did not think it wise to follow them further, as the men were very much exhausted by the very severe climb and the heat of the sun.

13. I gave the order to retire at 10-30 A.M. This was well and carefully carried out, the Royal Scots Fusiliers covering the first portion of the retirement.

14. The advanced companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry in the main attack were led by Captain L. E. Cooper and Lieutenant Elsmie, the flanking companies being commanded by Captain Eales and the regiment itself by Colonel Sturt, who brings to my special notice the gallant and efficient leading of Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Elsmie. Colonel Sturt led his regiment to the attack in a very effective manner.

15. The fire of the battery under Major Wedderburn was kept up on the crest line of the Kotal and on the Sangar over the heads of the advancing Infantry as long as possible without danger to them. The fire was very accurate and the result good.

16. I attach Army Form B-103, and regret that amongst the small list of casualties, so large a proportion of officers should have been included. I especially wish to bring to notice the admirable manner in which Surgeon-Captains W. G. Beyts, Army Medical Service, and H. Bamfield, Indian Medical Service, attended to the wounded under fire during both the advance and retirement.

17. The path down being too precipitous for any dhoolie, Surgeon-Captain Beyts carried Lieutenant North of the Scots Fusiliers for a considerable distance down the hill on his back. Subadar Akbar Khan of the 2nd Punjab Infantry was severely wounded in the arm on the way up, yet notwithstanding this, he continued to lead his company to the crest of the Kotal, and remained with them until the end of the retirement. Such fine soldier-like conduct is, in my opinion, deserving of some special recognition.

1ST BATTALION, ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN ACTION AT UBLAN PASS (KOHAT) ON 27TH AUGUST 1897.

Summary—

Officers—killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men—killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing 1.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Nil.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

WOUNDED.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain . . .	Arthur George Baird Smith . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of right leg (penetrating).
Lieutenant . .	Louis Aylmer North	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound of thorax (non-penetrating).

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS AND MEN MISSING.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No. if a Soldier.	Explanatory Remarks.
Private	No. 4196, Philip Crain	Several men of his Company saw Private Crain after the bottom of the hill had been reached in the retirement from the Ublan Pass, and one man states he saw four sepoys putting him into a dhooly about 300 yards north of the pond where all the sick were collected. Private Crain's rifle was brought into camp by one of his comrades. His belt, bayonet, pouches, and ammunition are missing.

KOHAT;
28th August 1897.

J. H. SPURGIN, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers.

2ND REGIMENT OF PUNJAB INFANTRY.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN ACTION AT UBLAN PASS ON 27TH AUGUST 1897.

Summary—

Native officers 2—killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men 8—killed 1, wounded 7, missing *nil*.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Nil.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

WOUNDED.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Subadar . . .	Akbar Khan	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound in arm.
Jemadar . . .	Attru	Slight . . .	Abrasion from gunshot.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
142	Sepoy	Karm Singh . . .	Gunshot wound in centre of forehead.

NOMINAL RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
336	Lance Naick .	Nyaz Ali	Dangerous (died same day).	Gunshot wound through base of skull.
4327	Naick . .	Saif Ali	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound in hand.
4049	Naick . .	Mewa Singh	Slight . . .	Contusion from gunshot.
330	Sepoy . .	Achchar Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	Gunshot wound in abdomen.
49	Ditto . .	Partab Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound in buttock.
4839	Ditto . .	Shakir Khan . . .	Severe . . .	Gunshot wound in arm.
115	Ditto . .	Farman Ali	Slight . . .	Gunshot graze on neck.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS AND MEN MISSING.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No. if a Soldier.	Explanatory Remarks.
Nil.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

KOHAT;
28th August 1897.

R. R. N. STURT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry.

EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION IN ACTION NEAR UBLAN PASS ON 27TH AUGUST 1897.

Corps.	Number of Rifles engaged.	Ammunition expended.
9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery . .	...	Shrapnel shell, 66 rounds.
1st Royal Scots Fusiliers	180	959 rounds.
2nd Punjab Infantry	487	4,272 rounds.

KOHAT;
28th August 1897.

A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, *Major-General,*
Commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1142.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, the following appointments are made during the operations of the Malakand Field Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain J. K. Tod, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be Field Intelligence Officer, *vice* Captain H. F. Walters, withdrawn for employment with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Lieutenant A. C. M. Waterfield, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be additional Field Intelligence Officer.

No. 1143.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 955 of 1897, Lieutenant E. F. Macnaghten, 17th (Queen's) Lancers, to be Assistant to the Divisional Transport Officer, Malakand Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, in place of Captain A. W. V. Plunkett, who has been withdrawn for service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 1144.—The following corrections are made in despatch from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 3, dated Camp Mingaora, 20th August 1897, published with G. G. O. No. 1089 of the 1st October 1897:

Page 217.—In paragraph 12, line 5, *for* "150 yards" *read* "350 yards."

Page 218.—In paragraph 16, sub-para. 5, line 1, *for* "21st Bengal Lancers" *read* "11th Bengal Lancers."

TIRAH.

No. 1145.—The following additions to and alterations in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are notified, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897:

ARMY STAFF.

Orderly Officer	Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partab Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpur.
Senior Ordnance Officer.	Colonel C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery.
Commissary-General	Colonel L. W. Christopher, Commissary-General, Punjab Command.
Assistant to Commissary-General.	Captain H. S. G. Hall, Assistant Commissary-General.
Chief Transport Officer.	Major H. Mansfield, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Chief Transport Officer.	Captain T. H. Smith, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

MAIN COLUMN.

1st Division.

Assistant to Divisional Commissariat Officer.	*For* Lieutenant C. H. Corbett, 18th Hussars, *read* Captain A. D. C. Pond, 5th Regiment of Bengal Light Infantry.

1st Brigade of 1st Division.

Brigade Signalling Officer.	Lieutenant H. A. Field, Devonshire Regiment.

2nd Division.

Orderly Officer	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan, Bahadur, of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., 6th Bengal Cavalry.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Orderly Officer	Lieutenant D. Deane, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
Ordnance Officer	Captain L. G. Watkins, Royal Artillery.
Chief Commissariat Officer.	Colonel C. M. Keighley, D.S.O., Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Chief Commissariat Officer.	Captain G. W. Palin, Assistant Commissary-General.
Chief Transport Officer.	Major C. V. W. Williamson, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant to Chief Transport Officer.	Major R. J. Spurrell, 5th Lancers.

STAFF AT THE BASE.

Adjutant and Quartermaster, Native Troops' Depôt.	Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

TOCHI.

No. 1146.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 607 of 1897, the following appointment is made during the operations of the Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Lieutenant J. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Field Intelligence Officer, *vice* Lieutenant G. K. Cockerill, transferred to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

No. 1147.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 607 of 1897, Lieutenant E. Saulez, Indian Staff Corps, 8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Brigade Transport Officer, 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, *vice* Captain F. W. D. Brockman, who has been invalided.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1148.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 750, dated the 9th July 1897, and in supersession of the rules published in G. G. O. No. 460, dated the 3rd May 1895, and of any rules hitherto issued which are inconsistent with the rules hereby published, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, under sections 25 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and to direct that they be put in force in all cantonments in British India:

Definitions.

1. In these rules,—

(*a*) the expression "bazar" means any land set apart for occupation by natives of India, except the lines of native troops;

(*b*) the expression "regimental bazar" means any bazar under the management of regimental authorities;

(*c*) the expression "infectious or contagious disorder" includes cholera, leprosy, enteric fever, venereal disease and every infectious or contagious disorder; and

(*d*) the expression "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway.

Hospitals or dispensaries.

2. (*1*) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority may—

(*a*) provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, as many hospitals or dispensaries as may be necessary; or

(*b*) make, upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary whether within or without the cantonment, not maintained by it.

(*2*) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under this rule shall have attached to it a ward or wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

Medical officer to be in charge of hospital or dispensary.

3. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2.

Subordinate establishments for hospitals or dispensaries.

4. Subject to the control over the Cantonment Fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, there shall be appointed, for every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2, such subordinate establishment as may be necessary.

XIII of 1889.

Medical supplies, appliances, etc.

5. So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority shall cause every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2 to be provided with—

(*a*) all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus furniture and appliances;

(*b*) sufficient cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients; and

(*c*) such further requisites as may be necessary.

Application of civil hospital rules.

6. Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2 shall be maintained in accordance with the rules made generally or specially by the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries, or in accordance with the said rules modified in such manner as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may think proper.

Free patients.

7. At every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2 the sick poor of the cantonment, persons in the cantonment suffering from infectious or contagious disorders and, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, any other sick persons may receive medical treatment free of cost and, if treated as in-patients, shall be either dieted gratuitously or, should the medical officer in charge so direct, granted subsistence allowance on a scale to be determined by the Cantonment Authority:

Provided that the subsistence allowance granted as aforesaid shall not be less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed for the subsistence of judgment-debtors by the Local Government under section 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882

Paying patients.

8. Any sick person who is ineligible under the last foregoing rule to receive medical treatment free of cost in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2, may, upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit to impose, be admitted to treatment in such hospital or dispensary.

Power to call upon persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorder to attend at hospital or dispensary.

9. If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 2 has *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing in the form set forth in the schedule or in any similar form, call upon such person to attend at the hospital or dispensary at a time to be specified in the notice and not to quit it without the permission of the medical officer in charge unless and until such medical officer is satisfied, by examination if necessary, that such person is not in fact suffering, or is no longer suffering, from such disorder:

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disorder, or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the medical officer considers the attendance of such person at the hospital or dispensary inexpedient, he may dispense with such attendance and take such measures or give such directions as to him seem fit and proper.

Power to exclude from cantonment.

10. If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary, maintained or aided under rule 2, reports in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person having received a notice as provided in rule 9 has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, or that such person, having attended at the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such medical officer, the Commanding Officer may, if he thinks it expedient, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and prohibit such person from remaining longer in, or re-entering, it without his written permission.

11. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

Removal of brothels or prostitutes.

(*a*) the keeping of a brothel, or

(*b*) the residence of a public prostitute,

in the cantonment or in any specified part thereof.

12. No public prostitute shall be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazar situate in the cantonment.

Exclusion of public prostitutes from regimental bazars.

13. No person shall, in any street or public [illegible] the cantonment, loiter for the purpose of prostitution or importune any person to the commission of sexual immorality.

[illegible] tuning for sexual immorality prohibited.

Provided that no person shall be charged with a breach of this rule, except on the complaint of the person importuned or of a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889.

of 1889.

Penalties.

Penalties.

14. Whoever,—

(*a*) having, under rule 10, been prohibited from remaining in, or re-entering, the cantonment, remains in, or re-enters, it without the written permission of the Commanding Officer; or

(*b*) fails to comply with a notice under rule 11; or

(*c*) commits a breach of rule 13;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

15 Any member of the police-force employed in the cantonment may arrest without a warrant any person committing, or charged with having committed, an offence punishable under clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of the last foregoing rule:

Arrest without warrant.

Provided as follows:

(*i*) no person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known to either the complainant or the arresting officer;

(*ii*) no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his or her name and address, unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall be on the arresting officer;

(*iii*) no person so arrested shall be detained after his or her name and address have been ascertained;

(*iv*) no person so arrested shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him or her before a Magistrate; and

(*v*) no person shall be so arrested for a breach of rule 13, except—

(*a*) at the request of the person importuned or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889, in whose presence the breach was committed; or

XIII of 1889.

(*b*) by, or at the request of, a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the breach was committed.

SCHEDULE.

(See Rule 9.)

To

Take notice that under rule 9 of the Rules under the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), published in the *Gazette of India*, 1897, Part I, page——, you are hereby called upon to attend at the—— ——

—— on —— day, the ——

——, 189 , at —— o'clock ——M., and not to quit the said [illegible] hospital dispensary without the permission of the medical officer in charge unless and until such officer is satisfied that you are not in fact suffering, or are no longer suffering from a infectious or contagious disorder, that is to say from ——

Medical officer in charge of the

Dated—— ——, the—— ——, 189—.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1149.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 21st September 1897, pages 5213, 5214 and 5215.

WAR OFFICE;

21st September, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer, on the occasion of the attack on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar, in the Tochi Valley, on 10th June 1897:

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order *viz.*

Lieutenant Clement Laurence Seton Seton-Browne, Indian Staff Corps.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;

21st September, 1897.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 2nd September 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Michael Browne is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 5th September 1897.

INDIA OFFICE,

21st September 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army and admissions to the Staff Corps and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of officers made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Kenneth Mackenzie Foss. Dated 3rd July 1897.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 24th July 1897.

Charles Burrard.

Owen Annesley Smith.

George Tracey Robinson.

Alfred Ralph Burlton.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Horace Charles Oakes, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 21st May 1896, but to rank from 30th July 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Kershaw Gaskell, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 12th January 1896.

Lieutenant Alexander Guthrie Thomson, from the Northamptonshire Regiment. Dated 6th May 1897, but to rank from 16th September 1896.

Lieutenant de Courcy Ireland, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 14th May 1897, but to rank from 28th October 1896.

Lieutenant Duncan Alured Elmsly Will, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 27th April 1896, but to rank from 21st January 1897.

Second-Lieutenant William Kenneth Hamilton Campbell. Dated 1st April 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Gerald Steuart Palmer. Dated 16th April 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Charles Goodfellow. Dated 16th April 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Edmund Henry Salt James, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 2nd May 1897.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Major-General Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, C.B. Dated 2nd July 1897.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Major-General Charles Alfred Moore. Dated 2nd July 1897.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second-Lieutenants:

CAVALRY.

Charles Richard Judd. Dated 11th June 1897.

INFANTRY.

George William Vitalli deRhé-Philipe. Dated 2nd July 1897.

Harold St. George Gilmore. Dated 2nd July 1897.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the half-pay list:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain William Nevinson Macdonald Cooke. Dated 10th October 1897.

Lieutenant William Beauchamp Staunton. Dated 29th July 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officer:

Colonel Henry Richards Shelley, Madras Infantry. Dated 22nd August 1893.

* * * * * * * * *

ERRATUM.

The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieutenant P. M. Home, South Staffordshire Regiment, is 21st December 1894, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 16th October 1896.

* * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1150.—Conductor Henry Hollingsworth, Public Works Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th October 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1151.—Sub-Conductors Thomas Naughton, Thomas Smith and Edward Stewart, Barrack Masters, Military Works Department, to be Conductors, *supernumerary*.

Sub-Conductor James Bernard Ralph, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor.

Sergeant William James Collins, Supervisor, 2nd grade, North Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 27th September 1897, *vice* Conductor Thomas Fitzpatrick, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1152.—*3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry*—

Dafadar Shiu-Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 16th July 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1153.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Colonel George Carew Fenwick, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—21st November 1897.

Surgeon-Colonel David Erskine Hughes, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay),—15th September 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1154.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Marcus Bles, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Doggett, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1155.—The following promotion is made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade.	Officiating . .	31st August 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th October, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 2nd and the 15th October 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (26th Bengal Infantry).	Lieutenant H. A. Harrington	29th September 1897.	Panjkora .	...	...

Erratum.—In Notification of the death of Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, 2nd Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th September 1897, *for* "17th August 1897" *read* "15th August 1897."

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and 15th October 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Edward Becher Longhurst. (*a*)	2nd Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.	28th May 1897	Intestate .	448 8 11	...	14th December 1897.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin—Father*—Surgeon-Major A. E. T. Longhurst, M.D., 4, Eaton Square, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1897.

No. 425.—Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, is promoted to Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 17th September 1897.

No. 426.—The services of Captain S. L. Craster, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 428.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712(*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th August 1897.

No. 429.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 508, dated 9th December 1896, the services of Captain O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Supernumerary, Military Works Department, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 14th October, 1897.

No. 430.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.

TELEGRAPH.

The 13th October, 1897.

No. 427.—The following is published for general information :

No. 285 T., dated Simla, the 8th October, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1896-97.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 52 T., dated the 24th August 1897, and its enclosure, being the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1896-97.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department deals with the whole of the operations under the control of the Director General.

2. The expenditure of the year charged to Capital Account amounted to Rs. 17,39,407. The capital outlay to the close of the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,05,07,989 divided as follows :

		Percentage net total.
Lines	4,74,09,541	78·3
Buildings	56,74,080	9·4
Apparatus and plant	23,67,310	3·9
Stores and suspense	30,24,456	5·0
Exchange on expenditure in England previous to 1887-88	24,09,440	4·0
Total ...	6,08,84,827	
Deduct—		
Receipts on Capital Account (including interest on Workshop Capital) ...	3,76,838	0·6
Total ...	6,05,07,989	

3. The net additions made during the year to the systems maintained by the Telegraph Department comprised 2,209 miles of line, 5,210 miles of wire and 6 miles of cable.

4. The following statement shows, for a period of five years, the progress that has been made in extending public telegraphic communication:

	Capital expenditure.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.	Offices opened.		
					Departmental, ordinary and postal combined.	Railway and canal.	Total.
	Rs.						
Up to beginning of 1892-93 ...	5,21,83,804	38,625	1,20,159	253	1,001	1,395	2,396
During 1892-93	21,62,811	2,405	6,092	21	99	58	157
„ 1893-94	22,54,374	1,677	8,004	...	124	58	182
„ 1894-95	7,83,307	1,941	4,001	—3	138	10	148
„ 1895-96	13,84,286	1,727	4,670	—8	99	12	111
„ 1896-97	17,39,407	2,209	5,210	6	102	73	175
To end of 1896-97 ...	6,05,07,989	48,584	1,48,136	269	1,563	1,606	3,169

5. The operations of the Department during the year under review resulted as follows:

The Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 89,64,400, being less by Rs. 10,549 than the figures for the previous year. The Revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,15,068 being an increase of Rs. 4,31,337. The net receipt thus amounted to Rs. 27,49,332 showing a decrease of Rs. 4,41,886.

The Revenue receipts include Rs. 11,91,028 on account of State messages and Rs. 1,23,908 on account of news-free and other *pro formâ* revenue; including the receipts on account of State messages and excluding the *pro formâ* revenue, the net receipts amounted to 4·34 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

6. The revenue receipts are made up as follows:

	Rs.
Message revenue, including State messages	70,33,563
Rent of lines, etc., on railways and canals	15,61,825
Rent of private lines, etc.	1,85,020
Sale of books, gazettes, etc.	21,194
Miscellaneous	38,890
Total ...	88,40,492
News-free and *pro formâ* revenue	1,23,908
Grand Total ...	89,64,400

7. The following statement summarises the Revenue receipts and charges during the last five years:

Year.	Gross receipts excluding *pro formâ* revenue.	Charges.	Net receipts.	Percentage of net to gross receipts.	Return on capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1892-93	75,31,726	51,56,998	23,74 728	31·5	4·37
1893-94	79,18,526	53,04,761	26,13,765	33·0	4·61
1894-95	79,25,103	56,93,218	22,31,885	28·2	3·89
1895-96	88,60,723	57,83,731	30,76,992	34·7	5·24
1896-97	88,40,492	62,15,068	26,25,424	29·7	4·34

8. The following figures show for the last two years the division of the traffic between State and Private and between Inland and Foreign messages, respectively:

Class of telegrams.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
State, Inland ...	603,366	12,61,667	599,890	11,23,509
„ Foreign ...	6,985	63,270	8,722	67,519
Total State ...	610,351	13,24,937	608,612	11,91,028
Private, Inland ...	3,491,571	34,75,316	3,786,938	37,38,421
„ Foreign ...	634,812	22,75,346	682,034	21,04,113
Total Private ...	4,126,383	57,50,662	4,468,972	58,42,534
Grand Total ...	4,736,734	70,75,599	5,077,584	70,33,562

The private traffic continues to exhibit rapid progress. In the year under review, there was a rise of 342,589 in the number of private messages and of Rs. 91,872 in their value.

The State inland telegrams exhibit a decrease of 3,476 or 0·58 per cent. in number and of Rs. 1,38,158 or 10·95 per cent. in value.

The number of private inland telegrams increased by 295,367 and their value by Rs. 2,63,105, equivalent to 8·46 and 7·57 per cent., respectively.

In foreign private telegrams there was an increase of 47,222 over the figures for the previous year in number and a decrease of Rs. 1,71,233 in value.

The revenue from trans-Indian traffic rose to Rs. 9,98,197 in the year under review, thus exceeding by Rs. 2,66,644 the figure of Rs. 7,31,553, at which the revenue stood in 1890-91 prior to the reduction in the transit rates.

9. The following table gives the percentages of traffic in number and value due to each class of message:

Class of telegram.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
State	11·82	15·97	0·17	0·96	11·99	16·93
Private	74·58	53·15	13·43	29·92	88·01	83·07
Total ...	86·40	69·12	13·60	30·88	100·00	100·00

10. The following figures show the percentages of the inland traffic under the three classes of Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred during the last two years:

	Percentages.					
	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
State	13·00	8·77	22·07	27·40	64·93	63·83
Private	6·01	5·80	40·20	40·58	53·79	53·62
Press	7·19	5·73	18·55	12·57	74·26	81·70

11. The growth of inland private traffic in a period of ten years is shown by the following figures:

	Number of messages.	Value. Rs.
1887-88	1,860,390	19,81,814
1896-97	3,786,938	37,38,421
Increase ...	1,926,548	17,56,607

During the ten-year period the number of messages has increased by over 103 per cent. and their value by over 88 per cent.

12. The following statement gives the distribution of the revenue charges during the last five years under the principal heads:

Year.	Line Maintenance.				Signalling.			
	Establishment.	Repairs to lines and buildings.	Office stores and miscellaneous.	Total.	Establishment.	Repairs to buildings.	Office stores and miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	9,07,049	4,82,482	83,617	14,73,148	34,02,114	59,414	2,22,322	36,83,850
1893-94	9,75,007	4,37,270	63,623	14,75,900	35,31,694	56,038	2,41,129	38,28,861
1894-95	10,44,014	5,21,736	63,373	16,20,123	37,81,817	53,545	2,28,733	40,64,095
1895-96	10,29,601	5,12,178	76,691	16,18,470	38,71,082	56,515	2,37,664	41,65,261
1896-97	10,78,116	6,67,308	89,936	18,35,360	40,24,523	61,581	2,93,604	43,79,708

13. The strength of the signalling establishment at the close of the year was 3,704, of whom 1,703 were departmental officers, 324 British military signallers and 1,655 postal clerks.

14. The following table shows the average time intervals taken in the transmission of telegrams (excluding *deferred*) over some of the principal main routes

during the last five years. The average of the average time intervals was the same as in the preceding year :

Section.	Number of miles.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Karachi	1,750		25		29		27	0	22	0	25
Karachi to Calcutta			14		14		15	0	11	0	12
Calcutta to Bombay *vid* Nagpur.	1,283		33		32		26	0	21	0	24
Bombay to Calcutta			29		27		27	0	21	0	25
Calcutta to Madras	1,181		42		33		23	0	22	0	25
Madras to Calcutta			35		28		19	0	19	0	23
Madras to Bombay	796		23	0	25		21	0	19	0	16
Bombay to Madras			24		23		25	0	21	0	33
Bombay to Karachi ...	840		24	0	22		23	0	19	0	21
Karachi to Bombay ...		0	10					0	9	0	11
Rangoon to Calcutta ...	1,003				50		35	0	55	0	28
Calcutta to Rangoon ...			40	0	32		26	0	28	0	22
Average of averages ...		0	30	0	27	0	23				

The marked improvement in speed between Calcutta and Rangoon is attributed partly to fairly favourable weather and to the consequent absence of any very serious interruptions.

The high time intervals between Bombay and Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and Calcutta and Madras are attributed to severe storms and heavy floods during the months of July and August which did much damage to the telegraph lines. To the same causes is mainly attributable the falling off in speed between Bombay and Karachi, and Calcutta and Karachi.

15. The number of complaints received relating to the Indian Telegraph Department was 1,774 equivalent to 0·032 per cent. of the total number of paid messages ; 968 of these were admitted. Of those admitted, 190 applied to non-delivery, 261 to delay, and 283 to mistakes. The number of messages that for various causes could not be delivered, amounted to 17,102 equivalent to 0·275 per cent. of the total number received for transmission.

16. The total number of interruptions to communications amounted to 2,295, which shows a slight increase over the previous year, there being an increase also in the total duration of the interruptions.

17. The number of telegraphic money orders rose to 145,833 from 129,912 in the previous year.

In addition to the figures given above the total number of orders sent to and received from Ceylon during the year under review amounted to 12,112 as compared with 8,183 during 1895-96 and 4,546 during 1894-95.

18. The Inland Press telegrams sent numbered 26,462, of the value of Rs. 1,00,939, against 24,892 valued at Rs. 96,168 in the previous year.

The Foreign Press messages numbered 3,601 and the Indian share of the charges thereon amounted to Rs. 20,330.

19. As regards electrical improvements, experiments in simultaneous Morse and vibrator working over a single wire were still being carried on.

The arrangement devised by Mr. Melhuish, referred to in the review of the report for 1895-96, by means of which intermediate offices can be worked without alteration of connections on long duplex lines proved of great assistance during the monsoons when the cables across the Ganges near Patna failed, and all Tirhut traffic had to pass *vid* Bankipore, the Mokameh cable, Mozufferpore and Chupra.

20. On the 31st December 1896 there were 1,676 subscribers and 1,655 exchange connections to the Telephone Companies at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Madras, Moulmein and Rangoon. There were also 36 exchanges and 296 exchange connections under the control of the Telegraph Department.

21. The telegraph line from Taungyi to Kengtung, 235 miles, of which 123 miles were erected during 1895-96, was completed during the year under review.

The gutta-percha Indo-Ceylon cable across Palk Straits was entirely replaced by a brass taped cable which was brought into use on 15th March 1897.

22. The telegraph lines in Kashmir which were being managed and worked by the Indian Telegraph Department have been finally and completely taken over as part of the Imperial system.

23. Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., late Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, and Mr. B. T. Ffinch, C.I.E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, were deputed to represent the Government of India at the International Telegraph Conference held at Buda-Pesth during June and July 1896.

The principal changes affecting India adopted by the Conference are summarised below. The changes took effect from 1st July 1897:

(i) An increase in the length of a permissible word in telegrams wholly in plain language, as distinguished from telegrams wholly in code, or partly in code and partly in plain language, 15 letters being allowed as the maximum, instead of 10 as heretofore.

(ii) An increase in the number of figures and signs permissible as one word when written in series, as regards every class of telegram, five characters being counted as a word, in place of three as heretofore.

(iii) The counting as one word of the Sender's Special Instructions, if written in the authorised abridged form.

(iv) The exclusion of Sundays in the limit of 72 hours allowed for obtaining or giving corrections to telegrams by means of Paid Service Advices.

(v) Substantial reductions in the rates between India and East and South Africa, including Mauritius, as also between India and the Straits, China and Japan.

The obligatory use of the Berne Official Vocabulary was also indefinitely postponed.

24. In paragraph 84 of the Director General's report reference is made to the difficulties experienced during the prevalence of the bubonic plague and the Government of India have pleasure in acknowledging the efforts of the Staff of the Department in carrying on their duties under exceptionally trying circumstances, and especially the services of Mr. Nigel Jones, Superintendent in charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, which have been very favourably noticed by the Director General.

The Government of India also desire to record their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Deputy Director General, who retired from the Department a few days before the close of the year, during which he represented the Government of India on the International Telegraph Conference at Buda-Pesth and officiated for three months as Director General. The services of other officers of the Department which have been mentioned in paragraph 85 of the Director General's report have also been noted with satisfaction.

25. The Administration Report was received from the Director General of Telegraphs on 25th August, about the same date as last year. It has been carefully prepared, and presents results which the Governor General in Council considers highly satisfactory and creditable to the administration of the Director General, as well as to the working of the staff of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon for information. Also that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Ordered also that a copy of the Review and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and that the Review be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 9th, 1897.

During the week under review the weather has been quiet and settled over North-West India, it was showery during the first-half of the week over the west of the Peninsula and fine during the second-half, it was stormy and very rough and rainy over the Bay and North-East India and Burma during the first-half and quiet and fine during the second-half of the week. The principal feature in the weather has been the cyclonic storm which, at the close of the previous week, had developed to a considerable disturbance and lay off the Ganjam coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpur. On the first day of the week the storm was close to Gopalpur, thence it advanced to the neighbourhood of Chaibassa by the morning of the 4th October, reached Patna by the morning of the 5th and there filled up during the day. It occasioned heavy rain over the region immediately affected by it and moderate rain over Burma. When the storm disappeared the weather cleared, and fine weather prevailed throughout the whole country during the latter half of the week. The rainfall accompanying the storm occasioned a reduction of temperature below the normal in Bengal, Assam and part of the North-West Provinces and of Madras during the beginning or middle of the week, but in general the heat over India was excessive, and for the whole country for the whole week there was an average abnormal excess of 1°·0.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 3rd.*—Pressure had decreased over the greater part of the country, and the storm which was shown off the Ganjam coast at the close of the previous week had grown deeper. At Gopalpur, near which station the centre lay, the barometer marked 29·389 inches and was about 0·3 inch below the average. The winds over all parts of the country, except the north-west, were influenced by the storm and circulated cyclonically around it. Over the northern half of the Bay the wind was blowing with the force of a gale. Rain had been general and in places heavy over Burma, Bengal, the north Madras districts and the west of the Peninsula. Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Saugor Island, Barisal and Akyab reported between 3 inches and 5 inches. The mean temperature had been generally above the normal, but around the northern coasts of the Bay, as well as over the south of the Peninsula, the heat had been less than usual.

Monday, October 4th.—The barometer had risen fast over Ganjam and fallen fast over west Bengal, and the cyclonic storm had moved northward and lay between Sambalpur and Chaibassa. The surrounding gradients were steep, and strong cyclonic winds and gales prevailed, except in the extreme north-west of India. Rain had fallen over the same districts as on the 3rd and in addition had extended to the east of the North-Western and Central Provinces and North Bombay. Heavyish rain had been received all over North-East India and Arakan, and the fall had likewise been heavy along the west coast of the Peninsula. The mean temperature had been lower than usual over Assam, Bengal, Arakan and Madras, but elsewhere the excess of heat was unchanged.

Tuesday, October 5th.—The barometer had fallen over Burma and Northern India—rapidly in Bihar—and risen over Southern and Central India—rapidly in Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces. The cyclonic storm had reached the neighbourhood of Patna and the cyclonic circulation of the winds was central around that station. The barometric gradients were still rather steep, but the storm was apparently beginning to fill up. Rain had fallen over the same area as on the preceding day, but the amounts had been larger—more particularly in Bihar. The weather was hotter than usual over North-West and Central India, Burma and Madras and cooler than usual elsewhere. At Benares the abnormal deficiency was as much as 8°.

Wednesday, October 6th.—The barometer had risen in all parts of India, though it had fallen in Burma. The rise had been rapid to very rapid over

Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, and the cyclonic storm had filled up. Pressure was now highest in Malabar and lowest in the Indus Valley. The winds were south-easterly over Bengal and generally between west and north-west elsewhere. The force had decreased and was light or moderate. General rain had fallen over North-East India and Burma and showers over the Peninsula and some central districts. The amounts had again been heavy in Bengal and Bihar. The mean temperature was largely below the normal over Bengal and Bihar and slightly below over north Bombay, but elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. At Benares, Patna and Darbhanga the abnormal defect of temperature was 6½°.

Thursday, October 7th.—Pressure had changed only slightly in most parts of the country. Pressure was highest over the west of the Peninsula and lowest at the head of the Bay, but barometric readings were becoming very uniform. The wind was south-easterly on the Bombay coast and generally between west and north-west elsewhere, but in Lower Bengal calms were reported. There had been no general rain. The mean temperature had been low over the Bombay Presidency as well as over Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces. Elsewhere the heat had been greater than usual—more particularly over the Punjab and Central Burma.

Friday, October 8th.—The barometric changes had again been slight. Pressure was high over the west of the Peninsula, low over the west of the Punjab and relatively low over the Bay. The pressure differences were small and the winds rather variable. Scattered showers had been received, except over the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Sind. The mean temperature had been low over the Bombay Presidency and the west of Bengal.

Saturday, October 9th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, the changes in parts of North-West and of North-East India having been brisk. Pressure was even more uniform than on the preceding day. The winds were variable or light from between north-west and west. Calms were reported over Bengal. Showers had been received fairly generally over Burma and a few scattered showers in Rajputana and the Peninsula. The mean temperature had been low over north Bombay and Rajputana.

Temperature.—The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal had agreed closely with the distribution of rainfall. Thus the heavy rain which accompanied the storm in its passage northward from Ganjam to North Bihar was followed by a reduction of temperature below the normal average over north Madras, Bengal, Assam and the east of the North-West Provinces, while, on the contrary, the other provinces which were beyond the influence of the storm experienced a normal or excessive temperature. Similarly in north Bombay and Rajputana the occurrence of showers over that area towards the close of the week was promptly followed by a fall of temperature to below the average.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

Province.	October 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	—0·5	+0·9	+1·3	+1·9	+2·5	—1·9	+0·3	+1·2
Bengal and Assam	—0·5	—2·0	—2·1	—1·5	—0·4	+0·7	+1·8	—0·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·2	+3·1	—1·5	—1·5	+0·2	+1·3	+2·3	+1·0
Punjab	+2·7	+3·2	+3·1	+3·4	+2·5	+2·2	+2·7	+2·8
Bombay	+0·8	+1·0	—0·4	+0·2	+0·3	+0·2	+1·3	+0·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·9	+1·8	+0·5	+0·5	+1·8	+2·0	+2·1	+1·5
Central India and Gujarat	+1·9	+2·3	+0·8	+0·5	+0·3	+0·2	—0·3	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana	+2·3	+1·6	+1·6	+1·5	+1·0	+0·8	—1·6	+1·0
Madras	—1·0	—0·7	+0·8	+1·1	+2·1	+1·7	+1·3	+0·8
Mean for whole of India	+1·2	+1·2	+0·5	+0·7	+1·1	+1·2	+1·1	+1·0

The average temperature of the whole country was about 1° above the normal average on all days of the week. The provincial variations show that in Bengal, Bombay, Central India, Gujarat and Madras the mean temperature of the week was about normal, but that in all other provinces it was excessive, the excess being greatest and nearly 3° in the Punjab.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

October	3rd	108°·4	at Jacobabad.
„	4th	107°·4	„ „
„	5th	108°·4	„ „
„	6th	103°·9	„ „
„	7th	101°·5	„ „
„	8th	102°·4	„ Tinnevelly.
„	9th	101°·0	„ Jacobabad.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review has differed in some important respects from the rainfall of the past few weeks. For some time past general showery conditions have occasioned general and widespread rainfall moderately uniform in amount, but in the present week the fall of rain has been largely connected with a cyclonic storm and has hence been to a great extent concentrated over the area affected by the storm, leaving other parts of the country comparatively rainless. The storm crossed the Ganjam coast during the third and thence passed northward or north-north-eastward into north Bihar where it filled up. The rainfall returns show that rain fell in Lower Burma and Arakan on each day of the week, and in Central and Upper Burma mainly on the two first and two last days of the week ; in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the east of the North-West Provinces the rainfall all occurred during the first four days of the week (due to the advance of the storm mentioned above), the last three days being fine ; in the centre and west of the North-West Provinces and the whole of the Punjab the weather was fine throughout ; in the west and south of the Peninsula the first four days were showery and the remainder of the week fine ; in the west and centre of the Central Provinces there were only a few scattered showers during the week, but in the east of these provinces there was moderate rain from the storm which caused the rainfall in Bengal, etc. In Ganjam the rainfall occurred on the first three days, while in other parts of Madras only a few scattered showers were reported. The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review there has been actually or practically no rain over the following thirteen divisions : the North-West Provinces (West), all the Punjab divisions, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Sind, Baluchistan and perhaps the East Coast [North (*a*)]. In all the remaining divisions effective rain has been received which varied in amount from 8·11 inches in the Bengal Hills, 5·46 inches in the North-West Provinces (East Submontane), 5·25 inches in North Bihar, 5·01 inches in North Bengal and 5·37 inches in the Assam Hills to 0·12 inch in the North-West Provinces (Hills), 0·14 inch in West Rajputana and 0·18 inch in Hyderabad (South). The actual rainfall of the week differed considerably from the normal rainfall, the principal difference consisting of a large excess over part of North-East India due to the rainfall accompanying the cyclonic storm and of a moderate excess in North Bombay due to local causes. The third column of the table shows that the average actual rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal in twenty-six of the rainfall divisions, the most marked cases of excess being 5·65 inches in the Bengal Hills, 4·47 inches in the east submontane division of the North-West Provinces, 3·69 inches in North Bihar, 3·00 inches in North Bengal, 3·01 inches in the Assam Hills, 2·87 inches in the east of the North-West Provinces and 2·73 inches in the East Coast (North). The rainfall of the week was less than usual in thirty of the rainfall divisions, but the amount of the deficiency was small compared with the amount of the excess and exceeded one inch, only in Tenasserim, Central Burma, the East Coast [North (*a*)], Central Madras and the south of the East Coast.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibiting the state of the seasonal rainfall show that the monsoon rainfall up to date has been excessive

(by 20 per cent. or more of the normal) in sixteen of the rainfall divisions, it has been deficient (by 20 per cent. or more of the normal) in four of the divisions and has been approximately normal in the remaining thirty-seven divisions. The numbers last week were fifteen divisions in excess, six in defect and thirty-five with the normal rainfall. The four divisions exhibiting a deficiency this week are—Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab and Baluchistan.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review:

Burma . . .	Sundargunj (Rangoon) . .	21·11 inches
Assam . . .	Cherra Poonjee . . .	13·60 „
Bengal . . .	Darjeeling	10·46 „
Bihar . . .	Ramnagar (Champarun) . .	16·16 „
North-West Provinces	Jelalpur (Fyzabad) . . / Maharajgunj (Gorakhpur)	13·46 „
West Coast . .	Ratnagiri	9·46 „
Central Provinces .	Korba (Bilaspur) . . .	6·06 „
North Bombay . .	Jetalsar (Rajkot) . . .	9·05 „
Madras . . .	Chodavarum (Godaveri) . . .	11·90

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9TH, 1897.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 30TH TO OCTOBER 9TH, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to October 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	3·41	4·50	— 1·09	140·49	158·12	— 11
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	4·44	3·22	+ 1·22	83·30	82·61	+ 1
	3. Central do.	0·96	2·25	— 1·29	43·39	52·23	— 17
	4. Upper do.	0·66	1·35	— 0·69	26·23	41·41	— 37
	5. Arakan	3·43	3·21	+ 0·22	163·78	163·41	0
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	2·76	1·66	+ 1·10	73·41	72·97	+ 1
	7. Assam Surma	2·41	2·14	+ 0·27	84·67	96·59	— 12
	8. Do. Hills	5·37	2·36	+ 3·01	78·29	118·25	— 34
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	2·82	1·33	+ 1·49	56·49	58·42	— 3
	10. Deltaic Bengal	2·84	1·03	+ 1·81	48·58	45·83	+ 6
	11. Central do.	3·57	1·06	+ 2·51	42·47	46·79	— 9
	12. North do.	5·01	2·01	+ 3·00	78·58	86·13	— 9
	13. Bengal Hills	8·11	2·46	+ 5·65	99·75	114·09	— 13
	14. Orissa	2·31	1·66	+ 0·65	42·19	45·13	— 7
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·59	0·90	+ 0·69	39·34	44·92	— 12
	16. South Bihar	1·72	1·12	+ 0·60	44·37	37·77	+ 17
	17. North do.	5·25	1·56	+ 3·69	46·96	45·21	+ 4
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	3·76	0·89	+ 2·87	43·67	34·89	+ 25
	19. South Oudh	0·59	0·80	— 0·21	37·21	33·07	+ 13
	20. North do.	1·00	0·85	+ 0·15	39·47	35·69	+ 11
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·28	0·69	— 0·41	31·09	31·19	0
	22. Do. West	0·08	0·60	— 0·52	30·45	24·01	+ 27
	23. Do. East Submontane	5·46	0·99	+ 4·47	44·61	37·61	+ 19
	24. Do. West do.	0·74	0·70	+ 0·04	45·25	38·83	+ 17
	25. Do. Hills	0·12	0·82	— 0·70	51·66	39·31	+ 31
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·04	0·25	— 0·21	20·14	20·64	— 2
	27. South do.	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	11·18	13·21	— 15
	28. Central do.	0	0·15	— 0·15	11·52	14·01	— 18
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·16	— 0·16	18·19	23·26	— 22
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·54	— 0·54	47·81	56·64	— 16
	31. North Punjab	0	0·22	— 0·22	15·18	11·96	+ 27
	32. West do.	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	7·44	5·94	+ 25
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	1·91	1·99	— 0·08	122·52	98·08	+ 25
	34. Madras South-Central	0·46	1·03	— 0·57	31·28	23·43	+ 34
	35. Coorg	1·61	2·04	— 0·43	125·49	110·38	+ 14
	36. Mysore	0·40	1·27	— 0·87	29·64	24·26	+ 22
	37. Konkan	3·51	2·14	+ 1·37	123·41	113·06	+ 9
	38. Bombay Deccan	1·45	1·96	— 0·51	32·04	25·15	+ 27
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·84	1·74	— 0·90	24·43	23·02	+ 6
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·07	0·99	— 0·92	27·71	32·17	— 14
	42. Central Provinces West	0·08	0·84	— 0·76	35·41	38·19	— 7
	43. Do. do. Central	0·20	0·70	— 0·50	42·78	48·35	— 12
	44. Do. do. East	2·01	0·66	+ 1·35	48·90	45·12	+ 8
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	1·20	0·68	+ 0·52	34·95	42·93	— 19
	46. Kathiawar	1·54	0·32	+ 1·22	22·80	19·73	+ 16
	47. Sind	0	0	0	8·28	4·89	+ 69
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·36	2·19	— 84
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·41	0·21	+ 0·20	34·55	34·37	+ 1
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·32	0·08	+ 0·24	22·52	25·95	— 13
	51. West Rajputana	0·14	0·05	+ 0·09	15·96	11·43	+ 40
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	4·34	1·61	+ 2·73	38·05	26·45	+ 44
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	0	1·41	— 1·41	50·35	49·25	+ 2
	53. Hyderabad South	0·18	0·84	— 0·66	22·45	21·12	+ 6
	54. Madras Central	0·43	1·44	— 1·01	22·19	17·59	+ 26
	55. East Coast Central	0·50	1·21	— 0·71	21·17	16·98	+ 25
	56. Do. South	0·31	1·50	— 1·19	21·61	16·82	+ 28
	57. Madras South	0·28	0·70	— 0·42	10·59	7·38	+ 43

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *14th October, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Rainfall during the week very heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari; elsewhere light and considerably below the average expected in the period. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient, except in the extreme south. Agricultural operations are general; harvests are extending; outturn generally middling to average, but *ragi (Eleusine coracana)* in Northern Circars bad to middling. Pasture is generally available and sufficient to supplement the supply of fodder which is still short. Condition of cattle is improving in the Deccan; elsewhere generally normal. Prices are generally slightly easier. Prospects are generally encouraging. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—14,949 men, 32,121 women, 9,517 children; total 56,587 in the Deccan and Ganjam. Weavers—9,721 men, 8,341 women, 932 children; total 18,994 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers 75,581. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Ganjam: (dependants)—119 men, 222 women, 4,923 children; total 5,264. Others—596 men, 1,238 women, 6,538 children; total 8,372. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—3,407 men, 9,484 women, 6,290 children; total 19,181. Total on gratuitous relief—32,817. Grand total on Government relief 108,398. Prices on which wages are calculated are:—Ganjam 9½, Cuddapah 13, Kurnool 13½, Bellary 15, and Anantapur 17 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week in affected districts Rs. 22,765.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rain slight in Gujarat; good in the Deccan, Karnatak, and Konkan, except in parts of Kanara and Ratnagiri, where it was heavy; more rain wanted in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Thar and Parkar, Poona, and Ahmednagar where they are damaged by rain. Locusts caused damage in seven talukas of Shikarpur and Hyderabad; three of Thar and Parkar, two of Upper Sind frontier; slight in three of Karachi. Reaping of early crops commenced in Gujarat, Konkan and parts of Sind, the Deccan, Rajkot, and Baroda. Preparations for late crops commenced in Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Khandesh, and Baroda, and sowings in Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Broach, the Deccan, Karnatak, and Rajkot. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi, Surat, and Nasik; rising in Upper Sind frontier; falling in Khandesh; stationary in Panch Mahals. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 12$\frac{1}{16}$, Bijapur 11$\frac{1}{16}$, Sholapur 9, Ahmednagar 8$\frac{5}{8}$, Poona 9¼, Nasik 9$\frac{15}{16}$, Satara 9¼, Khandesh 9½, and Dharwar 12$\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 28,506, Sholapur 65,591, Ahmednagar 63,082, Poona 14,440, Nasik 1,984, Satara 7,409, Khandesh 1,137, Belgaum 7,562, Dharwar 515. On test works—Ratnagiri 36, Kolaba 288; total 190,550, of whom 151,388 are relief workers and 39,162 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 16,156, including 2,037 in poor-houses; Sholapur 14,001, including 132 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 17,138, including 872 in poor-houses; Poona 30,318; Nasik 704, including 156 in poor-houses; Satara 4,660, including 239 in poor-houses; Khandesh 258; Belgaum 501; Dharwar 738; Kolaba 2,941; total 87,415. Total number on relief 277,965.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th October.*—There was general rain at the beginning of the week; the fall being very heavy in many parts of the Province, especially in the extreme north. The winter rice crop has everywhere been benefited by the rain and is doing well. The rain has also facilitated the pre-

paration of land for the spring crops which is in active progress. The harvesting of the early autumn crops including jute is being rapidly completed. Sugarcane generally promises to be a good crop. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in several districts. Relief works remain open in Manbhum only, where the average price of common rice upon which the famine wage is calculated is 8½ seers per rupee. Gratuitous relief is still being given in Manbhum and Khulna and to a small extent in Patna and Hazaribagh. The numbers on Government relief on Saturday, the 9th October, were—Khulna 3,082, Patna 88, Hazaribagh 148, Manbhum 11,863; total 15,181 against 18,018 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Khulna 990, Champaran 711, Bhagalpur 972, Sonthal Parganas 1,306; total 3,979 against 7,658 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 4,662, women 2,469, children 216; total 7,347. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 519, women 840, children 2,539; total 3,898. Otherwise relieved—men 330, women 3,116, children 490; total 3,936. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 630, women 1,670, children 1,679; total 3,979. Private relief—relief works—Sonthal Parganas—men 130, women 202, children *nil*; total 332. Gratuitous relief—Hatwa—in poor-houses—men 49, women 88, children 94; total 231. Otherwise relieved—men 31, women 77, children 34; total 142. Total on private relief 705 against 452 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th October.*—Rain fell in most districts during the week. Gorakhpur recorded over 9 inches; Jaunpore over 7 inches; Azamgarh and Fyzabad over 5 inches; and Basti over 4 inches. In most of the remaining districts the showers were light. The standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Preparation of land for spring sowings in active progress. Sowings commenced in some districts. Locusts appeared in a few districts and caused slight damage. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 9th October, in fifteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Etawah 2,331, Cawnpore 3,113, Fatehpur 120, Banda 20,527, Hamirpur 12,586, Allahabad 34,247, Jhansi 6,624, Jalaun 5,565, Mirzapur 287, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 1,277, Jaunpur 50, Azamgarh 88, Lucknow 18,067, Unao 4,710, Rai Bareli 108, Hardoi 7,240; total 116,940. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works—*nil*; relieved as dependants—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—3,200; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 44,047 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 113,740; total 116,940. The numbers relieved in two districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works—*nil*; relieved in poor-houses—604; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 1,333 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 9,987; total 10,591. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 127,531. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage was based varied from 9⅞ to 15½ seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The district of Agra has been removed from the list of distressed districts, and Muttra and Kheri have been removed from the list of districts under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rain has fallen averaging about ½ inch in Gurgaon and ⅔ in Hissar; slight fall is also reported from Ferozepore, Shahpur, and Rawal Pindi. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowings of early spring crops commenced generally. More rain is wanted in certain districts. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. The standing crops have been damaged to some extent by locusts in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Karnal, Jullundur, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan; they have also appeared in Mooltan, but no damage is reported. Great millet, maize, and cotton have been attacked by insects called *tela* in the Gujranwala district. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is reported to be sufficient in

all districts. 619 persons were relieved in Delhi poor-houses. Relief works have been closed in all districts. Prices are generally high but have a downward tendency in most districts; they are still rising in Karnal, Amritsar, and Sialkot. Wheat is selling from 10 5/16 to 13, barley 13 to 16, gram 8½ to 11½, great millet 12, bulrush-millet 11¼ to 17, maize 11¼ to 18 and rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th October.*—The weather is generally clear and warm, but the sky is occasionally overcast. With the exception of a slight fall of 1·2 inch in Seoni and Chhindwara, the rainfall has been normal. A few good showers would be beneficial in Jubbulpore, Seoni, and the Drug Tahsil of Raipur, where rice on the lighter soils is reported to have been slightly injured. Prospects of standing crops continue excellent, though there are complaints of various insects in several districts and a flight of locusts has appeared in the Khurai Tahsil of Saugor. Harvesting of some autumn crops is in progress in Saugor, Damoh, and Narsinghpur, and the early and coarser rice is being reaped in Sambalpur, Chanda, Balaghat, and Bhandara. Sowing of linseed and spring pulses has commenced in parts of eleven districts; elsewhere the preparation of land for winter sowings is being vigorously prosecuted. Prices fluctuate with a further tendency to fall. The number of relief workers has contracted by 31,000; while there is an increase of 10,000 in the recipients of gratuitous relief. Test works in Damoh closed. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 7,399, Damoh 7,988, Jubbulpore 15,134, Mandla 6,990, Seoni 1,147, Narsinghpur 5,013, Hoshangabad 15,921, Nimar 963, Betul 6,780, Chhindwara 7,451, Wardha 887, Nagpur 11,626, Chanda 97, Bhandara 16,161, Balaghat 23,403, Raipur 38,179, Bilaspur 43,399, and Sambalpur 421; total 208,959. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 30,469, Damoh 20,752, Jubbulpore 36,931, Mandla 26,043, Seoni 18,744, Narsinghpur 16,718, Hoshangabad 13,097, Nimar 2,498, Betul 22,099, Chhindwara 14,780, Wardha 4,198, Nagpur 5,160, Chanda 6,831, Bhandara 22,064, Balaghat 18,040, Raipur 49,256, Bilaspur 100,982, and Sambalpur 98; total 408,760. Total number on relief 617,719. There were also 6,830 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 66,042, women 99,554, and children 43,363. Dependants—men 1,793, women 2,204, and children 23,983, with 2,352 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 4,403, women 5,179, and children 8,929. Otherwise relieved—men 54,031, women 115,606, and children 141,213, with 49,067 unclassed. Wage prices—Nagpur 11½, Sambalpur 11, Chanda 10⅝, Nimar 10½, Seoni 10, Mandla 9½, Jubbulpore and Raipur 9¼, Narsinghpur 9, Wardha and Bhandara 8½, Bilaspur 8¼, Saugor, Damoh, Chhindwara, and Balaghat 8, Hoshangabad 7⅞ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th October.*—In Lower Burma the crops are excellent. A little reaping of early paddy on hill sides is in progress. In Upper Burma the standing crops have much improved, owing to recent showers, but more rain is still wanted in Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, and Magwe. In Sedoktaya Township, Minbu district, the sessamum crop has been slightly destroyed for want of rain, and in Meiktila crops are stunted and backward. The price of paddy continues to drop largely in Pegu; considerably in Thayetmyo, Upper Chindwin, Shwebo and slightly in Prome, Myaungmya, Pakokku, Henzada, Mandalay, Amherst and Yamethin; elsewhere unchanged. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 316, Yamethin *nil*, Myingyan 10,059. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 54, Yamethin 147, Myingyan 439. Total number on relief 11,015. Price of rice—Meiktila 12 seers, Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Weather hot with moderate rain. Prospects of late rice good, except in Goalpara district. Some damage by insects is reported from Kamrup and Lakhimpur. Sowing of pulses and mustard is retarded by rain in Darrang and Nowgong. Outturn of tea is short. Prices—common rice—Silchar 7½, Gauhati 9, Sylhet, Tezpur, and Dibrugarh 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th October.*—MYSORE.—35 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts. Prospects are

favourable. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, and Kadur districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Hassan district; paddy sown in parts of Bangalore and Kolar.

COORG.—Rainfall one inch 41 cents. Rice crop thriving. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue. Prices of food-grains stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th October.*—BERAR.—Weather warm and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Monsoon crops are in thriving condition. Ploughing of fields for the ensuing winter crop continues. Sowing of gram, wheat, and linseed has commenced in parts of the Province. Weeding operations well advanced. Fodder and water-supply ample. Prices of food-grains gradually falling. Relief workers—Buldana 820, Ellichpur 1,031. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 433, Amraoti 205, Buldana 328, Ellichpur 370. On gratuitous relief—Akola 1,757, Amraoti 43, Buldana 859, Ellichpur 839. Total number on relief 6,685. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 10, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 8, Wun 13 seers per rupee. No attacks from cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 59 cents. Prospects continue good, and prices have fallen. Standing crops are good and autumn harvesting and spring sowings are in progress. The aggregate number of persons on relief works were—19,485 in Aurungabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda. 340 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 300 Lingsagar, 115 Naldrug, 358 Mahbubnagar, 608 Elgandal. Total number on relief 21,206. Prices in affected districts—$7\frac{1}{4}$ Aurungabad, $7\frac{3}{4}$ Gulburga, $9\frac{1}{4}$ Raichur, $9\frac{3}{4}$ Lingsagar, 16 Mahbubnagar, 9 Nalgonda, 8 seers per rupee Bir, Naldrug, and Elgandal. Prices—wheat 5, rice $5\frac{3}{4}$, *jowari* $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th October.*—Rain fell in three agencies during the week. The fall this season has been sufficient in all agencies. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in one district of Gwalior; crops in other agencies good. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies. Prices continue high in Bundelkhand; falling in all other agencies. The number of persons employed on famine relief works are—50 in Gwalior, 396 in Bhopal, 5,153 in Bundelkhand, and 2,987 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—187 in Gwalior, 490 in Bhopal, 13,192 in Bundelkhand, and 2,732 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 25,187. Prices—Bhopal $9\frac{3}{8}$, Bundelkhand $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and Baghelkhand $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th October.*—Rainfall—Abu 2·14 cents on 8th; over 50 cents in Serohi, Haraoti, Ajmere, Ulwar; a few cents elsewhere. Ploughing for spring crops continues. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress in Serohi, Kherwara, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kerowli, Ulwar. Other operations satisfactory. Crops are thriving. Prospects are good. Some damage by locusts in Haraoti, Ajmere district, Bhurtpore Tehsils and Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kotah, Dholepore, Jaisalmere; rising in Kherwara; high in Bundi; and falling elsewhere. The number on relief works are—one on relief work and 12 on ordinary works in Dholepore. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 189, Dholepore 178, Bhurtpore 38. Total number on relief 406.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Weather fine. Rice crop reapings commenced in some places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 12th October.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Condition of standing crops generally good. Fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th October.*—A heavy downpour lasting four days and in which 7·33 inches of rain fell, has done much good to the lowland rice crops. Upland rice has been harvested with a 12 anna outturn. Price—$6\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	101,486	70,357	171,843	61,851	46,547	108,398	—63,445
Bombay . .	256,629	95,980	352,609	190,550	87,415	277,965	—74,644
Bengal . .	9,410	8,608	18,018	7,347	7,834	15,181 (a)	— 2,837
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	120,604	120,604	...	82,151	82,151 (b)	—38,453
Punjab . .	...	844	844	...	619	619	— 225
Central Provinces	239,746	398,773	638,519	208,959	408,760	617,719	—20,800
Burma . . .	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015	— 6,057
Berar . .	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685	— 1,924
Hyderabad .	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206	—3,240
Central India .	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	+ 111
Rajputana . .	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406	— 3,251
Total .	653,382	727,915	1,381,297	509,005	657,527	1,166,532	—214,765

(a) Exclusive of 3,979 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
(b) Exclusive of 45,380 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and her Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from as gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 18th September 1897.			For the week ending the 25th September 1897.			For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.			For the week ending the 9th October 189		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Tot
	Madras.												
	Cuddapah	37,043	24,214	61,257	23,964	19,623	43,587	13,626	14,987	28,613	6,850	12,187	
	Kurnool	86,681	41,238	127,919	80,162	32,247	112,409	61,946	21,259	83,205	45,950	17,987	
	Bellary	102,535	27,764	130,299	81,835	26,181	108,016	52,318	24,832	77,150	21,702	20,679	
	Anantapur	47,928	8,268	56,196*	40,496	10,112	50,608*	34,746	8,592	43,338	24,044	7,557	
	Ganjam	8,378	22,867	31,245	7,488	20,271	27,759	4,825	15,065	19,890	2,873	11,235	
	Vizagapatam	3,890	12,913	16,803	3,525	7,569	11,094	2,221	2,775	4,996	...	...	
	Godavari	68	2,677	2,745	84	887	971	26	712	738*	67	712	
	TOTAL MADRAS	286,523	(1)139,947	426,464	237,554	(2)116,890	354,444	169,708	(3) 88,222	257,930	101,486	(4)70,357	
	Bombay.												
	Bijapur	129,838	16,230	146,068	114,268	17,469	131,737	79,700	16,751	96,451	51,190	16,357	67
	Sholapur	109,875	15,929	125,804	102,272	15,705	117,977	94,413	15,453	109,866	80,257	15,237	
	Ahmednagar	85,583	24,982	110,565	94,361	23,495	117,856	98,132	21,465	119,597	76,329	18,383	
	Poona	18,445	18,930	37,375	18,827	24,285	43,112	18,092	33,497	51,589	17,083	34,026	
	Nasik	4,514	1,348	5,862	3,967	1,122	5,089	3,891	1,124	5,015	2,924	817	
	Satara	12,382	6,434	17,816	14,857	5,571	20,428	12,192	5,569	17,761	10,393	5,580	
	Khandesh	1,921	581	2,502	1,857	654	2,511	1,744	652	2,396	1,476	703	
	Belgaum	20,599	990	21,589	19,211	1,092	20,303	16,825	1,102	17,927	13,655	945	
	Dharwar	4,030	1,009	5,039	4,277	1,111	5,388	2,499	923	3,422	3,038	1,298	
	Ratnagiri	109	...	109	185	...	185	112	...	112	33	...	
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	228	252	2,724	
	TOTAL BOMBAY	387,296	85,433	472,729	374,082	90,504	464,586	327,828	96,536	424,364	256,630	95,980	
	Bengal.												
1	Champaran	4,472	13,737	18,209	4,796	7,402	12,198	1,609	671	2,280	606	...	
2	Shahabad	...	4,394	4,394	...	972	972	...	564	564	...	...	
3	Nadia	25	3,467	3,492	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Patna	...	1,816	1,816	...	1,861	1,861	...	1,884	1,884	...	324	
5	Khulna	...	4,374	4,374	...	3,831	3,831	...	3,733	3,733	...	3,541	
6	Saran	1,977	19,972	21,949	1,851	9,502	11,355	...	2,656	2,656	...	...	
7	Darbhanga	3,986	49,665	53,651	636	30,835	31,471	108	624	732	...	...	
8	Muzaffarpur	44	19,453	19,497	61	2,209	2,270	...	41	41	...	...	
9	Manbhum	1,353	5,344	6,697	11,949	5,404	17,353	15,225	5,100	20,325	8,804	4,602	
10	Hazaribagh	...	229	229	...	211	211	...	165	165	...	141	
11	Puri	2,082	1,354	3,436	...	582	582	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Bankura	5,567	3,786	9,353	6,980	2,043	9,029	7,817	...	7,817	...	...	
13	Lohardaga	...	1,695	1,695	...	1,113	1,113	...	918	918	...	...	
	TOTAL BENGAL	19,508	129,284	148,792	26,279	66,008	92,287	24,759	16,356	41,115	9,410	8,608†	
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
1	Agra	3,446	6,676	10,122	...	6,573	6,573	...	6,512	6,512	...	753	
2	Etawah	...	190	190	...	765	765	...	765	765	...	415	
3	Banda	5,401	49,489	54,890	126	41,891	42,017	...	34,374	34,374	...	27,449	
4	Cawnpur	...	2,727	2,727	...	2,422	2,422	...	1,898	1,898	...	1,351	
5	Hamirpur	...	10,521	10,521	...	8,316	8,316	...	7,672	7,672	...	6,625	
6	Allahabad	5,267	28,282	33,549	...	23,907	23,907	...	23,128	23,128	...	20,857	
7	Jhansi	...	11,154	11,154	...	10,101	10,101	...	7,210	7,210	...	6,152	
8	Jalaun	...	15,679	15,679	...	15,686	15,686	...	11,962	11,962	...	6,924	
9	Jaunpur	...	19,971	19,971	...	11,623	11,623	...	9,738	9,738	...	2,535	
10	Gorakhpur	...	6,987	6,987	...	6,142	6,142	...	5,926	5,926	...	...	
11	Lucknow	901	14,776	15,677	...	16,105	16,105	...	16,341	16,341	...	1,122	
12	Unao	...	15,887	15,887	...	14,343	14,343	...	12,905	12,905	...	10,179	
13	Rai Bareili	50	11,300	11,350	...	5,853	5,853	...	1,218	1,218	...	475	
14	Sitapur	...	2,940	2,940	...	523	523	...	630	630	...	...	
15	Hardoi	...	41,159	41,159	...	39,707	39,707	...	35,947	35,947	...	16,870	

(1) Includes 54,701 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) „ 50,557 „ „ „ „ „
(3) „ 38,377 „ „ „ „ „
(4) Including 30,662 weavers relieved at their own trade.
* Incomplete.
† Exclusive of 7,658 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 18th September 1897.			For the week ending the 25th September 1897.			For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.			For the week ending the 9th October 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
16	Bara Banki	...	1,992	1,992	...	295	295	...	...	...	...	343	343
17	Mirzapur	32	6,370	6,402	27	2,747	2,774	...	2,602	2,602	...	...	...
18	Bijnor	...	1,192	1,192	...	1,217	1,217	...	1,066	1,066	...	...	...
19	Moradabad	...	1,212	1,212	...	808	808	...	800	800	...	...	...
20	Bareilly	...	701	701	...	406	406	...	291	291	...	...	...
21	Muttra	...	1,655	1,655	...	1,599	1,599	...	1,134	1,134	...	1,134	1,134
22	Etah	...	814	814	...	703	703	...	251	251	...	...	...
23	Mainpuri	...	1,059	1,059	...	430	430	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Farukhabad	...	788	788	...	599	599	...	739	739	...	...	...
25	Budaun	...	265	265	...	265	265	...	41	41	...	...	...
26	Shahjahanpur	...	1,862	1,862	...	1,372	1,372	...	896	896	...	248	248
27	Pilibhit	...	1,984	1,984	...	1,897	1,897	...	1,870	1,870	...	...	...
28	Kheri	...	339	339	...	289	289	...	180	180	...	96	96
29	Sultanpur	...	921	921	...	406	406	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Pertabgarh	...	1,704	1,704	...	940	940	...	648	648	...	...	...
31	Fyzabad	...	289	289	...	186	186	...	186	186	...	...	...
32	Fatehpur	...	6,326	6,326	...	6,307	6,307	...	5,546	5,546	...	5,546	5,546
33	Azamgarh	...	4,044	4,044	...	1,600	1,600	...	568	568	...	30	30
34	Benares	...	16,095	16,095	...	14,466	14,466	...	12,517	12,517	...	11,502	11,502
35	Gonda	...	1,287	1,287	...	988	988	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Basti	...	280	280	...	295	295	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for N.-W. P. & O.	15,097	288,917	304,014	153	241,477	241,630	...	205,561	205,561	...	120,606*	120,606
	Punjab.												
1	Hissar	5,415	17	5,432	4,065	...	4,065	3,554	...	3,554	...	...	...
2	Delhi	...	650	650	...	654	654	...	660	660	...	623	633
3	Karnal	1,206	210	1,416	...	210	210	1,214	210	1,424	...	210	280
	Total Punjab	6,621	877	7,498	4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638	...	833	833
	Central Provinces.												
1	Sangor	9,572	21,913	31,485	10,071	23,912	33,983	9,322	26,192	35,514	8,818	28,517	37,335
2	Damoh	13,780	19,699	33,479	14,617	19,418	34,035	14,597	18,636	33,233	13,824	18,914	32,738
3	Jabalpur	23,248	30,447	53,695	25,092	32,430	57,522	25,341	34,694	60,035	23,539	34,999	58,538
4	Mandla	12,880	21,077	33,957	12,403	22,669	35,072	11,703	25,077	36,780	9,457	24,806	34,263
5	Seoni	3,711	14,418	18,129	3,084	20,911	23,995	1,810	16,851	18,661	1,647	33,482	35,129
6	Narsinghpur	18,924	13,943	32,867	15,171	15,669	30,840	12,852	16,225	29,077	11,998	15,892	27,890
7	Hoshangabad	34,453	8,081	42,534	32,621	8,218	40,839	36,010	8,528	44,538	26,702	8,745	35,447
8	Nimar	1,240	1,605	2,845	1,515	1,630	3,145	1,613	1,669	3,282	1,371	1,750	3,121
9	Betul	8,517	10,407	18,924	8,252	10,416	18,668	7,869	16,148	24,017	8,528	18,450	26,978
10	Chindwara	10,037	7,070	17,107	9,446	8,382	17,828	8,051	9,175	17,226	9,644	11,748	21,392
11	Nagpur	8,354	9,355	17,709	7,570	9,500	17,070	6,742	9,722	16,464	6,668	10,616	17,284
12	Chanda	...	4,405	4,405	...	6,593	6,593	...	5,331	5,331	...	6,401	6,401
13	Bhandara	21,163	11,976	33,139	20,199	13,615	33,814	20,186	15,312	35,498	18,925	17,217	36,142
14	Balaghat	35,179	14,847	50,026	34,477	14,038	48,515	32,648	15,220	47,868	28,006	16,891	44,897
15	Raipur	40,335	31,319	71,654	38,034	33,855	71,889	42,312	36,509	78,821	45,068	39,735	84,803
16	Bilaspur	41,332	97,112	138,444	40,644	99,867	140,511	46,235	102,249	148,484	46,696	103,156	143,852
17	Sambalpur	992	...	992	410	183	593	682	100	782	936	84	1,020
18	Wardha	1,753	1,045	2,798	1,695	1,701	3,396	1,788	777	2,565	1,158	464	1,622
	Total Central Provinces	285,470	318,719	604,189	275,301	343,007	618,308	279,761	358,415	638,176	262,985	391,867	654,852‡
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	696	122	818	317	63	380	367	61	428	489	75	564
2	Myingyan	14,199	2,835	17,034	13,676	3,795	17,471	12,794	3,716	16,510	12,831	3,527	16,358
3	Yamethin	...	188	188	...	176	176	...	163	163	...	150	150
	Total Burma	14,895	3,145	18,040	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072

* Exclusive of 47,731 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
† Includes 1,180 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.
‡ There were also 11,938 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 18th September 1897.			For the week ending the 25th September 1897.			For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.			For the week ending the 9th October 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola	422	3,377	3,799	126	1,590	1,716	...	539	539	...	...	...
Basim	...	291	291	...	306	306	...	323	323	...	317	317
Ellichpur	1,343	2,587	3,930	1,134	1,676	2,810	1,153	1,462	2,615	1,236	1,416	2,652
Amraoti	134	484	618	...	610	610	110	636	746	112	384	496
Buldana	321	595	916	336	1,001	1,337	479	1,483	1,962	787	4,357	5,144
TOTAL BERAR	2,220	7,334	9,554	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	176	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	15,709*	277	15,986	...	333	333	20,086†	191	20,277	22,251†	182	22,433
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	388	388	...	1,016	1,016	...	1,000	1,000	...	325	325
Bir	...	...	...	18,777†	160	18,937	...	714	714	...	677	677
Mahbubnagar	...	...	...	...	308	308	...	396	396	...	376	376
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgandal	...	1,245	1,245	...	884	884	...	516	516	...	635	635
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	1,385	1,385	...	1,346	1,346	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL HYDERABAD	15,709	2,086	17,795	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	6,362	10,545	16,907	5,214	8,778	13,992	5,649	13,463	19,112	5,397	13,290	18,687
Baghelkhand	6,300	4,424	10,724	6,166	4,390	10,556	6,421	3,918	10,339	1,026	2,928	3,954
Gwalior	5,815	1,665	7,480	1,800	308	2,108	1,525	216	1,741	1,077	216	1,293
Bhopal	767	689	1,456	(not reported.)			601	593	1,194	565	77	1,142
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	19,244	17,323	36,567	13,180	13,476	26,656	14,196	18,190	32,386	8,065	17,011	25,076
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	832	832	...	732	732	...	589	589	...	339	339
Dholpur	139	308	447	180	306	486	198	209	407	75	75	150
Bikanir	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	29	29	...	...	...
Jaisalmir	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhurtpur	...	111	111	...	61	61	...	59	58	...	43	43
Tonk	608	3,584	4,192	588	3,560	4,148	435	2,736	3,171	265	2,695	2,960
Deoli	...	9	9	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8
Bundi	...	315	315	...	257	257	...	213	212	...	157	157
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	74	5,222	5,969	768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	1,053,330	998,281	2,051,611	965,748	890,502	1,856,250	856,642	800,538	1,657,180	676,622	721,000	1,397,622

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
‡ Besides 539 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however usually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 16th October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 3RD OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	Week ending 3rd October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 3rd October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 2nd October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	10,49,683	605	1,737	11,20,000	645	1,17,82,518	1,37,62,000	19,79,482	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	26,909	215	125	33,100	265	2,06,962	3,10,000	43,038	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	1,10,562	128	862	72,000	84	10,84,841	10,88,000	3,159	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,00,928	142	752	1,03,000	137	11,80,455	14,27,000	12,37,545	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	3,300	160	21	2,800	133	31,070	42,600	10,624	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	930	103	9	1,000	111	23,192	16,200	...	6,992
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,30,135	182	1,815	3,01,000	166	39,99,065	42,55,000	2,55,935	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	580	34	17	600	35	6,753	6,500	...	253
South Indian	161	1,042	1,58,529	152	1,042	1,57,000	151	22,40,695	23,03,000	62,305	...
Máyavaram-Metupet	80	54	3,981	74	54	4,800	89	63,817	68,700	4,883	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,30,707	112	1,165	1,04,000	89	14,01,630	20,12,000	5,20,370	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	30,879	104	296	25,700	87	3,61,535	5,22,000	1,60,465	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	756	97,222	129	815	83,000	100	11,77,207	12,80,000	1,02,793	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	12,643	63	200	11,100	56	1,18,023	1,41,000	2,977	...
Assam-Bengal	57	159	12,930	81	238	17,500	74	1,22,576	1,71,000	48,424	...
Burma	145	886	1,02,203	115	888	1,31,000	148	14,34,026	16,28,000	1,93,974	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	21,78,256	220	10,036	21,73,600	217	2,54,14,211	2,90,33,000	36,18,789	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,656	5,05,339	190	2,883	7,36,000	255	64,53,766	86,12,000	21,29,234	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,17,203	147	875	1,67,000	193	16,99,745	18,18,000	1,18,252	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	423	814	4,20,286	516	817	3,85,000	469	43,00,541	38,29,000	...	4,71,541
East Coast	89	500	32,478	65	538	41,500	78	6,02,465	8,17,000	2,14,535	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	87	25	2,913	117	23	1,100	48	31,913	22,200	...	9,713
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	10,78,209	225	5,136	13,30,900	259	1,31,17,433	1,50,98,200	19,80,767	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,490	5,31,691	358	1,491	3,64,000	244	50,09,776	58,28,000	...	1,74,776
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,57,138	558	461	2,24,000	486	27,98,171	28,58,000	59,829	...
Madras	248	840	1,97,211	...	840	1,94,000	231	27,49,195	30,31,000	3,01,805	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,88,040	354	2,792	7,82,000	280	1,15,47,142	1,17,14,000	1,86,858	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,477	42,44,565	243	17,964	42,86,500	239	5,00,78,, 8	5,58,45,200	57,66,414	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	24,390	152	160	32,000	200	3,04,655	4,09,000	1,04,345	...
Tarkessur	242	22	5,559	253	22	5,900	268	67,890	66,900	...	990
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	8,065	122	66	6,500	98	98,957	1,17,000	18,043	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	5,475	152	39	6,700	180	84,124	81,300	...	2,824
Dibru-Sadiya	101	78	11,569	148	78	16,800	215	1,57,064	2,09,000	51,036	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,400	34	...	24,100	24,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	13,491	265	51	14,030	275	1,87,478	1,90,000	2,522	...
TOTAL	174	413	68,549	166	454	83,300	183	9,01,068	10,07,300	1,06,232	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	1,845	25	74	1,700	16	24,335	18,700	...	5,635
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,200	81	114	6,000	53	1,27,321	65,600	...	61,721
Nágdá-Ujjain	49	34	1,440	42	35	1,100	31	21,861	18,300	...	3,561
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	68,225	205	334	59,000	179	7,45,630	8,00,000	54,370	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	1,020	79	13	800	62	18,100	12,300	...	2,890
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	108	13,101	121	108	10,500	97	2,33,431	1,33,000	...	1,02,431
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,863	386	10	3,800	380	40,591	50,200	9,609	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	4,227	64	66	4,800	73	66,816	93,000	26,100	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	65	93	6,344	68	93	5,600	60	65,877	68,200	2,323	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,352	81	29	1,900	66	26,919	25,000	1,081	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dakhoi	49	72	3,307	46	79	3,600	46	38,041	46,100	7,459	...
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	2,800	2,800	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	947	43	22	1,300	59	13,311	9,000	...	4,311
TOTAL	11	968	1,15,946	120	966	1,00,700	101	14,24,677	14,38,200	13,523	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr	84	334	26,840	80	334	23,000	69	3,07,611	3,01,000	...	6,611
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	46	3,581	78	49	3,300	72	40,357	46,300	5,943	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,200	43	...	29,800	29,800	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	61	364	23,653	65	364	16,200	45	2,34,414	2,59,000	24,586	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,410	40	60	2,000	33	34,153	29,900	...	4,253
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,519	69	94	6,800	72	81,339	87,200	5,874	...
TOTAL	70	898	63,009	70	949	53,500	56	6,97,891	7,53,200	55,309	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	10,756	44,97,066	227	20,363	45,24,000	222	5,31,02,372	5,91,53,000	60,51,528	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 3rd October 1896.

SIMLA, *the 14th October, 1897.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXV OF 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 3rd October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	Rs.	Rs.	*Miles.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	10,49,683	605	1,737	11,20,000	645	2,46,54,171	2,86,33,000	39,78,829	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	26,909	215	125	33,100	265	4,71,989	5,35,000	60,011	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,10,562	128	862	72,000	84	26,52,817	27,46,000	93,183	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,06,928	142	752	1,03,000	137	25,52,223	30,63,000	5,10,777	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,369	160	21	2,800	133	69,019	77,200	8,181	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	930	103	9	1,000	111	39,985	32,600	...	7,385
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,30,135	182	1,815	3,01,000	166	97,93,260	93,27,000	...	4,66,260
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	580	34	17	600	35	27,744	20,500	...	7,244
South Indian	165	1,042	1,58,526	152	1,042	1,57,000	151	46,74,935	47,53,000	78,065	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	3,981	74	54	4,800	89	1,33,236	1,40,000	6,714	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,165	1,30,707	112	1,165	1,04,000	89	35,47,509	40,78,000	5,30,491	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	30,879	104	296	25,700	87	7,65,462	10,17,000	2,51,538	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	97,222	129	815	89,000	109	27,89,433	31,20,000	3,30,567	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	12,043	63	200	11,100	55	3,71,072	4,02,000	30,928	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	12,939	81	238	17,500	74	2,76,452	4,12,000	1,35,548	...
Burma	175	886	1,02,293	115	888	1,31,000	148	32,65,505	38,71,000	5,75,495	...
TOTAL	232	9,804	21,78,256	220	10,036	21,73,600	217	5,61,17,862	6,22,27,300	61,09,438	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,056	5,05,309	190	2,883	7,36,000	255	1,40,96,691	1,58,21,000	17,24,309	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,17,203	147	875	1,69,000	193	40,42,728	42,42,000	1,99,272	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,20,286	516	817	3,83,000	469	72,07,080	67,12,000	...	4,95,080
East Coast	94	500	32,468	65	538	41,800	78	12,93,516	15,07,000	2,13,484	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	25	2,913	117	23	1,100	48	51,860	48,600	...	3,260
Cherra-Companyganj	61	..	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 5,058	(*i*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,792	10,78,269	225	5,136	13,30,900	259	2,66,66,033	2,83,34,800	16, 7,867	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,400	5,33,691	358	1,401	3,64,000	244	1,58,00,214	1,32,88,000	...	25,12,214
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,87,138	558	461	2,24,000	486	78,21,001	73,45,000	...	4,76,001
Madras	253	840	1,07,211	235	840	1,94,000	231	35,75,199	60,53,000	4,77,801	...
TOTAL	397	2,701	9,88,040	354	2,702	7,82,000	280	2,91,96,414	2,66,86,000	...	25,10,414
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,477	42,44,565	243	17,904	42,86,500	239	11,19,81,207	11,72,48,100	52,66,891	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	150	24,300	152	160	32,000	200	6,34,098	7,56,000	1,21,902	...
Tarkessur	274	22	5,550	253	22	5,900	268	1,56,935	1,58,000	1,165	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	8,665	122	66	6,500	98	2,43,472	2,25,000	...	18,472
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	5,475	152	36	6,700	186	1,40,678	1,40,000	...	678
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	11,560	148	78	10,800	215	3,21,411	4,12,000	90,589	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,400	34	...	(*k*) 40,500	40,500	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	13,491	265	51	14,000	275	4,19,439	3,98,000	...	21,439
TOTAL	176	413	68,540	166	454	83,300	183	19,16,833	21,29,500	2,12,667	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	28	74	1,845	25	74	1,200	16	48,000	51,700	3,610	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,276	81	114	6,000	53	2,45,595	1,66,000	...	79,595
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,440	42	35	1,100	31	(*l*) 18,661	51,800	33,139	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	101	333	65,225	205	334	50,000	179	15,72,140	17,35,000	1,62,854	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,029	79	13	800	62	74,230	34,300	...	39,930
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	13,101	121	108	10,500	97	5,70,883	3,47,000	...	2,23,883
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,803	380	10	3,800	380	80,969	1,03,000	22,031	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	60	4,227	64	56	4,800	75	1,28,328	1,67,000	38,672	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	6,344	68	93	5,600	60	2,42,784	1,74,000	...	68,684
Kolhápur	70	29	2,352	81	29	1,900	66	50,928	58,000	...	1,928
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,307	46	70	3,600	46	1,21,118	1,15,000	...	6,118
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	(*m*) 2,800	2,800	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	947	43	22	1,300	59	31,826	29,300	...	5,526
TOTAL	125	968	1,15,040	120	906	1,00,700	101	31,04,467	30,31,900	...	1,62,567
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	108	334	26,840	80	334	23,000	69	9,13,087	8,57,000	...	56,087
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,581	78	46	3,300	72	92,042	1,00,000	7,958	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,200	43	...	(*n*) 59,800	59,800	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	23,653	65	364	16,200	45	5,64,220	5,00,000	34,780	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,416	40	60	2,000	33	67,415	61,300	...	6,115
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,510	69	94	6,800	72	2,00,350	1,65,000	...	4,359
TOTAL	82	898	61,009	70	949	53,500	56	18,37,123	18,73,00	35,977	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	10,756	44,02,066	227	20,363	45,74,000	222	11,80,20,632	12,12,82,600	53,52,968	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 4th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 2nd October 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 3rd October 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 2nd October 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 2nd October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 14th October, 1897.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th October, 1897:—

No. 18 OF 1897.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Sections 1-4.)

[All new matter has been printed in italics, and the numbers of the existing sections have been noted in the margin where changes have been made in the numbering.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title. Commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure, *1898*; and *it* shall come into force on the day of *1898*.

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; but, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, nothing herein contained shall affect any special or local law now in force, or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by any other law *for the time being* in force, or shall apply to—

(*a*) the Commissioners of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay;

(*b*) heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort St. George; or

(*c*) village police-officers in the Presidency of Bombay;

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, extend any of the provisions of this Code, with such modifications as may be required, to such excepted persons.

Repeal of enactments

2. (*1*) On and from the day of , *1898*, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the *fourth* column thereof, but not so as to restore any jurisdiction or form of procedure not then existing or followed, or to render unlawful the continuance of any confinement which is then lawful

Notifications, etc., under repealed Acts.

(*2*) All notifications published, proclamations issued, powers conferred, forms prescribed, local limits defined, sentences passed and orders, rules and appointments made, under any enactment hereby repealed, or under any enactment repealed by any such enactment, and which are in force immediately before the day of , *1898*, shall be deemed to have been respectively published, issued, conferred, prescribed, defined, passed and made under the corresponding section of this Code.

Reference to Code of Criminal Procedure and other repealed enactments.

3. (*1*) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force, in which reference is made to, or to any chapter or section of, the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, XXV of 1861 or Act X of 1872, *or Act X of 1882*, or to any other enactment hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be taken to be made to this Code or to its corresponding chapter or section.

Expressions in former Acts.

(*2*) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force the expressions "Officer exercising (or 'having') the powers (or 'the full powers') of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall respectively be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class" and "Magistrate of the third class," the expression "Magistrate of a division of a district" shall be deemed to mean "Subdivisional Magistrate," the expression "Magistrate of the district" shall be deemed to mean "District Magistrate," and the expression "Magistrate of Police" shall be deemed to mean "Presidency Magistrate" *and the expression "Joint Sessions Judge" shall mean "additional Sessions Judge."*

Definitions.

4. (*1*) In this Code the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context:—

(*a*) "*accused*" *includes any person against whom a complaint is made or proceedings under this Code are or are sought to be instituted:*

"Advocate General."

(*b*) "Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate, or, where there is no Advocate General or Government Advocate, such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf:

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Section 4.*)

(*c*) "bailable offence" means an offence shewn as bailable in the second schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force; "and non-bailable offence" means any other offence:

"Bailable offence." "Non-bailable offence."

(*d*) "*charge*" *includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one:*

(*e*) "Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon:

"Chief Justice"

(*f*) "Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Code to the Clerk of the Crown:

"Clerk of the Crown."

(*g*) "cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "cognizable case" means a case in, which a police-officer, within or without the presidency-towns, may, in accordance with the second schedule, or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant:

"Cognizable offence." "Cognizable case."

(*h*) "*Commissioner of Police*" *includes a Deputy Commissioner of Police:*

(*i*) "complaint" means the allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action, under this Code, that some persons whether known or unknown, has committed an offence *or has otherwise rendered himself liable to proceedings under this Code. It includes a complaint under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*; but *it* does not include the report of a police-officer:

"Complaint."

(*j*) "*Court of Session*" *includes Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge:*

(*k*) "European British subject" means—

"European British subject."

(*i*) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalised or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of Good Hope or Natal;

(*ii*) any child or grand-child of any such person by legitimate descent:

(*l*) "High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Recorder of Rangoon:

"High Court."

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for any local area; or, where no such Court is established under any law for the time being in force, such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf:

(*m*) "inquiry" includes every inquiry conducted under this Code by a Magistrate or Court *preliminary to trial or in which no trial is held:*

"Inquiry."

(*n*) "investigation" includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by the police or by any person (other than a Magistrate or police-officer) who is authorised by a Magistrate in this behalf:

"Investigation."

(*o*) "judicial proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken *and it also includes every other proceeding consequential thereon;*

"Judicial proceeding."

(*p*) "non-cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "non-cognizable case" means a case in, which a police-officer, within or without the presidency-towns, may not arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence." "Non-cognizable case."

(*q*) "offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force:

"Offence."

(*r*) "officer in charge of a police-station" includes, when the officer in charge of the police-station is absent

"Officer in charge of a police-station."

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Chapter I.—Section 5.—Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 6-7.)

from the station-house or unable from illness to perform his duties, the police-officer present at the station-house who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable or, when the Local Government so directs, any other police-officer so present:

(*s*) "place" includes also a house, building, tent and vessel *or other construction*: "Place."

(*t*) "pleader," used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a pleader *or mukhtar* authorised under any law for the time being in force to practise in such Court, and includes (1) an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court so authorised, and (2) any person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding: "Pleader."

(*u*) "police-station" means any post *or place* declared, generally or specially, by the Local Government to be a police-station for the purposes of this Code, and includes any local area specified by the Local Government in this behalf: "Police-station."

(*v*) "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section 492, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction: "Public Prosecutor."

(*w*) "subdivision" means a subdivision of a district *made or continued under this Code*: "Subdivision."

(*x*) "summons-case" means a case relating to an offence not *being a warrant-case*: "Summons-case."

(*y*) "*Trial*" *means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up, and includes the sentence (if any) on the offender; it also includes the proceedings under Chapters XX and XXII from the time when the accused appears in Court*: "Trial."

(*z*) "Warrant-case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months: "Warrant-case."

(*2*) Words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions; and Words referring to acts.

all words and expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Penal Code, and not hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code. Words to have same meaning as in Penal Code.

5. (*1*) All offences under the Indian Penal Code shall be *investigated*, inquired into, tried, *and otherwise dealt with* according to the provisions hereinafter contained. Trial of offences under Penal Code.

(*2*) All offences under any other law shall be *investigated*, inquired into, tried, *and otherwise dealt with* according to the same provisions, but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of inquiring into or trying such offences. Trial of offences against other laws.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

A.—Classes of Criminal Courts.

6. Besides the High Courts and the Courts constituted under any law other than this Code for the time being in force, there shall be five classes of Criminal Courts in British India, namely:— Classes of Criminal Courts.

I.—Courts of Session:
II.—Presidency Magistrates:
III.—Magistrates of the first class:
IV.—Magistrates of the second class:
V.—Magistrates of the third class.

B.—Territorial Divisions.

7. (*1*) Every province (excluding the presidency-towns) shall be a sessions division, or shall consist of sessions divisions: and every sessions division shall, for the purposes of this Code, be a district or consist of districts. Sessions Divisions and Districts.

(*2*) The Local Government may alter the limits, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor Power to alter divisions and districts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 8-15.)

General in Council, the number of such divisions and districts.

(3) The sessions divisions and districts existing when this Code comes into force shall be sessions divisions and districts respectively, unless and until they are so altered.

Existing divisions and districts maintained till altered.

(4) Every presidency-town shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a district.

Presidency-towns to be deemed districts.

8. (1) The Local Government may divide any district outside the presidency-towns into subdivisions, or make any portion of any such district a subdivision, and may alter the limits of any subdivision.

Power to divide districts into subdivisions.

(2) All existing subdivisions which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be deemed to have been made under this Code.

Existing subdivisions maintained.

C.—Courts and Offices outside the Presidency-towns.

9. (1) The Local Government shall establish a Court of Session for every sessions division, and appoint a Judge of such Court.

Court of Session.

(2) The Local Government may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges, and Assistant Sessions Judges to exercise jurisdiction in one or more such Courts.

(3) All Courts of Session existing when this Code comes into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Act.

10. (1) In every district outside the presidency-towns the Local Government shall appoint a Magistrate of the first class, who shall be called the District Magistrate.

District Magistrate.

(2) *The Local Government may from time to time appoint any Magistrate of the first class to be an additional District Magistrate for a period not exceeding three months, and such Additional District Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a District Magistrate under this Code that the Local Government may direct.*

11. Whenever, in consequence of the office of a District Magistrate becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by this Code on the District Magistrate.

Officers temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of District Magistrate.

12. (1) The Local Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit, besides the District Magistrate, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in any district outside the presidency-towns; and the Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the control of the Local Government, may, from time to time, define local areas within which such persons may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may respectively be invested under this Code.

Subordinate Magistrates.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by such definition, the *ordinary* jurisdiction and powers of such persons shall extend throughout such district.

13. (1) The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the first or second class in charge of a subdivision, and relieve him of the charge as occasion requires.

Power to put Magistrate in charge of subdivision.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Subdivisional Magistrates.

(3) The Local Government may delegate its powers under this section to the District Magistrate.

Delegation of powers to District Magistrate.

14. (1) The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the presidency-towns.

Special Magistrates.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Magistrates.

(3) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may delegate, with such limitations as it thinks fit, to any officer under its control the power conferred by sub-section (1).

(4) No powers shall be conferred under this section on any police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and no powers shall be so conferred except so far as may be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force.

15. (1) The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates in any place outside the presidency-towns to sit together as a Bench, and may by order invest such Bench with any of the

Benches of Magistrates.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices—Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 16-21.)

powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, and direct it to exercise such powers in such cases, or such classes of cases only, and within such local limits, as the Local Government thinks fit.

Powers exerciseable by Bench in absence of special direction.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by any order under this section, every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by this Code on a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members who is present taking part in the proceedings as a member of the Bench belongs, and as far as practicable shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a Magistrate of such class.

Power to frame rules for guidance of Benches.

16. The Local Government may, or, subject to the control of the Local Government, the District Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code for the guidance of Magistrates' Benches in any district respecting the following subjects:—

(a) the classes of cases to be tried;

(b) the times and places of sitting;

(c) the constitution of the Bench for conducting trials;

(d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session.

Subordination of Magistrates and Benches to District Magistrate;

17. (1) All Magistrates appointed under sections 12, 13 and 14, and all Benches constituted under section 15, shall be subordinate to the District Magistrate, and he may, from time to time, make rules *or give special orders* consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Magistrates and Benches; and

to Subdivisional Magistrate.

(2) Every Magistrate (other than a Subdivisional Magistrate) and every Bench exercising powers in a subdivision shall *also* be subordinate to the Subdivisional Magistrate, subject, however, to the general control of the District Magistrate.

Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges to Sessions Judge.

(3) All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction, and he may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Assistant Sessions Judges.

(4) The Sessions Judge may also make rules for the disposal of any urgent application or matter by an Assistant Sessions Judge, when he himself is unavoidably absent or incapable of acting, and the Assistant Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to deal with any such application or matter.

(5) Neither the District Magistrate nor the Magistrates or Benches appointed or constituted under sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge, except to the extent and in the manner hereinafter expressly provided.

D.—Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

18. (1) The Local Government shall, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of persons (hereinafter called Presidency Magistrates) to be Magistrates for each of the presidency towns, and shall appoint one of such persons to be Chief Magistrate for each such town.

(2) Any two or more of such persons may (subject to the rules made by the Chief Magistrate under the power hereinafter conferred) sit together as a Bench.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

19. Every Presidency Magistrate shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the presidency-town for which he is appointed, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.

20. Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all jurisdiction which, under any law in force immediately before the first day of April, 1877, was exercised in that town by the Court of Petty Sessions:

Provided that appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

Chief Magistrate.

21. Every Chief Magistrate shall exercise within the local limits of his jurisdiction all the powers conferred on him by this Code or which by any law or rule in force immediately before this Code comes into force are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Code to regulate—

(a) the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the town;

(b) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit;

(c) the constitution of such Benches; and

(d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 22-27.—Chapter III.—Powers of Courts.—Sections 28-29.)

(e) any other matter which could be dealt with by a District Magistrate under his general powers of control over Magistrates subordinate to him.

E.—Justices of the Peace.

22. The Governor General in Council, so far as regards the whole or any part of British India outside the presidency-towns,

Justices of the Peace for the Mufassal.

and every Local Government, so far as regards the territories subject to its administration (other than the towns aforesaid),

may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such European British subjects as he or it thinks fit to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in such notification.

23. *The Local Government, so far as regards the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay* may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town mentioned in such notification any persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State whom *the* Local Government thinks fit.

Justices of the Peace for the presidency-towns.

24. (*1*) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within and for any part of British India other than the said towns, under any commission issued by a High Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed under section *22* by the Governor General in Council to act as a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India other than the said towns.

Present Justices of the Peace.

(*2*) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of any of the said towns under any such commission shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 23 by the Local Government.

25. In virtue of their respective offices, the Governor General, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of British India, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving, and the Presidency Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the towns of which they are respectively Magistrates.

Ex-officio Justices of the Peace.

F.—Suspension and Removal.

26. All Judges of Criminal Courts other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter, and all Magistrates, may be suspended or removed from office by the Local Government:

Suspension and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

Provided that such Judges and Magistrates as now are liable to be suspended or removed from office by the Governor General in Council only shall not be suspended or removed from office by any other authority.

27. The Governor General in Council may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by him, and the Local Government may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by it.

Suspension and removal of Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS OF COURTS.

A.—Description of Offences cognizable by each Court.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Code, any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried—

Offences under Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

(a) by the High Court, or

(b) by the Court of Session, or

(c) by any other Court by which such offence is shewn in the eighth column of the Second Schedule to be triable.

Illustration.

A is committed to the Sessions Court on a charge of culpable homicide. He may be convicted only of voluntarily causing hurt, an offence triable by a Magistrate.

29. (*1*) Any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court.

Offences under other laws.

(*2*) When no Court is so mentioned, it may be tried by the High Court or by any Court constituted under this Code:

Provided that—

(*a*) no Magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may exceed seven years;

(*b*) no Magistrate of the second class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may *exceed* three years; and

(*c*) no Magistrate of the third class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may *exceed* one year.

Offences not punishable with death.

30. (*1*) In the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam and in those parts of the other Provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, invest the District Magistrate with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

(2) *The provisions of this section apply also to Lower Burma.*

B.—Sentences which may be passed by Courts of various Classes.

Sentences which High Courts and Sessions Judges may pass.

31. (*1*) A High Court may pass any sentence authorised by law.

(*2*) A Sessions Judge, *or* Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(*3*) An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years, or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years; but any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge *or Additional Sessions Judge.*

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

32. (*1*) The Courts of Magistrates may pass the following sentences, namely:—

(*a*) Courts of Presidency Magistrates and of Magistrates of the first class: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law; Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; Whipping.

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the second class: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law; Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; Whipping.

(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the third class: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(*2*) The Court of any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which it is authorised by law to pass.

(*3*) No Court of any Magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless *it* is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power of Magistrates to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine.

33. (*1*) The Court of any Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorised by law in case of such default:

Provided that—

(*a*) the term is not in excess of the Magistrate's powers under this Code:

Proviso as to certain cases.

(*b*) in *any* case decided by a Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine *shall not* exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

(*2*) The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awardable by the Magistrate under section 32.

Higher powers of certain District Magistrates.

34. The Court of a District Magistrate specially empowered under section 30, may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years; but any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation, shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge *or Additional Sessions Judge.*

Sentence in cases of conviction of several offences at one trial.

35. (*1*) When a person is convicted, at one trial of two or more distinct offences, the Court may sentence him, for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict; such punishments, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the Court may direct.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Chapter III.—Powers of Courts.—Sections 36-41.—Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter IV.—Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police and persons making arrests.—Section 42.)

(2) It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Provided as follows:—

(a) in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years: (Maximum term of punishment.)

(b) if the case is tried by a Magistrate (other than a Magistrate acting under section 34), the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

(3) For the purpose of confirmation or appeal aggregate sentences passed under this section in case of convictions for several offences at one trial shall be deemed to be a single sentence.

EXPLANATION.—Separable offences which come within the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code are not distinct offences within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(a) A takes part in a riot in the course and in the prosecution of the common object of which B inflicts grievous hurt on C. A has not committed distinct offences, within the meaning of this section, but B has.

(b) A breaks into a house with intent to commit theft and steals property therein. A has not committed distinct offences.

C.—Ordinary and Additional Powers.

36. All District Magistrates, Subdivisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first, second and third classes have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule. Such powers are called their "ordinary powers." (Ordinary powers of Magistrates.)

37. In addition to his ordinary powers, any Subdivisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first, second or third class may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, with any powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate. (Additional powers conferrible on Magistrates.)

38. The power conferred on the District Magistrate by section 37 shall be exercised subject to the control of the Local Government. (Control of District Magistrate's investing power.)

D.—Conferment, Continuance and Cancellation of Powers.

39. (1) In conferring powers under this Code the Local Government may, by order, empower persons specially by name or in virtue of their office, or classes of officials generally by their official titles. (Mode of conferring powers.)

(2) Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered.

40. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers under this Code throughout any local area is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within a like local area under the same Local Government, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, continue to exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred. (Continuance of powers of officers transferred.)

ILLUSTRATION.

A, a Magistrate, is temporarily appointed to the Secretariat. When he reverts to his appointment as a Magistrate in the same or another district he may exercise the powers of a Magistrate without fresh authorisation.

41. (1) The Local Government may withdraw all or any of the powers conferred under this Code on any person by it or by any officer subordinate to it. (Powers may be cancelled.)

(2) *Any powers conferred by the District Magistrate may in like manner be withdrawn by the District Magistrate.*

PART III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF AID AND INFORMATION TO THE MAGISTRATES, THE POLICE AND PERSONS MAKING ARRESTS.

42. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or police-officer reasonably demanding his aid, whether within or without the presidency-towns,— (Public when to assist Magistrates and police.)

(a) in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or police-officer is authorised to arrest;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter IV.—Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police and persons making arrests.—Sections 43-45.)

(*b*) in the prevention of a breach of the peace, or of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property; or

(*c*) in the suppression of a riot or an affray, *or the dispersion of an unlawful assembly, or an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace.*

Aid to person, other than police-officer, executing warrant.

43. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a police-officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Public to give information of certain offences.

44. (*1*) Every person, whether within or without the presidency-towns aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, (namely), 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or police-officer of such commission or intention. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) *For the purposes of this section the term "offence" includes any act which would constitute an offence if committed in British India.*

Village-headmen, accountants, land-holders and others bound to report certain matters.

45. (1) Every village-headman, village-accountant, village-watchman, village-police-officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which he is headman, accountant, watchman or police-officer, or in which he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent;

(*b*) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(*c*) the commission of, or intention to commit, in or near such village any non-bailable offence or any offence punishable under sections 143, 144, 145, 147 or 148 of the Indian Penal Code; XLV of 1860.

(*d*) the occurrence in or near such village of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances;

(*e*) the commission of, or intention to commit, at any place out of British India near such village any act which, if committed in British India, would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460; XLV of 1860.

(*f*) any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order or the prevention of crime or the safety of person or property respecting which the District Magistrate, by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the Local Government, has directed him to communicate information.

(2) In this section—

(*i*) 'village' includes village-lands; and

(*ii*) the expression 'proclaimed offender' includes any person proclaimed as an offender by any Court or authority established or continued by the Governor General in Council in any part of India in respect of any act which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460. XLV of 1860.

Appointment of village-headmen by District Magistrate in certain cases for purposes of this section.

(3) Subject to rules in this behalf to be made by the Local Government, the District Magistrate may from time to time appoint one or more persons to be village-headmen for the purposes of this section in any village for which there is no such headman appointed under any other law. Act X of 1887, S. 45A.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.—Sections 46-54.)

CHAPTER V.

OF ARREST, ESCAPE AND RETAKING.

A.—Arrest generally.

46. (*1*) In making an arrest the police-officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Arrest how made.

(*2*) If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police-officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

(*3*) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death, or with transportation for life.

47. If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any police-officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such police-officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Search of place entered by person sought to be arrested.

48. If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under section 47, it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant and in any case in which a warrant may issue, but cannot be obtained without affording the person to be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a police-officer to enter such place and search therein, and in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

Provided that, if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public, such person or police-officer shall, before entering such apartment, give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

Breaking open zanáná.

49. Any police-officer or other person authorised to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

Power to break open doors and windows for purposes of liberation.

50. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

No unnecessary restraint.

51. Whenever a person is arrested by a police-officer under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

Search of arrested persons.

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail,

the officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the police-officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person, and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing-apparel, found upon him.

52. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency.

Mode of searching women.

53. The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the officer or person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested.

Power to seize offensive weapons.

B.—Arrest without Warrant.

54. (*1*) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest—

When police may arrest without warrant.

first—any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned;

secondly—any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house-breaking;

thirdly—any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Local Government;

fourthly—any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.—Sections 55-59.)

suspected to be stolen property and who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;

fifthly—any person who obstructs a police-officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody;

sixthly—any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Navy or of belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service and being illegally absent from that service; and

seventhly—any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of British India, which, if committed in British India, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition or under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in British India.

eighthly—any person committing a breach of the terms of police supervision as defined by section 565.

(2) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

(3) The Local Government may direct that the provisions of this Code relating to arrests without warrant shall apply to village-policemen or chaukidars, with any modifications that it may think fit.

Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc.

55. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested—

(a) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence; or

(b) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; or

(c) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

(2) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Procedure when police-officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

56. (1) When any officer in charge of a police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

(2) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Refusal to give name and residence.

57. (1) When any person who in the presence of a police-officer has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses, on demand of such officer, to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained.

(2) When the true name and residence of such person have been ascertained, he shall be released on his executing a bond with one or more fit and proper sureties resident in British India to appear before a Magistrate if so required.

(3) Should his true name and residence not be ascertained within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest or should he fail to execute the bond or furnish sureties, he shall forthwith be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdictions.

58. A police-officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorised to arrest under this chapter, pursue such person into any place in British India.

Arrest by private persons.

59. (1) Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or who has been proclaimed as an offender;

Procedure on such arrest.

and shall, without unnecessary delay, make over any person so arrested to a police-officer, or, in the absence of a police-officer, take such person to the nearest police-station.

(2) If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 54, a police-officer shall re-arrest him.

(3) If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.—Sections 60-67.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 68-70.)

which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 57. If there is no *sufficient* reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once discharged.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of police-station.

60. A police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a police-station.

Person arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours.

61. (*1*) No police-officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

(*2*) *The provisions of this section refer only to detention by a police-officer enrolled under Act V of 1861.*

Police to report apprehensions.

62. Officers in charge of police-stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Subdivisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

Discharge of person apprehended.

63. No person who has been arrested by a police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

64. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, commit the offender to custody.

Arrest by or in presence of Magistrate.

65. Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant.

Power, on escape, to pursue and retake.

66. If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in British India.

Provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 to apply to arrests under section 66.

67. The provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrests under section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a police-officer having authority to arrest.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

A.—Summons.

Form of summons.

68. (*1*) Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, in duplicate, signed and sealed by the presiding officer of such Court, or by such other officer as the High Court may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Summons by whom served.

(*2*) Such summons shall be served by a police-officer, or, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it *or other public servant*.

(*3*) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Summons how served.

69. (*1*) The summons shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons.

Signature of receipt for summons.

(*2*) Every person on whom a summons is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

(*3*) *Service of a summons on an incorporated company or other body corporate may be effected by serving it on the secretary, local manager or other principal officer of the corporation, or by registered post letter addressed to the Chief Officer of the corporation in British India. In such case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post.*

Service when person summoned cannot be found.

70. Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of his family, or, in a presidency-town, with his servant residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 71-79.)

Procedure when receipt cannot be obtained.

71. If *service in the manner* mentioned in sections 69 and 70 cannot by the exercise of due diligence be obtained, the serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides; and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service on servant of Government or of Railway Company.

72. (*1*) Where the person summoned is in the active service of the Government or of a Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner provided by section 69, and shall return it to the Court *under his signature* with the endorsement required by that section.

(*2*) *Such signature shall be* primâ facie *evidence of due service.*

Service of summons outside local limits.

73. When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides or is, to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases, and when to be present.

74. (*1*) When a summons issued by a Court is served outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, and in any case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in manner provided by section 69 or section 70) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left, shall be admissible in evidence, and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved.

(*2*) The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court.

B.—Warrant of Arrest.

Form of warrant of arrest.

75. (*1*) Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, signed by the presiding officer, or, in the case of a Bench of Magistrates, by any member of such Bench; and shall bear the seal of the Court.

Continuance of warrant of arrest.

(*2*) Every such warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed.

Court may direct security to be taken.

76. (*1*) Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person execute a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

(*2*) The endorsement shall state—

(*a*) the number of sureties;

(*b*) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued are to be respectively bound; and

(*c*) the time at which he is to attend before the Court.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

(*3*) Whenever security is taken under this section, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court.

Warrants to whom directed.

77. (*1*) A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more police-officers and, when issued by a Presidency Magistrate, shall always be so directed; but any other Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and no police-officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons; and such person or persons shall execute the same.

Warrant to several persons.

(*2*) When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of them.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, etc.

78. (*1*) A District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may direct a warrant to any landholder, farmer or manager of land within his district or subdivision for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

(*2*) Such landholder, farmer or manager shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued is in, or enters on, his land or farm, or the land under his charge.

(*3*) When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest police-officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under section 76.

Warrant directed to police-officer.

79. A warrant directed to any police-officer may also be executed by any other police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 80-87.)

Notification of substance of warrant.

80. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested, and, if so required, shall show him the warrant.

Person arrested to be brought before Court without delay.

81. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of section 76 as to security) without unnecessary delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce such person.

Where warrant may be executed.

82. A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in British India.

Warrant forwarded to Magistrate for execution outside jurisdiction.

83. (*1*) When a warrant is to be executed outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, such Court may, instead of directing such warrant to a police-officer, forward the same by post or otherwise to any Magistrate or Commissioner *or District Superintendent* of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

(*2*) The Magistrate or Commissioner *or District Superintendent* to whom such warrant is so forwarded shall endorse his name thereon, and, if practicable, cause it to be executed *in manner hereinbefore provided* within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(*3*) *This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.*

Warrant directed to police-officer for execution outside jurisdiction.

84. (*1*) When a warrant directed to a police-officer is to be executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to a Magistrate or to a police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

(*2*) Such Magistrate or police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall, if so required, assist such officer in executing such warrant.

(*3*) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it.

(*4*) *This* section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued.

85. (*1*) When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant is within twenty miles of the place of arrest, or is nearer than the Magistrate or Commissioner *or District Superintendent* of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under section 76, be taken before such Magistrate or Commissioner *or District Superintendent.*

(*2*) *This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.*

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person arrested is brought.

86. (*1*) Such Magistrate or Commissioner *or District Superintendent* shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court:

Provided that if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate, Commissioner *or District Superintendent*, or a direction has been endorsed under section 76 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction, the Magistrate, Commissioner *or District Superintendent* shall take such bail or security, as the case may be, and forward the bond to the Court which issued the warrant.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a police-officer from taking security under section 76.

(*3*) *This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcuta and Bombay.*

C.—Proclamation and Attachment.

Proclamation for person absconding.

87. (*1*) If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

(*2*) The proclamation shall be published as follows:—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides,

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance. —Sections 88-91.)

or to some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

(*3*) A statement *in writing* by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

88. (*1*) The Court may, after issuing a proclamation under section 87, order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the proclaimed person.

(*2*) Such order shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made; and it shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within whose district such property is situate.

(*3*) If the property ordered to be attached be debts or other moveable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

(*a*) by seizure; or

(*b*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*c*) by an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*d*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(*4*) If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and in all other cases—

(*e*) by taking possession; or

(*f*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*g*) by an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*h*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(*5*) *If the property ordered to be attached consists of live stock or is of a perishable nature, the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, order immediate sale thereof, and in such case, the proceeds of the sale shall abide the order of the Court.*

(*6*) The powers, duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure. XVI of 1882.

(*7*) If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government; but it shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit.

(*8*) *If any third person makes a claim to the property ordered to be attached, or any part of it, the Court may investigate and determine the possession in manner provided by section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.* XIV of 1882.

Restoration of attached property.

89. If, within two years from the date of the attachment, any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government, under sub-section (*7*) of section 88, appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached, and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

D.—Other Rules regarding Processes.

Issue of warrant in lieu of, or in addition to, summons.

90. A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person other than a juror or assessor, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant for his arrest—

(*a*) if, either before the issue of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reason to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons; or

(*b*) if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

Power to take bond for appearance.

91. When any person for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant is present

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance. —Sections 92-93. Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 94-98.)

in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond with or without sureties for his appearance in such Court.

Arrest on breach of bond for appearance.

92. When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court does not so appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him.

Provisions of this chapter generally applicable to summonses and warrants of arrest.

93. The provisions contained in this Chapter relating to a summons and warrant, and their issue, service and execution, shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MOVEABLE PROPERTY, AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PERSONS WRONGFULLY CONFINED.

A.—Summons to produce.

Summons to produce document or other thing.

94. (*1*) Whenever any Court, or, in any place beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta and Bombay, any officer in charge of a police-station, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it, or to produce it, at the time and place stated in the summons or order.

(*2*) Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he cause such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sections 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, post-card, telegram or other document *or thing* in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

Procedure as to letters and telegrams.

95. (*1*) If any document, *parcel or thing* in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate, High Court or Court of Session, wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the Postal or Telegraph authorities, as the case may be, to deliver such document, *parcel or thing* to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs.

(*2*) If any such document, parcel *or thing* is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate, or of any Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, pending the orders of any such District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Court.

B.—Search-warrants.

When search-warrant may be issued.

96. (*1*) Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 or a requisition under section 95, *sub-section* (*1*) has been or might be addressed will not or would not produce the document or other thing as required by such summons or requisition,

or where such document or other thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection,

it may issue a search-warrant; and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained.

(*2*) Nothing herein contained shall authorise any Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a document, *parcel or other thing* in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

Power to restrict warrant.

97. The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, etc.

98. (*1*) If a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin or stamps

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 99-102.)

or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorise any police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same in manner specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, seals, stamps or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging.

(2) The provisions of this section with respect to—

(*a*) counterfeit coin,

(*b*) coin suspected to be counterfeit, and

(*c*) instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin,

shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply, respectively, to—

(*a*) pieces of metal made in contravention of the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, or brought into British India in contravention of any notification for the time being in force under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878,

(*b*) pieces of metal suspected to have been so made or to have been so brought into British India or to be intended to be issued in contravention of the former of those Acts, and

(*c*) instruments or materials for making pieces of metal in contravention of that Act.

1889.

of 1878.

99. When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and, unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorising them to be taken to such Court.

Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction.

C.—Discovery of persons wrongfully confined.

100. If any Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or Subdivisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person, if found, shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper.

Search for persons wrongfully confined.

D.—General Provisions relating to Searches.

101. The provisions of sections 43, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83 and 84 shall, so far as may be, apply to all search-warrants issued under section 96, section 98 or section 100.

Direction, etc., of search-warrants.

102. (*1*) Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

(*2*) If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided by section 48.

(*3*) *Where any person in or about such place is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search should be made, such person may be searched in manner provided by sections 51 and 52.*

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions.—Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 103-105. Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 106-109.)

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

103. (*1*) Before making a search under this chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

(*2*) The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses; but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness of the search unless specially summoned by it.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

(*3*) The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

E.—Miscellaneous.

Power to impound document, etc., produced.

104. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before it under this Code.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

105. Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

PART IV.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace on Conviction.

Security for keeping the peace on conviction.

106. (*1*) Whenever any person accused of rioting, assault or other breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or of assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class,

and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period, not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit to fix.

(*2*) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

(*3*) *An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.*

B.—Security for keeping the Peace in other cases and Security for Good Behaviour.

Security for keeping the peace in other cases.

107. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information that any person *within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction* is likely to commit a breach of the peace, *or that is likely to disturb the public tranquillity*, or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, the Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Procedure of Magistrate, etc., not empowered to act under section 107.

108. (*1*) When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under section 107, or a Court of Session or High Court, has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate or Court may issue a warrant for his arrest (if he is not already in custody or before the Court), and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case under section 107.

(*2*) A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under this section may in his discretion detain such person in custody until the completion of the inquiry hereinafter prescribed.

Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.

109. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information—

(*a*) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 110-117.)

with a view to committing *any cognizable* offence, or

(*b*) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding twelve months as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.

110. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, or Subdivisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction—

(*a*) *is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief, or*

(*b*) *is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or*

(*c*) *habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or*

(*d*) *habitually commits mischief or extortion or attempts so to do, or*

(*e*) *in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury, or*

(*f*) *is a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community,*

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding three years as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Proviso as to European vagrants.

111. The provisions of sections 109 and 110 do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

Order to be made.

112. When a Magistrate acting under section 107, section 109 or section 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

Procedure in respect of person present in Court.

113. If the person, in respect of whom such order is made is present in Court, it shall be read over to him, or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

Summons or warrant in case of person not so present.

114. If such person is not present in Court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is to bring him before the Court:

Provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a police-officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Copy of order under section 112 to accompany summons or warrant.

115. Every summons or warrant issued under section 114 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 112, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same.

Power to dispense with personal attendance.

116. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

Inquiry as to truth of information.

117. (*1*) When an order under section 112 has been read or explained under section 113 to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant issued under section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which he has acted, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

(*2*) Such inquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be practicable where the order requires security for keeping the peace, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials *and recording evidence* in summons-cases; and, where the order requires security for good behaviour, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials *and recording evidence* in warrant cases, except that no charge need be framed.

(*3*) For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 118-123.)

(4) Where two or more persons have been associated together in the matter under inquiry they may be dealt with in the same or separate inquiries as the Magistrate shall think fit.

Order to give security.

118. (*1*) If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall *subject to the provisions of sub-section* (*2*) make an order accordingly :

Provided—

first—that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than, or for a period longer than that specified in the order made under section 112

secondly—that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive :

thirdly—that, when the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties :

(*2*) (*a*) *The Magistrate may, if he shall think fit, instead of making such order, order that such person shall be placed under police supervision for a term not exceeding three years :*

(*b*) *Any person who has been placed under police supervision by such order may at any time apply to a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate to have an order for security for his good behaviour taken in lieu of police supervision.*

(*c*) *If such Magistrate is of opinion that the order for police supervision is necessary, he may reject the application, but he shall record his reasons for so doing.*

(*d*) *If such Magistrate is of opinion that security may, without hazard to the community or any other person, be taken in lieu of the order for police supervision, he shall make an order for security as herein provided.*

Discharge of person informed against.

119. If, on an enquiry under section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and, if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him.

C.—Proceedings in all cases subsequent to Order to furnish Security.

Commencement of period for which security is required.

120. (*1*) If any person in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 118 is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence.

(*2*) In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order.

Contents of bond.

121. The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Power to reject sureties.

122. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate, such surety is an unfit person.

Imprisonment in default of security.

123. (*1*) If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison, be detained in prison until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security to the Court or Magistrate who made the order requiring it *or to the officer in charge of the jail in which the person so ordered is detained.*

(*2*) *If the security be tendered to the officer in charge of the jail, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Court or Magistrate who made the order and shall await the orders of such Court or Magistrate.*

Proceedings when to be laid before High Court or Court of Session.

(*3*) When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained in prison pending the orders of the Court of Session, or, if such Magistrate be a Presidency Magistrate, pending the orders of the High Court ; and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court.

(*4*) Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit :

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 124-130.—Chapter IX.—Unlawful Assemblies.—Sections 127-130.

Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

(5) Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple.

Kind of imprisonment.

(6) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

124. (1) Whenever the District Magistrate or a *Chief* Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter, whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate, may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged *or he may make an order reducing the amount of the security or the number of sureties or the time for which security has been required.*

Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security.

(2) Whenever the District Magistrate or a *Chief* Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter as ordered by the Court of Session or High Court may be released without such hazard, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, and such Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be discharged.

125. The District Magistrate may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace *or for good behaviour* executed under this chapter by order of any Court in his district not superior to his Court *or any order for police supervision under section 118, sub-section (2).*

Power of District Magistrate to cancel any bond for keeping the peace.

126. (1) Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class to cancel any bond executed under this chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Discharge of sureties.

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, requiring the person for whom such surety is bound, to appear or to be brought before him.

(3) When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond, and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security. Every such order shall, for the purposes of sections 121, 122, 123 and 124, be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 118, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

127. (1) Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or police-officer.

(2) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

128. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station, whether within or without the presidency-towns, may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer or soldier in Her Majesty's Army or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and acting as such, for XX of the purpose of dispersing such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law.

Use of civil force to disperse.

129. If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by military force.

Use of military force.

130. (1) When a Magistrate determines to disperse any such assembly by military force, he may require any commissioned or non-commissioned officer in command of any soldiers in Her Majesty's Army or of any volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 to disperse such XX assembly by military force, and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly or to have them punished according to law.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

(2) Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit; but in so doing he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter IX.—Unlawful Assemblies.—Sections 131-132. Chapter X.—Public Nuisances.—Sections 133-134.)

Power of commissioned military officers to disperse assembly.

131. When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Army *or Volunteers* may disperse such assembly by military force, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law; but if, while he is acting under this section, it becomes practicable for him to communicate with a Magistrate, he shall do so, and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the Magistrate as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action.

Protection against prosecution for acts done under this chapter.

132. No prosecution against any Magistrate, *or other officer or person above-mentioned*, for any act purporting to be done under this chapter shall be instituted in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council; and—

(*a*) no Magistrate or police-officer acting under this chapter in good faith,

(*b*) no officer acting under section 131 in good faith,

(*c*) no person doing any act in good faith, in compliance with a requisition under section 128 or section 130, *or under section 42*, and

(*d*) no inferior officer, or soldier, or volunteer, doing any act in obedience to any order which he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Conditional order for removal of nuisance.

133. (*1*) Whenever a District Magistrate, a Subdivisional Magistrate or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers, on receiving a report or other information, and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit,

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, should be suppressed or removed or prohibited, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance as likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on busines in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence its removal, repair or support is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public,—

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, substance, tank, well or excavation, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or

to suppress or remove such trade or occupation; or

to remove such goods or merchandise; or

to prevent or stop the construction of such building; or

to remove, repair or support it; or

to alter the disposal of such substance; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in manner hereinafter provided.

(*2*) No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

EXPLANATION.—A "public place" includes also property belonging to the State, camping-grounds and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Service or notification of order.

134. (*1*) The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made in manner herein provided for service of a summons.

(*2*) If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the infosmation to such person.

Person to whom order is addressed to obey.

135. The person against whom such order is made shall—

(*a*) perform, within the time specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or

(*b*) appear in accordance with such order, and either show cause against the same, or apply to

or show cause or claim jury.

the Magistrate by whom it was made to appoint a jury to try whether the same is reasonable and proper.

Consequence of his failing to do so.

136. If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause or apply for the appointment of a jury as required by section 135, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and the order shall be made absolute.

Procedure where he appears to show cause.

137. (*1*) If he appears and shows cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter *as in a summons-case.*

(*2*) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

(*3*) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, the order shall be made absolute.

Procedure where he claims jury.

138. (*1*) On receiving an application under section 135 to appoint a jury, the Magistrate shall—

(*a*) forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant;

(*b*) summon such foreman and members to attend at such place and time as the Magistrate thinks fit; and

(*c*) fix a time within which they are to return their verdict.

(*2*) *The time so fixed may, for good cause shown, be extended by the Magistrate.*

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

139. (*1*) If the jury or a majority of the jurors find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate shall make the order absolute, subject to such modification (if any).

(*2*) In other cases, no further proceedings shall be taken *under this Code; unless the Magistrate is of opinion that there has been misconduct on the part of the jury, in which case he may appoint a fresh jury and the proceedings shall then commence de novo.*

Procedure on order being made absolute.

140. (*1*) When an order has been made absolute under section 136, section 137 or section 139, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Consequences of disobedience to order.

(*2*) If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other moveable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits, the order shall authorise its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

(*3*) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

Procedure on failure to appoint jury or omission to return verdict.

141. If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of the jury, or if from any cause the jury appointed do not return their verdict within the time fixed or within such further time as the Magistrate may in his discretion allow, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks fit, and such order shall be executed in the manner provided by section 140.

Injunction pending inquiry.

142. (*1*) If a Magistrate making an order under section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may, whether a jury is to be, or has been, appointed or not, issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury *pending the finding of the jury or other determination of the matter.*

(*2*) In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

(*3*) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance.

143. A District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, or any other Magistrate empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf, may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in the Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860, or any special or local law.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter XI.—Temporary Orders in Urgent Cases of Nuisance or apprehended Danger.—Section 144. Chapter XII.—Disputes as to Immoveable Property.—Section 145-146.)

CHAPTER XI.

TEMPORARY ORDERS IN URGENT CASES OF NUISANCE *OR APPREHENDED DANGER.*

Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance *or apprehended danger.*

144. (*1*) In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, *a Chief Presidency Magistrate* a Subdivisional Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or *the Chief Presidency Magistrate* or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable,

such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a riot or an affray.

(*2*) An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte*.

(*3*) An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

(*4*) Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him or by his predecessor in office.

(*5*) No order under this section shallt remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, otherwise directs.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPUTES AS TO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Procedure where dispute concerning land, etc., is likely to cause breach of peace.

145. (*1*) Whenever a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any *land or water* or the boundaries thereof, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person or by pleader, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

(*2*) *For the purposes of this section the expression "land or water" includes houses, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, and the rents or profits of any such property.*

(*3*) *A copy of the order shall be served in manner provided by this Code for the service of a summons.*

Inquiry as to possession.

(*4*) The Magistrate shall then, without reference to the merits of the claims of any of such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute, peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive the evidence produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties *was at the date of the order before mentioned* in such possession of the said subject.

Party in possession to retain possession until legally evicted.

(*5*) If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties *was* then in such possession of the said subject, he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to retain possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction.

(*6*) Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed; and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed, *but, subject to such cancellation, the order of the Magistrate shall be final.*

(*7*) *Proceedings under this section shall not abate by reason only of the death of any of the parties thereto.*

Power to attach subject of dispute.

146. (*1*) If the Magistrate decides that none of the parties is then in such possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them is then in such possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto, or the person entitled to possession thereof.

(*2*) *When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if he thinks fit, appoint a receiver thereof, who, subject to the control of the Magistrate, shall have all the powers of a receiver appointed under the Code* XIV of *of Civil Procedure.*

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences.—Chapter XII.—Disputes as to Immoveable Property.—Sections 147-148. Chapter XIII.—Preventive Action of the Police.—Sections 149-153. Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV.—Sections 154-155.)

Disputes concerning easements, etc.

147. Whenever any such Magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning *the right of use of any land or water (including any right of way)* within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may inquire into the matter *in manner provided by section 145;* and may, if it appears to him that such right exists, make an order permitting such thing to be done, or directing that such thing shall not be done, as the case may be, until the person objecting to such thing being done, or claiming that such thing may be done obtains the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to prevent the doing of, or to do, such thing, as the case may be:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section permitting the doing of anything where the right to do such thing is exerciseable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry; or, where the right is exerciseable only at particular seasons, unless the right has been exercised during the *last of such seasons* before such institution.

Local inquiry.

148. (*1*) Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

(*2*) The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case.

Order as to costs.

(*3*) When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under this chapter for witnesses, or pleaders' fees, or both, the Magistrate passing a decision under section 145, section 146 or section 147 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid, whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding, and whether in whole or in part or proportion. All costs so directed to be paid may be recovered as if they were fines.

CHAPTER XIII.

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

Police to prevent cognizable offences.

149. Every police-officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing and shall, to the best of his ability, prevent the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences.

150. Every police-officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the police-officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

151. A police-officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Prevention of injury to public property.

152 A police-officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable, or the removal or injury of any public landmark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation.

Inspection of weights and measures.

153. (*1*) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

(*2*) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

PART V.

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE.

CHAPTER XIV.

Information in cognizable cases.

154. Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police-station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Information in non-cognizable cases.

155. (*1*) When information is given to an officer in charge of a police-station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non cognizable offence,

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV. —Sections 156-162.)

he shall enter in a book to be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the informant to the Magistrate.

(2) No police-officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or commit the same for trial, or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Investigation into non-cognizable cases.

(3) Any police-officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise in a cognizable case.

156. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XV relating to the place of inquiry or trial.

Investigation into cognizable cases.

(2) No proceeding of a police-officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.

(3) *Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above mentioned.*

157. (1) If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a police-station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report, and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed, to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and arrest of the offender :

Procedure where cognizable offence suspected.

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) when any information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot ;

Where local investigation dispensed with.

(*b*) if it appear to the officer in charge of a police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case, *but shall record the fact, and inform the complainant (if any) of what he has done.*

Where police-officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

(2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the proviso to sub-section (1), the officer in charge of the police-station shall state in his said report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that sub section.

158. (1) Every report sent to a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if the Local Government so directs, be submitted through such superior officer of police as the Local Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf.

Reports under section 157 how submitted.

(2) Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the police-station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate.

159. Such Magistrate, on receiving such report, may, if he thinks fit, at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to *direct an investigation or hold a preliminary and informal inquiry into*, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in manner provided in this Code.

Power to hold investigation or preliminary inquiry.

160. Any police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case ; and such person shall attend as so required.

Police-officer's power to require attendance of witnesses.

Provided that, if the attendance of a pardanashin lady is required, the matter shall be referred to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate for orders.

161. (1) Any police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Examination of witnesses by police.

(2) Such person shall be bound to answer truly all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

162. (1) No statement, other than a dying declaration, made by any person to a police-officer in the course of an investigation under this chapter shall, if reduced to writing, be signed by the person making it, or shall be used as evidence *except in manner and to the extent provided by section 172, or a proceeding against the person making the statement.*

Statements to police not to be signed or admitted in evidence.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV. —Sections 163-167.*)

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

No inducement to be offered.

163. (*1*) No police-officer or person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 24.

(*2*) But no police-officer or other person shall prevent, by any caution or otherwise, any person from making in the course of any investigation under this chapter any statement which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Power to record statements and confessions.

164. (*1*) Every Magistrate not being a police-officer may record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under this chapter or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial.

(*2*) Such statements shall be recorded in such of the manners hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence as is, in his opinion, best fitted for the circumstances of the case. Such confessions shall be recorded and signed in the manner provided in section 364, and shall then be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried.

(*3*) No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and when he records any confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.

"(*Signed*) A. B.,
Magistrate"

Explanation.—It is not necessary that the Magistrate receiving and recording a confession or statement should be a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Search by police-officer.

165. (*1*) Whenever an officer in charge of a police-station, or a police-officer making an investigation, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorised to investigate, and there is reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 has been or might be issued will not or would not produce such document or other thing *according to the directions of* the summons or order, or when such document or other thing is not known to be in the possession of any person, such officer may search, or cause search to be made, for the same, in any place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached.

(*2*) Such officer shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

(*3*) If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, he may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the document or other thing for which search is to be made, and the place to be searched; and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such thing in such place.

(*4*) The provisions of this Code as to search-warrants shall, so far as may be, apply to a search made under this section.

When officer in charge of police-station may require another to issue search-warrant.

166. (*1*) An officer in charge of a police-station may require an officer in charge of another police-station, whether in the same or a different district, to cause a search to be made in any place, in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

(*2*) Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section 165, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours.

167. (*1*) Whenever it appears that any investigation under this chapter cannot be completed within the period of twenty-four hours fixed by section 61, and there are grounds for believing that the accusation *or information* is well-founded, the officer in charge of the police-station shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary hereinafter prescribed relating to the case, and shall at the same time forward the accused *(if any)* to such Magistrate.

(*2*) The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may, whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case, from time to time, authorise the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days. If he has not jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV.—Sections 168-172.*)

(3) A Magistrate authorising under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing.

(4) If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate.

Report of investigation by subordinate police-officer.

168. When any subordinate police-officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the officer in charge of the police-station.

Release of accused when evidence deficient.

169. (1) If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, such officer shall, if such person is in custody, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as such officer may direct, to appear, if and when so required, before a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial.

(2) *The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, discharge the bond, or make such other order in the matter as he may think just.*

Case to be sent to Magistrate when evidence is sufficient.

170. (1) If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police-station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground as aforesaid, such officer shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial, or, if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security, shall take security from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed and for his attendance from day to day before such Magistrate until otherwise directed.

(2) When the officer in charge of a police-station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate under this section, he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may be necessary to produce before him, and shall require the complainant (if any) and so many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond to appear before the Magistrate *in time and manner thereby directed* and prosecute or give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused.

(3) If the Court of the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate be mentioned in the bond, such Court shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided reasonable notice of such reference be given to such complainant or persons.

(4) The day fixed under this section shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear if security for his appearance has been taken, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

(5) The officer in whose presence the bond is executed shall deliver a copy thereof to one of the persons who executed it, and shall then send to the Magistrate the original with its report.

Complainants and witnesses not to be required to accompany police-officer.

171. No complainant or witness on his way to the Court of the Magistrate shall be required to accompany a police-officer.

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

or shall be subjected to unnecessary restraint or inconvenience, or required to give any security for his appearance other than his own bond:

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

Provided that, if any complainant or witness refuses to attend or to execute a bond as directed in section 170, the officer in charge of the police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate, who may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until the hearing of the case is completed.

Diary of proceedings in investigation.

172. (1) Every police-officer making an investigation under this chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation.

(2) Any Criminal Court may send for the police-diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in the case, but to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for such diaries, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the police-officer who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such police-officer, the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate.—Chapter XIV.—Sections 173-176.*)

provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 161 or section 145, as the case may be, shall apply.

Report of police-officer.

173. (*1*) Every investigation under this chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the police-station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties.

(*2*) Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall, in any cases in which the Local Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the police-station to make further investigation.

(*3*) Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Police to inquire and report on suicide, etc.

174. (*1*) Every officer in charge of a police-station, *and every other police-officer appointed by the Local Government in that behalf*, on receiving information that a person—

(*a*) has committed suicide, or

(*b*) has been killed by another, or by an animal, or by machinery, or by an accident, or

(*c*) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence,

shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests, and, unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the Local Government, or by any general or special order of the District or Subdivisional Magistrate, shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises and other marks of injury as may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what weapon or instrument (if any), such marks appear to have been inflicted.

(*2*) The report shall be signed by such police-officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the District Magistrate or the Subdivisional Magistrate.

(*3*) When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when for any other reason the police-officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other *qualified medical man* appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

(*4*) In the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, investigations under this section may be made by the head of the village, who shall then report the result to the nearest Magistrate authorised to hold inquests.

(*5*) The following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests, namely, any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, and any Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

(*6*) *The provisions of this section do not apply to the death of any prisoner in jail. In such case a copy of the record required by section 15 of the Prisons Act, 1894, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Superintendent of the Jail to the District Magistrate, who on receipt of such report shall take such action thereon as he may think fit.*

IX of 1894.

Power to summon persons.

175. (*1*) An officer in charge of a police-station may, by order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Every person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer truly all questions other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, or to a penalty or forfeiture.

(*2*) If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the police-officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death.

176. (*1*) When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and, in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-

section (*1*), any Magistrate so empowered may hold an inquiry into the cause of death, either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the police-officer; and, if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed according to the circumstances of the case.

Power to disinter corpses.

(*2*) Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.

PART VI.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTIONS.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

A.—Place of Inquiry or Trial.

Ordinary place of inquiry and trial.

177. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed.

Power to order cases to be tried in different sessions divisions.

178. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 177, the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed for trial in any district may be tried in any sessions division:

Provided that such direction be not repugnant to any direction previously issued *by the High Court under section 15 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861* or under this Code, section 526.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

Accused triable in district where act is done or where consequence ensues.

179. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Z.

(*b*) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is, during ten days within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, and during ten days more within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z, unable in the local limits of the jurisdiction of either Court Y or Court Z to follow his ordinary pursuits. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into or tried by X, Y or Z.

(*c*) A is put in fear of injury within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is thereby induced, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Y.

(*d*) *A is wounded in the Native State of Baroda, and dies of his wounds in Poona. The offence of causing A's death may be inquired into and tried in Poona.*

Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

180. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction either act was done.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the abetment was committed, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the goods were stolen, or by any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into or tried by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the wrongful concealing, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the kidnapping, took place.

Being a thug or belonging to a gang of dacoits, escape from custody, etc.

181. (*1*) The offence of being a thug, of being a thug and committing murder, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged is.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

(*2*) The offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or the offence was committed.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 182-188.)

(3) The offence of stealing anything may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such thing was stolen or was possessed by the thief or by any person who receives or retains the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen.

Stealing.

182. When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or

where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or

Place of inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain or not in one district only; or where offence is continuing, or consists of several acts.

where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or

where it consists of several acts done in different local areas,

it may be inquired into or tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

183. An offence committed whilst the offender is in the course of performing a journey or voyage may be inquired into or tried by a Court through or into the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offender, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Offence committed on a journey.

184. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post-office or Arms and Ammunition may be inquired into or tried in a presidency-town, whether the offence is stated to have been committed within such town or not.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post-office and Arms Acts.

Provided that the offender and all the witnesses necessary for his prosecution are to be found within such town.

185. (1) Whenever any doubt arises as to the Court by which any offence should under the preceding provisions of this chapter be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the offender actually is, may decide by which Court the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place.

(2) In *Lower* Burma, when the offender is an European British subject, the Recorder of Rangoon, and in all other cases the Judicial Commissioner, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the High Court.

186. (1) When a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or, if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class, sees reason to believe that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has committed without such limits (whether within or without British India) an offence which cannot, under the provisions of sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), or any other law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such local limits, but is under some law for the time being in force triable in British India, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local limits, and compel such person in manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him, and send such person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, or, if such offence is bailable, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Power to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest.

(2) When there are more Magistrates than one having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent, or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

187. (1) If the person has been arrested under a warrant issued under section 186 by a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the District Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, unless the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the police-officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

Procedure where warrant issued by subordinate Magistrate.

(2) If the offence which the person arrested is alleged or suspected to have committed is one which may be inquired into or tried by any Criminal Court in the same district other than that of the Magistrate acting under section 186, such Magistrate shall send such person to such Court.

188. When a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place beyond the limits of British India *or*

(*a*) when *any* British subject commits an offence in the *territories* of a Prince or *Chief* in India, or

Liability of British subjects for offences committed out of British India.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 189-194.*)

(*b*) *when a servant of the Queen (whether a British subject or not) commits an offence in the territories of any Prince or Chief in India,*

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found:

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there be one, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed certifies that, in his opinion, the charge ought to be inquired into in British India: *and when there is no Political Agent, the sanction of the Local Government shall be required:*

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extra-
79. dition Act, 1879, in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of British India.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

189. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section 188 is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the territory in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a Commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

B.—Conditions requisite for Initiation of Proceedings.

Cognizance of offences by Magistrates.

190. (*1*) Except as hereinafter provided, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf, may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;

(*b*) upon a police report of such facts;

(*c*) upon information received from any person other than a police-officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion, that such offence has been committed.

(*2*) The Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the general or special orders of the Local Government, may empower any Magistrate to take cognizance under *sub-section* (*1*), clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

(*3*) The Local Government may empower any Magistrate of the first or second class to take cognizance under *sub-section* (*1*), clause (*c*) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

[Act X of 1882, s. 191, last para.]

Transfer or commitment on application of accused.

191. When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*) of the preceding section, the accused, or, when there are several persons accused, any one of them, shall, *before any evidence has been taken*, be entitled to require that the case shall, instead of being tried by such Magistrate, be either transferred to another Magistrate or committed to the Court of Session.

Transfer of cases by Magistrates.

192. (*1*) Any District Magistrate, *Chief Presidency Magistrate* or Sub-divisional Magistrate may transfer any case, of which he has taken cognizance, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him.

(*2*) Any District Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of any case to transfer it for inquiry or trial to any other specified Magistrate in his district who is competent under this Code to try the accused or commit him for trial; and such Magistrate may dispose of the case accordingly.

Cognizance of offences by Courts of Session.

193. (*1*) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction, unless the accused has been committed to it by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf.

(*2*) Additional Sessions Judges and *Assistant* Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Local Government by general or special order *may direct* them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the division *by general or special order may* make over to them for trial.

(*3*) *A Sessions Judge of one sessions division may be appointed by the Local Government to be also an Additional Sessions Judge of another division, and in such case he may sit for the disposal of cases at such place or places in either division as the Local Government may direct.*

Cognizance of offences by High Court.

194. (*1*) The High Court may take cognizance of any offence upon a commitment made to it in manner hereinafter provided.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent granted under the *Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or any other provision of this Code.*

24 & 25 V. c. 104.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions—Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 195-197.*)

(2) (*a*) *The Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the High Court of Justice in England.*

Informations by Advocate General.

of (*b*) *Such proceedings may be taken upon every* 44.] *such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney General so far as the circumstances of the case and the practice and procedure of the said High Court will admit.*

(*c*) *All fines penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.*

(*d*) *The High Court may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.*

195. (*1*) No Court shall take cognizance—

(*a*) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the public servant concerned or of some public servant to whom he is subordinate;

Prosecution for contempts of lawful authority of public servants.

860.

(*b*) of any offence punishable under section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the same Code, when such offence is committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate;

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

(*c*) of any offence described in section 463 or punishable under section 471, 475 or 476 of the same Code, when such offence has been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document *produced or* given in evidence in such proceeding, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

(*2*) *In this section the term "Court" means a Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court, but does not include a Registrar under the Registration Act, 1877, or other ministerial officer;*

17.

(*3*) *The provisions of this section, with reference to the offences named therein, apply also to the abetment of such offences, and attempts to commit them.*

(*4*) The sanction referred to in this section may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person; but it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence was committed.

Nature of sanction necessary.

(*5*) When sanction is given in respect of any offence referred to in this section, the Court taking cognizance of the case may frame a charge of any other offence so referred to which is disclosed by the facts.

(*6*) Any sanction refused under this section may be granted by any authority to which the authority refusing it is subordinate; and no such sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was *drawn up and issued: Provided that the High Court may, for good cause shewn, extend the time.*

(*7*) For the purposes of this section every Court, other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie.

(*8*) The Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns shall be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, and every other Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court of Session for the sessions division within which such Court is situate.

196. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

Prosecution for offences against the State.

XLV of 1860.

197. (*1*) When any Judge, or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government of India or the Local Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant of any offence, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence, except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal, or of some officer empowered in this behalf by such Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power to give such sanction has not been limited by such Government.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

(*2*) Such Government may determine the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution of such Judge or

Power of Government as to prosecution.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 198-199.—Chapter XVI.—Of Complaints to Magistrates.—Sections 200-203.—Chapter XVII.—Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.—Section 204.)

public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

198. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence falling under Chapter XIX or Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code or under sections 493 to 496 (both inclusive) of the same Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence.

Prosecution for breach of contract, defamation and offences against marriage.

XLV of 1860.

199. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 497 or section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, except upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman, or, in his absence, by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed.

Prosecution for adultery or enticing a married woman.

XLV of 1860.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES.

200. A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate:

Examination of complainant.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) when the complaint is made in writing, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require a Magistrate to examine the complainant before transferring the case under section 192;

(*b*) where the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, such examination may be on oath or not as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit, and need not be reduced to writing; but the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing:

(*c*) when the case has been transferred under section 192 and the Magistrate so transferring it has already examined the complainant, the Magistrate to whom it is so transferred shall not be bound to re-examine the complainant.

201. (*1*) If the complaint has been made in writing *to a* Magistrate *who* is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper *Court* with an endorsement to that effect.

Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case.

(*2*) *If the complaint has not been made in writing, such Magistrate shall direct the complainant to the proper tribunal and record the fact that the complaint was made.*

202. (*1*) If the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any other Presidency Magistrate whom the Local Government may from time to time authorise in this behalf, or any Magistrate of the first or second class, sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorised to take cognizance, he may, when the complainant has been examined, record his reasons for distrusting the truth of the complaint, and may then postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and either inquire into the case himself or direct a previous local investigation to be made by any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or by a police-officer, or by such other person, not being a Magistrate or police-officer, as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

Postponement of issue of process.

(*2*) If such investigation is made by some person not being a Magistrate or a police-officer, he shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a police-station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant.

(*3*) This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

203. The Magistrate before whom a complaint is made or to whom it has been transferred may dismiss the complaint if, after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (if any) made under section 202, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding. *In such case he shall briefly record his reasons for so doing.*

Dismissal of complaint.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

204. (*1*) If, in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence, there is sufficient ground for proceeding, and the case appears to be one in which, according to the fourth column of the second schedule, a summons should issue in the first instance, he shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused. If the case appears to be one in which, according to that column, a warrant should issue in the first instance, he may issue a warrant, or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a certain time before such Magistrate or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Issue of process.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 90.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XVII.—Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.—Section 205.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Sections 206-212.)

(3) When by any law for the time being in force any process-fees or other fees are payable, no summons shall be issued until the fees are paid, and, if such fees are not paid within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may dismiss the case.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

205. (*1*) Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

(*2*) But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance in manner hereinbefore provided.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT.

Power to commit for trial.

206. (*1*) *Subject to the provisions of section 443*, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or any Magistrate empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may commit any person for trial to the Court of Session or High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

(*2*) But, save as herein otherwise provided, no person triable by the Court of Session shall be committed for trial to the High Court.

Procedure in inquiries preparatory to commitment.

207. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates where the case is triable exclusively by a Court of Session or High Court, or, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court.

Taking of evidence produced.

208. (*1*) The Magistrate shall, when the accused appears or is brought before him, proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take in manner hereinafter provided all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution or in behalf of the accused, or as may be called for by the Magistrate.

(*2*) *The accused shall be at liberty to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, and in such case the prosecutor may re-examine them.*

Process for production of further evidence.

(*3*) If the complainant or officer conducting the prosecution, or the accused, applies to the Magistrate to issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless, for reasons to be recorded, he deems it unnecessary to do so.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a Presidency Magistrate to record his reasons.

When accused person to be discharged.

209. (*1*) When the evidence referred to in section 208, sub-sections (*1*) and (*3*) has been taken, and he has examined the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, such Magistrate shall, if he finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial, *record his reasons and* discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself or some other Magistrate, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, or reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

When charge is to be framed.

210. (*1*) When, upon such evidence being taken and such examination (if any) being made, the Magistrate finds that *a primâ facie case has been made out and that* there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused is charged.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

(*2*) As soon as the charge has been framed, it shall be read and explained to the accused, and a copy thereof shall, if he so requires, be given to him free of cost.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

211. (*1*) The accused shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons (if any) whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

Further list.

(*2*) The Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow the accused to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time; and, where the accused is committed for trial before the High Court, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused from giving, at any time before his trial, to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Power of Magistrate to examine such witnesses.

212. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon and examine any witness named in any list given in to him under section 211.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Sections 213-219.)

213. (*1*) When the accused, on being required to give in a list under section 211, has declined to do so, or when he has given in such list and the witnesses (if any) included therein whom the Magistrate desires to examine have been summoned and examined under section 212, the Magistrate may make an order committing the accused for trial by the High Court or the Court of Session (as the case may be), and (unless the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate) shall also record briefly the reasons for such commitment.

Order of commitment.

(*2*) *If the Magistrate, after hearing the witnesses for the defence, is satisfied that there is no sufficient cause to justify the commitment of the accused, he may cancel the charge and discharge the accused.*

214. If any person (not being an European British subject) is accused before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate of having committed an offence conjointly with an European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge arising out of the same transaction, and the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall commit him for trial before the High Court, and not before the Court of Session.

Person charged outside presidency-towns jointly with European British subject.

215. A commitment once made under section 213 or section 214 by a competent Magistrate *or by a Court of Session under section 477, or by a Civil or Revenue Court under section 478*, can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

Quashing commitments under section 213 or 214.

216. When the accused has given in any list of witnesses under section 211 and has been committed for trial, the Magistrate shall summon such of the witnesses included in the list, as have not appeared before himself, to appear before the Court to which the accused has been committed:

Summons to witnesses for defence when accused is committed.

Provided that, where the accused has been committed to the High Court, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, leave such witnesses to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown, and such witnesses may be summoned accordingly:

Provided also that if the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay, or of defeating the ends of justice, the Magistrate may require the accused to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the evidence of such witness is material, and, if he is not so satisfied, may refuse to summon the witness (recording his reasons for such refusal), or may before summoning him require such sum to be deposited as such Magistrate thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness *and all other proper expenses*.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness unless deposit made.

217. (*1*) Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the Court of Session or High Court is necessary and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him bonds binding themselves to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Bond of complainants and witnesses.

(*2*) If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or execute the bond above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute bond.

218. (*1*) When the accused is committed for trial, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

Commitment when to be notified.

and shall send the charge, the record of the inquiry and any weapon or other thing which is to be produced in evidence, to the Court of Session or (where the commitment is made to the High Court) to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, etc., to be forwarded to High Court or Court of Session.

(*2*) When the commitment is made to the High Court and any part of the record is not in English, an English translation of such part shall be forwarded with the record.

English translation to be forwarded to High Court.

219 (*1*) The Magistrate may, *if he thinks fit*, summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over in manner hereinbefore provided to appear and give evidence.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

(*2*) Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused, and, where the Magistrate is not a Presidency Magistrate, a copy of the evidence of such witnesses shall, if the accused so require, be given to him free of cost.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceeding in Prosecutions.—Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Section 220.—Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Section 221-224.)

220. Until and during the trial, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of this Code regarding the taking of bail commit the accused, by warrant, to custody.

Custody of accused pending trial.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

221. (*1*) Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged.

Charge to state offence.

(*2*) If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

(*3*) If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

(*4*) The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

(*5*) The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

What implied in charge.

(*6*) In the presidency-towns the charge shall be written in English; else where it shall be written either in English or in the language of the Court.

Language of charge.

(*7*) If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of effecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged with the murder of B. This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 209 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the same Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within Exception 1, one or other of the three provisoes to that exception applied to it. 1860.

(*b*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it. XLV of 1860.

(*c*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge. XLV of 1860.

(*d*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

222. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom, or the thing (if any) in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

223. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in the discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

224. In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the sense attached to them respectively by the law under which such offence is punishable.

Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 225-232.)

225. (*1*) No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was *in fact* misled by such error or omission, *and it has occasioned a failure of justice.*

Effect of errors.

(*2*) *Any objection to a charge for want of particularity or for otherwise not conforming to the requirements of this Chapter shall be taken at the earliest opportunity, and, if not so taken, no finding, sentence or order shall be reversed or altered on appeal or revision by any superior Court on the ground of the informality or insufficiency of the charge.*

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*) A is charged with the murder of Khoda Baksh on the 21st January, 1882. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January, 1882. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, 1882, and Khoda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January, 1882. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khoda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled and that the error was material.

226. When any person is committed for trial without a charge, or with an imperfect or erroneous charge, the Court, or, in the case of a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, may frame a charge, or add to or otherwise alter the charge, as the case may be, having regard to the rules contained in this Code as to the form of charges.

Procedure on commitment without charge or with imperfect charge.

227. (*1*) Any Court may alter *or add to* any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, or, in the case of trials before the Court of Session or High Court, before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed.

Court may alter charge.

(*2*) Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

228. If the charge framed or alteration made under section 226 or section 227 is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of the case, the Court may, in its discretion, after such charge or alteration has been framed or made, proceed with the trial as if the new or altered charge had been the original charge.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

229. If the new or altered charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

When new trial may be directed, or trial suspended.

230. If the offence stated in the new or altered charge is one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new or altered charge is founded.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge requires previous sanction.

231. Whenever a charge is altered *or added* by the Court after the commencement of the trial the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-summon, and examine with reference to such alteration, any witness who may have been examined, *and also to call any further witness whom the Court may think to be material.*

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

232. (*1*) If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chapter XXVII, is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit.

Effect of material error.

(*2*) If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence which he corruptly used or

XLV of 1860.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 233-235.)

attempted to use as true or genuine, was false or fabricated. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

233. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases mentioned in sections 234, 235, 236 and 239.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt.

Three offences of same kind within year may be charged together.

234. (1) When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

(2) Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian
1860. Penal Code or of any special or local law.

(3) *When the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or criminal misappropriation of money, it shall not be necessary to specify the particular items misappropriated or the exact dates of misappropriation.*

Trial for more than one offence.

235. (1) If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

Offence falling within two definitions.

(2) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

Acts constituting one offence, but constituting when combined a different offence.

(3) If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall
1860. affect the Indian Penal Code, section 71.

Illustrations.

to sub-section (1)—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be charged with, and *convicted of*, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal XLV of 1860.
Code.

(*b*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*c*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A has in his possession several seals, knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be XLV of 1860.
separately charged with, and convicted of, the possession of each seal under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) With intent to cause injury to B, A institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding; and also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charges. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*f*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*g*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152 of the Indian XLV of 1860.
Penal Code.

(*h*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

The separate charges referred to in Illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to sub-section (2)—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*j*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and XLV of 1860
414 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*k*) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 317 XLV of 1860.
and 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an XLV of 1860.
offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 236-240.—Chapter XX.—Of the Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.—Section 241.)

to sub-section (3)—

(*m*) A commits robbery on B, and in doing so voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

236. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

(*b*) *A states on oath before the Magistrate that he saw B hit C with a club. Before the Sessions Court A states on oath that B never hit C. A may be convicted of intentionally giving false evidence, although it cannot be proved which of these contradictory statements was false.*

237. (*1*) If, in the case mentioned in section 236, the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

(*2*) *When the accused is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of having attempted to commit that offence, although the attempt is not separately charged.*

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

238. (*1*) When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved, but the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

(2) When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence, although he is not charged with it.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a conviction of any offence referred to in section 198 or section 199 when no complaint has been made as required by that section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406. XLV of 1860.

(*b*) A is charged, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under section 335 of that Code. XLV of 1860.

239. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences commited in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit; and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

240. When *a charge containing more heads than one is* made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charges so withdrawn.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

241. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of summons-cases.

Procedure in summons-cases.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XX.—Of the Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.—Sections 242-250.)

Substance of accusation to be stated.

242. When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the particulars of the offence of which he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted; but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge.

Conviction on admission of truth of accusation.

243. If the accused admits that he has committed the offence *or offences* of which he is accused *or any of them*, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and, if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate *may* convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

244. (1) If the accused does not make such admission, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence.

(2) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the complainant or accused, issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing.

(3) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses, incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial, be deposited in Court.

Acquittal.

245. (1) If the Magistrate upon taking the evidence referred to in section 244 and such further evidence (if any) as he may, of his own motion, cause to be produced and (if he thinks fit) examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

(2) If he finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Finding not limited by complaint or summons.

246. A Magistrate may, under section 243 or section 245, convict the accused of any offence triable under this chapter which from the facts admitted or proved he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

Non-appearance of complainant.

247. If the summons has been issued on complaint, and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused, or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained acquit the accused, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day.

Withdrawal of complaint.

248. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused.

Power to stop proceedings when no complainant.

249. In any case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Presidency Magistrate, a Magistrate of the first class, or, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded by him, stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of acquittal or conviction, and may thereupon release the accused.

Frivolous or vexatious accusations.

250. (1) If, in any case instituted by complaint as defined in this Code, or upon information given to a police-officer or to a Magistrate, a person is accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate, and the Magistrate by whom the case is *instituted* discharges or acquits the accused and is satisfied that the accusation against him was frivolous or vexatious, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, by his order of discharge or acquittal, direct the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit:

[Act X of 1882 s. 5

Provided that, before making any such direction, the Magistrate shall—

(*a*) record and consider any objection which the complainant or informant may urge against the making of the direction, and,

(*b*) if the Magistrate directs any compensation to be paid, state in writing, in his order of discharge or acquittal, his reasons for awarding the compensation.

(2) Compensation of which a Magistrate has ordered payment under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine:

Provided that, if it cannot be recovered, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple, and for such term not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

(3) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under sub-section (1) by a Magistrate of the second or third class to pay compensation to an accused person may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXI.—Of the Trial of Warrant-cases by Magistrates.—Sections 251-259.)

(4) Where an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under sub-section (3), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided.

(5) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any compensation paid or recovered under this section.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in warrant-cases.

251. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant-cases.

Evidence for prosecution.

252. (1) When the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution.

(2) The Magistrate shall ascertain, from the complainant or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before himself such of them as he thinks necessary.

Discharge of accused.

253. (1) If, upon taking all the evidence referred to in section 252, and making such examination (if any) of the accused as the Magistrate thinks necessary, he finds that no case against the accused has been made out which, if unrebutted, would warrant his conviction, the Magistrate shall discharge him.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

Charge to be framed when offence appears proved.

254. If, when such evidence and examination have been taken and made, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

Plea.

255. (1) The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

(2) If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea, and may in his discretion convict him thereon.

Defence.

256. (1) If the accused refuses to plead or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be called upon to enter upon his defence and to produce his evidence, and shall, at any time while he is making his defence, be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution present in the Court or its precincts *who has not previously been cross-examined as to the facts constituting the charge.*

(2) If the accused puts in any written statement, the Magistrate shall file it with the record.

Process for compelling production of evidence at instance of accused.

257. (1) If the accused applies to the Magistrate to issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness (whether he has or has not been previously examined in the case) for the purposes of examination or cross-examination, or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay, or for defeating the ends of justice. Such ground shall be recorded by him in writing.

(2) *When the accused has cross-examined or had the opportunity of cross-examining any witness, the attendance of such witness shall not be compelled under this section unless the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the purposes of justice.*

(3) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

Acquittal.

258. (1) If in any case under this chapter in which a charge has been framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Conviction.

(2) If in any such case the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Absence of complainant.

259. When the proceedings have been instituted upon complaint, and upon any day fixed for the hearing of the case the complainant is absent, and the offence may be lawfully compounded, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, at any time before the charge has been framed, discharge the accused.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXII.—Of Summary Trials.—Sections 260-263.)

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

Power to try summarily.

260. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code-

(*a*) the District Magistrate,

(*b*) any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, and

(*c*) any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government,

may, *if he or they think fit*, try in a summary way all or any of the following offences :—

(*a*) offences not punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;

(*b*) offences relating to weights and measures under sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Indian Penal Code; of 1860.

(*c*) hurt, under section 323 of the same Code;

(*d*) theft, under section 379, 380 or 381 of the same Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*e*) receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*f*) assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*g*) mischief, under section 427 of the same Code;

(*h*) house-trespass, under section 448 of the same Code;

(*i*) insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504, and criminal intimidation, under section 506, of the same Code;

(*j*) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(*k*) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence;

1871. (*l*) *complaints under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871*:

Provided that no case in which a District Magistrate exercises the special powers conferred by section 34 shall be tried in a summary way.

(*2*) *When in the course of a summary trial it appears to the Magistrate or Bench that the case is one which is of a character which renders it undesirable that it should be tried summarily, the Magistrate or Bench shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to re-hear the case in manner provided by this Code.*

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

261. The Local Government may confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class power to try summarily all or any of the following offences :—

(*a*) offences against the Indian Penal Code, sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 334, 336 341, 352, 426 and 447; XLV of 1860.

(*b*) offences against Municipal Acts, and the conservancy clauses of Police Acts punishable only with fine, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month;

(*c*) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(*d*) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence.

Procedure for summons and warrant-cases applicable.

262. (*1*) In trials under this chapter, the procedure prescribed for summons cases shall be followed in summons-cases, and the procedure prescribed for warrant-cases shall be followed in warrant-cases, except as hereinafter mentioned.

Limit of imprisonment.

(*2*) No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this chapter.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

263. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter in such form as the Local Government may direct the following particulars :—

(*a*) the serial number;

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) the date of the report or complaint;

(*d*) the name of the complainant (if any);

(*e*) the name, parentage and residence of the accused;

(*f*) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, and in cases coming under clause (*a*), clause (*e*) or clause (*f*) of *sub-section* (*1*) *of* section 260 the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXII.—Of Summary Trials.—Sections 264-265. Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 266-271.)

(*g*) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(*h*) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(*i*) the sentence or other final order; and

(*j*) the date on which the proceedings terminated.

Record in appealable cases.

264. (*1*) In every case tried summarily by a Magistrate or Bench in which an appeal lies, such Magistrate or Bench shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence and also the particulars mentioned in section 263.

(*2*) Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

Language of record and judgment.

265. (*1*) Records made under section 263 and judgments recorded under section 264 shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or, if the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother-tongue.

Bench may be authorised to employ clerk.

(*2*) The Local Government may authorise any Bench of Magistrates empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer appointed in his behalf by the Court to which such Bench is immediately subordinate, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present taking part in the proceedings.

(*3*) *If no such authorisation be given, the record prepared by a member of the Bench and signed as aforesaid shall be the proper record.*

(*4*) *If the Bench differ in opinion, the dissentient members may write a separate judgment.*

CHAPTER XXIII

OF TRIALS BEFORE HIGH COURTS AND COURTS OF SESSION.

A.—Preliminary.

"High Court" defined.

266. In this chapter, except in sections 276 and 307, *and in Chapter XVIII*, the expression "High Court" means a High Court of Judicature established or to be established under the *Indian High Courts Act, 1861*, and includes the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be High Courts for the purposes of this chapter.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

Trials before High Court to be by jury.

267. All trials under this chapter before a High Court shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under this Code or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the *Indian High Courts Act, 1861*, the trial may, if the High Court so directs, be by jury

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104

Trials before Court of Session to be by jury or with assessors.

268. All trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury, or with the aid of assessors.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

269. (*1*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by order in the official Gazette, direct that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury in any district, and may, with the like sanction revoke or alter such order.

(2) The Local Government may by general or special order in the official Gazette direct at what place or places the Court of Session shall hold its sitting, and may from time to time rescind or alter any order so made; but until such order be made, the Courts of Session shall hold their sittings as heretofore.

(*3*) The Local Government, by like order, may also declare that, in the case of any district in which the trial of any offence is to be by jury, the trial of the offence shall, if the Judge, on application made to him or of his own motion, so directs, be by jurors summoned from a special jury list, and may revoke or alter such order.

(*4*) When the accused is charged at the same trial with several offences of which some are and some are not triable by jury he shall be tried by jury for such of those offences as are triable by jury, and by the Court of Session, with the aid of the jurors as assessors, for such of them as are not triable by jury.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor.

270. In every trial before a Court of Session the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.

B.—Commencement of Proceedings.

Commencement of trial.

271. (*1*) When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused shall appear or be brought before it, and the charge shall be read out in Court and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether

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he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

(*2*) If the accused pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Plea of guilty.

272. If the accused refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed and to try the case:

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

Provided that, subject to the right of objection hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Trial by same jury or assessors of several offenders in succession.

273. (*1*) In trials before the High Court, when it appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, that any charge or any portion thereof is clearly unsustainable, the Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Entry on sustainable charges.

(*2*) Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge, as the case may be.

Effect of entry.

C.—Choosing a Jury.

274. (*1*) In trials before the High Court the jury shall consist of nine persons.

Number of jury.

(*2*) In trials by jury before the Court of Session the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three, or more than nine, as the Local Government, by order applicable to any particular district or to any particular class of offences in that district, may direct.

275. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being an European or an American, a majority of the jury shall, if he so desires, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans before Court of Session.

276. The jurors shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as such, in such manner as the High Court may from time to time by rule direct:

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

Provided that—

first, pending the issue under this section of rules for any Court, the practice now prevailing in such Court in respect to the choosing of jurors shall be followed;

Existing practice maintained;

secondly, in case of a deficiency of persons summoned, the number of jurors required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present;

persons not summoned when eligible;

thirdly, in the presidency-towns—

trials before special jurors.

(*a*) if the accused person is charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs,

the jurors shall be chosen from the special jury list hereinafter prescribed; and

fourthly, in any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences may be by special jury, the jurors shall in any case in which the Judge so directs, be chosen from the special jury list prescribed in section 325.

277. (*1*) As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Names of jurors to be called.

(*2*) Objection may then be taken to such juror by the accused or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated:

Objection to jurors.

Provided that, in the High Court, objections without grounds stated shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Objection without grounds stated.

278. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed—

Grounds of objection.

(*a*) some presumed or actual partiality in the juror;

(*b*) some personal ground, such as alienage, deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force, or being under the age of twenty-one or above the age of sixty years;

(*c*) his having by habit or religious vows relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(*d*) his holding any office in or under the Court;

(*e*) his executing any duties of police or being entrusted with police duties;

(*f*) his having been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

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(*g*) his inability to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or when such evidence is interpreted the language in which it is interpreted;

(*h*) any other circumstance which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

279. (*1*) Every objection taken to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be recorded and be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

(*2*) If the objection is allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons and chosen in manner provided by section 276, or if there is no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury:

Provided that no objection to such juror or other person is taken under section 278 and allowed.

Foreman of jury.

280. (*1*) When the jurors have been chosen, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

(*2*) The foreman shall preside in the debates of the jury, deliver the verdict of the jury, and ask any information from the Court that is required by the jury or any of the jurors.

(*3*) If a majority of the jury do not, within such time as the Judge thinks reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

Swearing of jurors.

281. When the foreman has been appointed, the jurors shall be sworn under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

Procedure when juror ceases to attend.

282. (*1*) If, in the course of a trial by jury, at any time before the return of the verdict, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending throughout the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, or if it appears that any juror is unable to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen.

(*2*) In each of such cases the trial shall commence anew.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of prisoner.

283. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

D.—Choosing Assessors.

Assessors how chosen.

284. When the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors, two or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as such.

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

285. (*1*) If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time before the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending throughout the trial, or absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

(*2*) If all the assessors are prevented from attending, or absent themselves, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

E.—Trial to Close of Cases for Prosecution and Defence.

Opening case for prosecution.

286. (*1*) When the jurors or assessors have been chosen, the prosecutor shall open his case by reading from the Indian Penal Code or other law the description of the offence charged, and stating shortly by what evidence he expects to prove the guilt of the accused. XLV of

Examination of witnesses.

(*2*) The prosecutor shall then examine his witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

287. The examination of the accused duly recorded by or before the committing Magistrate shall be tendered by the prosecutor and read as evidence.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry admissible.

288. The evidence of a witness duly taken in the presence of the accused before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, if such witness is produced and examined, be treated as evidence in the case.

Procedure after examination of witnesses for prosecution.

289. (*1*) When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination (if any) of the accused are concluded, the accused shall be asked whether he means to adduce evidence.

(*2*) If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case; and, if the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, it may then, in a case

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tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

(3) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

(4) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is evidence that he committed the offence, or if, on his saying that he does not mean to adduce evidence, the prosecutor sums up his case and the Court considers that there is evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence.

Defence.

290. The accused or his pleader may then open his case, stating the facts or law on which he intends to rely, and making such comments as he thinks necessary on the evidence for the prosecution. He may then examine his witnesses (if any) and after their cross-examination and re-examination (if any) may sum up his case.

Right of accused to examination and summoning of witnesses.

291. The accused shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness is in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in sections 211 and 231, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned, other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

292. If the accused, or any of the accused, has stated, when asked under section 289, that he means to adduce evidence, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply. *But if the accused does not then so state, the prosecutor shall not be entitled to reply.*

View by jury or assessors.

293. (1) Whenever the Court thinks that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the trial is alleged to have occurred, the Court shall make an order to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

(2) Such officer shall not except with the permission of the Court, suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury or assessors, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

When juror or assessor may be examined.

294. If a juror or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be sworn, examined, cross-examined and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

295. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Locking up jury.

296. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial before such Court lasting for more than one day; and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

F.—Conclusion of Trial in cases tried by Jury.

Charge to jury.

297. In cases tried by jury, when the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Duty of Judge.

298. (1) In such cases it is the duty of the Judge—

(*a*) to decide all questions of law arising in the course of the trial, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, and the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by or on behalf of the parties; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

(*b*) to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

(*c*) to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

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(*d*) to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall bind the jurors.

(*2*) The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not being a witness in the case, on the ground that circumstances are proved which render evidence of such statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

299. It is the duty of the jury—

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms (other than terms of law) and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point.—whether work was done with reasonable skill or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Retirement to consider.

300. In cases tried by jury, after the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury

Delivery of verdict.

301. When the jury have considered their verdict the foreman shall inform the Judge what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Procedure where jury differ.

302. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

303. (*1*) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the jury shall return a verdict on all the *heads of charge* on which the accused is tried, and the Judge may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Questions and answers to be recorded.

(*2*) Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Amending verdict.

304. When by accident or mistake a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded, amend the verdict, and it shall stand as ultimately amended.

Verdict in High Court when to prevail

305. (*1*) When in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them, the Judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion.

(*2*) When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

Discharge of jury in other cases.

(*3*) If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall at once discharge the jury.

(*4*) If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Verdict in Court of Session when to prevail.

306. (*1*) When in a case tried before the Court of Session the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors, he shall give judgment accordingly.

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(2) If the accused is acquitted, the Judge shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

Procedure where Sessions Judge disagrees with verdict.

307. (1) If in any such case the Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jurors, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the *heads of* charge on which the accused has been tried, and is clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly, recording the grounds of his opinion, and, when the verdict is one of acquittal, stating the offence which he considers to have been committed.

(2) Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall not record judgment of acquittal or of conviction on any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, and subject thereto it shall, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the jury, either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail.

(3) In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal: but it may acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him upon the charge framed and placed before it, and, if it convicts him, may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

G.—Re-trial of Accused after Discharge of Jury.

Re-trial of accused after discharge of jury.

308. Whenever the jury is discharged the accused shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be), and shall be tried by another jury, unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

H.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried with Assessors.

Delivery of opinions of assessors.

309. (1) When, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and shall then require each of the assessors to state his opinion orally, and shall record such opinion.

(2) The Judge shall then give judgment, but in doing so shall not be bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors.

Judgment.

(3) If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

I.—Procedure in Case of Previous Conviction.

Procedure in case of previous conviction.

310. In the case of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors, where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction, for any offence, the procedure laid down in sections 271, 286, 305, 306 and 309 shall be modified as follows:—

(*a*) the part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence:

(*b*) if he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge:

(*c*) *when the trial is held with the aid of assessors, judgment in writing need not be given until the question of previous conviction has been disposed of:*

(*d*) if he answers that he has been so previously convicted, the Judge may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly; but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer such question, the jury, or the Court and the assessors (as the case may be), shall then *hear evidence* concerning such previous conviction, and in such case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

When evidence of previous conviction may be given.

311. Notwithstanding anything in the *last preceding* section, evidence of the previous conviction may be given at the trial for the subsequent offence, if the fact of the previous conviction is relevant under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. [Act X of 1882, s. 310, last para.] I of 1872.

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J.—List of Jurors for High Court, and summoning Jurors for that Court.

Number of special jurors.

312. The names of not more than four hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

313. (*1*) The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare—

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors; and

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

(*2*) Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

(*3*) No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors list for a previous year.

(*4*) The Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at *Fort William* and, in the case of other High Courts, the Local Government, may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

(*5*) The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists, preliminary and revised.

314. (*1*) Preliminary lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

(*2*) Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

(*3*) Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned in presidency-towns.

315. (*1*) Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions in each presidency-town at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

(*2*) No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

(*3*) If, during the continuance of any sessions it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Summoning jurors outside the presidency-towns.

316. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place outside the presidency-towns for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, summon a sufficient number of jurors from its own list, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for summoning jurors to the Court of Session.

Military jurors.

317. (*1*) In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it thinks needful, after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Army resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

(*2*) All officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in this Code; but no such officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Failure of jurors to attend.

318. Any person summoned under section 315, section 316 or section 317, who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable, by order of the Judge, to such fine as he thinks fit, and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment *for a term not exceeding six months* in the civil jail until the fine is paid:

Provided that the Court may in its discretion remit any fine or imprisonment so imposed.

K.—List of Jurors and Assessors for Court of Session, and summoning Jurors and Assessors for that Court.

Liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

319. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty shall, except as next hereinafter mentioned, be liable to

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serve as jurors or assessors at any trial held within the district in which they reside,

or, if the Local Government, on consideration of local circumstances, has fixed any smaller area in this behalf, within the area so fixed.

Exemptions.

320. The following persons are exempt from liability to serve as jurors or assessors, namely :—

(*a*) officers in civil employ superior in rank to a District Magistrate ;

(*b*) Judges ;

(*c*) Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs ;

(*d*) *police-officers and* persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department ;

(*e*) persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty ;

(*f*) persons actually officiating as priests or ministers of their respective religions ;

(*g*) persons in Her Majesty's Army, except when, by any law in force for the time being, they are specially made liable to serve as jurors or assessors ;

(*h*) Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise the medical profession ;

(*i*) persons employed in the Post-office and Telegraph Departments ;

(*j*) persons exempted from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 640 and 641 ; [82.

(*k*) other persons exempted by the Local Government from liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

List of jurors and assessors.

321. (*1*) The Sessions Judge, and the Collector of the district or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons liable to serve as jurors or assessors and qualified in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid to serve as such, and not likely to be successfully objected to under section 278, clauses (*b*) to (*h*), both inclusive.

(*2*) The list shall contain the name, place of abode and quality or business of every such person ; and if the person is an European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

322. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and in the court-houses of the District Magistrate and of the District Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns in or near which the persons named in the list reside.

Objections to list.

323. To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, at the sessions court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

Revision of list.

324. (*1*) For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may establish his right to any exemption from service given by section 320, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

(*2*) In the event of a difference of opinion between the Sessions Judge and the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

(*3*) A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

(*4*) Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

(*5*) Any exemption not claimed under this section shall be deemed to be waived until the list is next revised.

Annual revision of list

(*6*) The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year. [Act X of 1882, s. 32.

(*7*) The list so revised shall be deemed a new list, and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Preparation of list of special jurors.

325. In the case of any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences shall, if the Judge so direct, be by special jury, the Sessions Judge [Act X of 1882, s. 32A.]

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and the Collector of such district or other officer as aforesaid shall prepare, in addition to the revised list hereinbefore prescribed, a special list containing the names of such jurors as are borne on the revised list and are, in the opinion of such Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, by reason of their possessing superior qualifications in respect of property, character or education, fit persons to serve as special jurors: Provided always that the inclusion of the name of any person in such special list shall not involve the removal of his name from the revised list nor relieve him of his liability to serve as an ordinary juror in cases not tried by special jury.

District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors.

326. (*1*) The Sessions Judge shall ordinarily, three days at least before the day which he may from time to time fix for holding the sessions, send a letter to the District Magistrate requesting him to summon as many persons named in the said revised list or the said special list as seem to the Sessions Judge to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any such trial.

(*2*) The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those who have served within six months unless the number cannot be made up without them; and the names so drawn shall be specified in the said letter.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

327. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section 326, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever for other reasons such direction is found to be necessary.

Form and contents of summons.

328. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, at a time and place to be therein specified.

When Government or Railway servant may be excused.

329. When any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor is in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the Court to serve in which he is so summoned may excuse his attendance if it appears on the representation of the head of the office in which he is employed, that he cannot serve as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, without inconvenience to the public.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

330. (*1*) The Court of Session may, for reasonable cause, excuse any juror or assessor from attendance at any particular session.

Court may relieve special jurors from liability to serve again as jurors for twelve months.

(*2*) The Court of Session may, if it shall think fit, at the conclusion of any trial by special jury, direct that the jurors who have served on such jury shall not be summoned to serve again as jurors for a period of twelve months. [Act X of 1882, s. 330 A.]

List of jurors and assessors attending.

331. (*1*) At each session the said Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who have attended as jurors and assessors at such session.

(*2*) Such list shall be kept with the list of the jurors and assessors as revised under section 324.

(*3*) A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

332. (*1*) Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(*2*) Such fine shall be levied by the District Magistrate by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

(*3*) *For good cause shewn, the Court may remit or reduce any fine so imposed.*

(*4*) In default of recovery of the fine by attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may, by order of the Court of Session, be imprisoned in the civil jail for the term of fifteen days, unless such fine is paid before the end of the said term.

L.—Special Provisions for High Courts.

Power of Advocate General to stay prosecution.

333. At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he thinks fit, inform the Court

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 334-336.—Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 337-339.)

on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs.

Time of holding sittings.

334. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

335. (*1*) The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, or the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct.

(*2*) But it may, from time to time, in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council, and in all other cases with the consent of the Local Government, hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Notice of sittings.

(*3*) Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

Place of trial of European British subjects.

336. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects and persons liable to be tried by it under section 214 who have been committed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

337. (*1*) In the case of any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, the District Magistrate a Presidency Magistrate, any Magistrate of the first class inquiring into the offence, or, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence under inquiry, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to such offence, and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof.

(*2*) Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

(*3*) Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

(*4*) Every Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, who tenders a pardon under this section, shall record his reasons for so doing; and, when any Magistrate has made such tender and examined the person to whom it has been made, he shall not try the case himself, although the offence which the accused appears to have committed may be triable by such Magistrate.

Power to direct tender of pardon.

338. At any time after commitment, but before judgment is passed, the Court to which the commitment is made may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any such offence, tender, or order the committing Magistrate or the District Magistrate to tender, a pardon on the same condition to such person.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

339. (*1*) Where a pardon has been tendered under section 337 or section 338, and any person who has accepted such tender has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made, he may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

(*2*) The statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon may be given in evidence against him when the pardon has been withdrawn under this section.

(*3*) No prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of such statement shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 340-345.*)

Right of accused to be defended.

340. Every person accused before any Criminal Court may of right be defended by a pleader.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

341. If the accused, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and, in the case of a Court other than a High Court, if such inquiry results in a commitment, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Power to examine the accused.

342. (*1*) For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial, without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary, and shall, for the purpose aforesaid, question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

(*2*) The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them; but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just.

(*3*) The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answers may tend to show he has committed.

(*4*) No oath shall be administered to the accused.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

343. Except as provided in sections 337 and 338, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings.

344. (*1*) If, from the absence of a witness, or any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or adjourn, any inquiry or trial, the Court may, *if it thinks fit*, by order in writing, stating the reasons therefor, from time to time, postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit, for such time as it considers reasonable, and may by a warrant *remand* the accused if in custody:

Remand.

Provided that no Magistrate shall *remand* an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time.

(*2*) Every order made under this section by a Court other than a High Court shall be in writing signed by the presiding Judge or Magistrate.

Reasonable cause for remand.

EXPLANATION.—If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

Compounding offences.

345. (*1*) The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code described in the first two columns of the table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that table:— XLV of

Offence.	Section of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person	298	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
Causing hurt . .	323, 334	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person.	341, 342	The person restrained or confined.
Assault or use of criminal force.	352, 355, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
Unlawful compulsory labour.	374	The person compelled to labour.
Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	426, 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 346-348.)

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Criminal trespass	447	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass	448	
Criminal breach of contract of service.	490, 491, 492	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
Adultery	497	The husband of the woman.
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	498	
Defamation	500	The person defamed.
Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	501	
Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	502	
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	504	The person insulted.
Criminal intimidation, except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years.	506	The person intimidated.

(2) The offence of voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, causing hurt by an act which endangers life, or causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life, punishable under section 324, *section 325*, section 335, section 337, section 338, *section 428*, *section 429*, *or section 430* of the Indian Penal Code, may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the person to whom the hurt has been caused.

(3) When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner.

(4) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may compound such offence.

(5) When the accused has been committed for trial or when he has been convicted and an appeal is pending, no composition for the offence shall be allowed without the leave of the Court to which he is committed, or, as the case may be, before which the appeal is to be heard.

(6) The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

(7) No offence shall be compounded *except as provided by this section.*

Procedure of Provincial Magistrate in cases which he cannot dispose of.

346. (1) If, in the course of an inquiry or a trial before a Magistrate in any district outside the presidency-towns, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the case is one which should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in such district, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the District Magistrate directs.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or refer it to any Magistrate subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or commit the accused for trial.

Procedure when after commencement of inquiry or trial, Magistrate finds case should be committed.

347. (1) If in any inquiry before a Magistrate, or in any trial before a Magistrate before signing judgment, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, and if he is empowered to commit for trial, he shall stop further proceedings and commit the accused under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

(2) If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit for trial, he shall proceed under section 346.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law or property.

348. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall *be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, unless the Magistrate before whom the proceedings are pending is of opinion that he can himself pass an adequate sentence if the accused is convicted:* XLV of 1860

Provided that, if the District Magistrate has been invested with powers under section 30, the case may be transferred to him instead of being committed to the Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 349-352.—Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 353-355.)

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

349. (*1*) Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under section 106 *or that he should be dealt with under section 561*, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused, to the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

(*2*) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law:

Provided that he shall not inflict a punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under sections 32 and 33.

Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

350. (*1*) Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard and recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself; or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) in any trial the accused may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses or any of them be re-summoned and re-heard;

(*b*) the High Court or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate may, whether there be an appeal or not, set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or District Magistrate is of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby, and may order a new inquiry or trial.

(*2*) Nothing in this section applies to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under section 346.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

351. (*1*) Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination for any offence of which such Court can take cognizance and which, from the evidence, may appear to have been committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned.

(*2*) When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under Chapter XVIII, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses re-heard.

Courts to be open.

352. The place in which any Criminal Court is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Provided that the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into, or trial of, any particular case that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MODE OF TAKING AND RECORDING EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Evidence to be taken in presence of accused.

353. Except as otherwise expressly provided, all evidence taken under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in presence of his pleader.

Manner of recording evidence outside presidency-towns.

354 In inquiries and trials other than summary trials under this Code by or before a Magistrate (other than a Presidency Magistrate) or Sessions Judge, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded in the following manner.

Record in summons-cases and in trials of certain offences by first and second class Magistrates.

355. (*1*) In summons-cases tried before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, and in cases of the offences mentioned in *sub-section* (*1*) *of* section 260, clauses (*b*) to (*k*), both inclusive, when tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class, *and in all proceedings under section 137, and section 514 (if not in the course of a trial)* the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 356-361.)

(2) Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

(3) If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

356. (1) In all other trials before Courts of Session and Magistrates (other than Presidency Magistrates) and in all inquiries under Chapters XII and XVIII, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court, by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

Record in other cases outside presidency-towns.

(2) When the evidence of such witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and, unless the accused is familiar with English, or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall form part of the record.

Evidence given in English.

(3) In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down by the Magistrate or Judge himself.

(4) If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to make it.

357. (1) The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of each witness shall, in the cases referred to in section 356, be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand and in his mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Language of record of evidence.

(2) The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that the Local Government may direct the Sessions Judge or Magistrate to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language of the Court, although such language is not his mother-tongue.

358. In cases of the kind mentioned in section 355, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section 356, or, if within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section 357, in the manner provided in the same section.

Option to Magistrate in cases under section 355.

359. (1) Evidence taken under section 356 or section 357 shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

Mode of recording evidence under section 356 or section 357.

(2) The Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer.

360. (1) As the evidence of each witness taken under section 356 or section 357 is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

Procedure in regard to such evidence when completed.

(2) If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

(3) If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence so taken down shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

361. (1) Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused, and he is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader.

(2) If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 362-365.—Chapter XXVI.—Of the Judgment.—Section 366.)

shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language.

(3) When documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Record of evidence in Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

362. (1) In every case in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, he shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall form part of the record.

(2) Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be recorded in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

(3) Sentences passed under section 35 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

363. When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Examination of accused how recorded.

364. (1) Whenever the accused is examined by any Magistrate, or by any Court other than a High Court established by Royal Charter or the Chief Court of the Punjab, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, in the language in which he is examined, or, if that is not practicable, in the language of the Court or English: and such record shall be shown or read to him, or, if he does not understand the language in which it is written, shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

(2) When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the record shall be signed by the accused and the Magistrate or Judge of such Court, and such Magistrate or Judge shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hearing, and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

(3) In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Judge himself he shall be bound, unless he is a Presidency Magistrate, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the language of the Court, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with the latter language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Judge is unable to make a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of such inability.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person under section 263.

Record of evidence in High Court.

365. Every High Court established by Royal Charter and the Chief Court of the Punjab may, from time to time, by general rule, prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF THE JUDGMENT.

Mode of delivering judgment.

366. (1) *Subject to the provisions of section 263 and section 31 clause* (*b*), the judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced, or the substance of such judgment shall be explained,—

(*a*) in open Court either immediately after the termination of the trial or at some subsequent time of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders, and

(*b*) in the language of the Court, or in some other language which the accused or his pleader understands:

Provided that the whole judgment shall be read out by the presiding Judge, if he is requested so to do either by the prosecution or the defence.

(2) The accused shall, if in custody, be brought up, or, if not in custody, shall be required by the Court to attend, to hear judgment delivered, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only, in which case it may be delivered in the presence of his pleader.

(3) No judgment delivered by any Criminal Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the absence of any party or his pleader

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXVI.—Of the Judgment.—Sections 367-373.)

on the day or from the place notified for the delivery thereof, or of any omission to serve, or defect in serving, on the parties or their pleaders, or any of them, the notice of such day and place.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit in any way the extent of the provisions of section 537.

Language of judgment.

Contents of judgment.

367. (1) Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court in the language of the Court, or in English; and shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision; and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court as the time of pronouncing it.

(2) It shall specify the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, the accused is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced.

Judgment in alternative.

(3) When the conviction is under the Indian Penal Code, and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative.

(4) If it be a judgment of acquittal, it shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted and direct that he be set at liberty.

(5) If the accused is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall in its judgment state the reason why sentence of death was not passed:

Provided that, in trials by jury, the Court need not write a judgment, but the Court of Session shall record the heads of the charge to the jury.

Sentence of death.

368. (1) When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of transportation.

(2) No sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Court not to alter judgment.

369. No Court, other than a High Court, when it has signed its judgment, shall alter or review the same, except as provided in sections 395 *and* 484 or to correct a clerical error.

Presidency Magistrate's judgment.

370. Instead of recording a judgment in manner hereinbefore provided, a Presidency Magistrate shall record the following particulars:—

(*a*) the serial number of the case;

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) the name of the complainant (if any);

(*d*) the name of the accused person, and (except in the case of an European British subject) his parentage and residence;

(*e*) the offence complained of or proved;

(*f*) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(*g*) the final order;

(*h*) the date of such order; and

(*i*) in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

Judgment to be explained and copy given to accused.

371. (1) On the application of the accused a copy of the judgment, or, when he so desires, a translation in his own language if practicable, or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay. Such copy shall, in any case other than a summons-case, be given free of cost.

(2) In trials by jury in a Court of Session, a copy of the heads of the charge to the jury shall, on the application of the accused, be given to him without delay and free of cost.

Case of person sentenced to death.

(3) When the accused is sentenced to death by a Sessions Judge, such Judge shall further inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

Judgment when to be translated.

372. The original judgment shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and, where the original is recorded in a different language from that of the Court, and the accused so requires, a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

373. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence (if any) to the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the trial was held.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXVII.—Of the Submission of Sentences for Confirmation.—Sections 374-380. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Section 381.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE SUBMISSION OF SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION.

Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session.

374. When the Court of Session passes sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken.

375. (*1*) If when such proceedings are submitted the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself, or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

(*2*) Such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors, and, unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the same is made or taken.

(*3*) When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the High Court, the result of such inquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

376. In any case submitted under section 374, whether tried with the aid of assessors or by jury, the High Court—

(*a*) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or

(*b*) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Sessions Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or

(*c*) may acquit the accused person:

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

377. In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made, passed and signed by at least two of them.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

378. When any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon shall be laid before another Judge, and such Judge, after such examination and hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion

Procedure in cases submitted to High Court for confirmation.

379. In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order, under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Confirmation of sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate acting under section 34.

380. (*1*) When a sentence passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge or by a District Magistrate acting under section 34 is submitted to a Sessions Judge *or Additional Sessions Judge* for confirmation, such Judge—

(*a*) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence which the lower Court might have passed; or

(*b*) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the lower Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial *or commitment* on the same or an amended charge; or

(*c*) may acquit the accused; or

(*d*) if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself, or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken; *or*

(*e*) *make any such further or other order as may be just.*

(*2*) Unless the Court of Session otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when such inquiry is made or evidence taken; and, when the sentence has been submitted by an Assistant Sessions Judge, such inquiry shall not be made, nor shall such evidence be taken, in the presence of jurors or assessors.

(*3*) When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the Court of Session, the result of such inquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF EXECUTION.

Execution of order passed under section 376.

381. When a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, such Court of Session shall, on receiving

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the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant or taking such other steps as may be necessary.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

382. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may, *if it thinks fit*, commute the sentence to transportation for life.

Execution of sentences of transportation or imprisonment in other cases.

383. Where the accused is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment in cases other than those provided for by section 381, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant to the jail in which he is *or is* to be confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail, shall forward him to such jail, with the warrant.

Direction of warrant for execution.

384. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

385. When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

Warrant for levy of fine.

386. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Effect of such warrant.

387. Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and it shall authorise the distress and sale of any such property without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment.

388. (*1*) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only, and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the Court issues a warrant under section 386, it may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and may release the offender on his executing a bond with or without sureties, as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before such Court on the day appointed for the return to such warrant, such day not being more than fifteen days from the time of executing the bond; and in the event of the fine not having been realized the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

(*2*) *The provisions of this section shall also apply to any case in which a fine or penalty has been imposed, and on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded*

Who may issue warrant.

389. Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence or by his successor in office.

Execution of sentence of whipping only.

390. When the accused is sentenced to whipping only, the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Execution of sentence of whipping in addition to imprisonment.

391. (*1*) When the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of the sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Appellate Court; but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

(*2*) The whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail, unless the Judge or Magistrate orders it to be inflicted in his own presence.

(*3*) *Where the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment, the term of imprisonment shall not be less than three months.*

Mode of inflicting punishment.

392. (*1*) In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Limit of number of stripes.

(*2*) In no case shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

Not to be executed by instalments.

Exemptions.

393. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments: and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping (namely):—

(*a*) females;

(*b*) males sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years;

(*c*) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty five years of age.

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Sections 394-399.)

Whipping not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

394. (*1*) The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Stay of execution.

(*2*) If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 394.

395. (*1*) In any case in which, under section 394, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict.

Execution of sentences on escaped convicts.

396. (*1*) When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of death, fine or whipping, shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and if of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, shall take effect according to the following rules, that is to say:—

(*2*) If the new sentence is severer in its *kind* than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect immediately.

(*3*) When the new sentence is not severer in its *kind* than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment;

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

397. When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation is sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, such imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced:

Provided that if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be one of transportation, the Court may, in its discretion, direct that the latter sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced.

Saving as to sections 396 and 397.

398. (*1*) Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

(*2*) When an award of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine is annexed to a substantive sentence of imprisonment, or to a sentence of transportation or penal servitude for an offence punishable with imprisonment, and the person undergoing the sentence is after its execution to undergo a further substantive sentence, or further substantive sentences, of imprisonment, transportation or penal servitude, effect shall not be given to the award of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine until the person has undergone the further sentence or sentences.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

399. (*1*) When any person under the age of fifteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry or which is kept by a person

cf. s. 10 A VIII of 1897

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions.—Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Section 400.—Chapter XXIX.—Of Suspensions, Remissions and Commutations of Sentences.—Sections 401-402.—Chapter XXX.—Of previous Acquittals or Convictions.—Section 403.)

willing to obey such rules as the Local Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

(2) All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

(3) *Nothing in this section or in sections 397 and 398 shall affect the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.*

1897.

Return of warrant on execution of sentence.

400. When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OF SUSPENSIONS, REMISSIONS AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES.

Power to suspend or remit sentences.

401. (1) When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may at any time, without conditions or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

(2) Whenever an application is made to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion.

(3) If any condition on which a sentence has been suspended or remitted is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government, as the case may be, not fulfilled, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may cancel the suspension or remission, and thereupon the person in whose favour the sentence has been suspended or remitted may, if at large, be arrested by any police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

(4) The condition on which a sentence is suspended or remitted under this section may be one to be fulfilled by the person in whose favour the sentence is suspended or remitted, or one independent of his will.

(5) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of Her Majesty to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment.

(6) *The Governor General in Council and the Local Government may by general rules or special orders give directions as to the suspension of sentences, and the conditions on which petitions should be presented and dealt with.*

Power to commute punishment.

402. The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may, without the consent of the person sentenced, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it:—

death, transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine.

CHAPTER XXX

OF PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

403. (1) A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under section 237.

(2) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 235, *sub-section 1.*

(3) A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was convicted.

(4) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

(5) *Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 26 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, or of section 188 of this Code.*

EXPLANATION.—The dismissal of a complaint, the stopping of proceedings under section 249, the discharge of the accused or any entry made upon a charge under section 273, is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section. X of 1897.

Illustrations.

(a) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(*e*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph 3 of the section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

(h) A is charged on the same facts with two different offences and is convicted of the one and acquitted of the other. The Appellate Court may convict him of the offence of which he has been acquitted and acquit him of the offence of which he has been convicted.

PART VII.

OF APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OF APPEALS.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie.

404. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

Appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property.

405. Any person whose application under section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court.

Appeal from order requiring security for good behaviour.

406. Any person *ordered* by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate, to give security for good behaviour *or to be placed under police supervision* under section 118 may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Appeal from sentence of Magistrate of the second or third class.

407. (*1*) Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the second or third class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Sub-divisional Magistrate of the second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Transfer of appeals to first class Magistrate.

(*2*) The District Magistrate may direct that any appeal under this section, or any class of such appeals, shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals, and thereupon such appeal or class of appeals shall be presented to such subordinate Magistrate, or, if already presented to the District Magistrate, shall be transferred to such subordinate Magistrate. The District Magistrate may withdraw from such Magistrate any appeal or class of appeals so presented or transferred.

Appeal from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the first class.

408. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Magistrate of the first class, may appeal to the Court of Session:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) when in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge or a District Magistrate passes any sentence which is subject to the confirmation of the Court of Session, every appeal in such case shall lie to the High Court, but shall not be presented until the case has been disposed of by the Court of Session;

(*b*) any European British subject so convicted may, at his option, appeal either to the High Court or the Court of Session.

Appeals to Court of Session how heard.

409. An appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge by an Additional Sessions Judge.

Appeal from sentence of Court of Session.

410. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or an Additional Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court.

Appeal from sentence of Presidency Magistrate.

411. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees.

No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty.

412. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a Court of Session or *any* Magistrate on such plea, there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

No appeal in petty cases.

413. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted

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person in cases in which a Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

EXPLANATION.—There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has *also* been passed.

No appeal from certain summary convictions.

414. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in *any case* tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

Proviso to sections 413 and 414

415. An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section 413 or section 414 by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but no sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

EXPLANATION.—A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

416 Nothing in sections 413 and 414 applies to appeals from sentences passed under Chapter XXXIII on European British subjects.

Appeal on behalf of Government in case of acquittal.

417. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

Appeal on what matters admissible.

418 An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law, except where the trial was by jury, in which case the appeal shall lie on a matter of law only.

EXPLANATION.—The alleged severity of a sentence shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a matter of law.

Petition of appeal

419 Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and in cases tried by a jury, a copy of the heads of the charge recorded under section 367.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

420. If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court.

Summary rejection of appeal.

421. (*1*) On receiving the petition and copy under section 419 or section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may *dismiss* the appeal summarily :

Provided that no appeal presented under section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

(*2*) Before *dismissing* an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Notice of appeal.

422 If the Appellate Court does not *dismiss* the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant or his pleader, and to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal ;

and, in cases of appeals under section 417, the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused.

Powers of Appellate Court in disposing of appeal.

423 (*1*) The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, and, in case of an appeal under section 417, the accused, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal, or may—

(*a*) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law ;

(*b*) in an appeal from a conviction, (*1*) reverse the finding and sentence, and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be retried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court or committed for trial, or

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(2) alter the finding, maintaining, the sentence, or, with or without altering the finding, reduce the sentence, or, (3) with or without such reduction and with or without altering the finding alter the nature of the sentence but not so as to enhance the same;

(c) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order;

(d) *make any consequential or incidental order that may be just or proper.*

(2) Nothing herein contained shall authorise the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him.

Judgments of subordinate Appellate Courts.

424. The rules contained in Chapter XXVI as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to the judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court:

Provided that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered.

Order by High Court on appeal to be certified to lower Court.

425. (1) Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

(2) The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

426. (1) Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

(2) The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

(3) When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal.

427. When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail.

Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken.

428. (1) In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, *shall record its reasons, and* may either take such evidence itself, or direct it to be taken by a Magistrate, or, when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

(2) When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

(3) Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken; but such evidence shall not be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

(4) The taking of evidence under this section shall *be subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV as if it were an inquiry.*

Procedure where Judges of Court of appeal are equally divided.

429. When the Judges composing the Court of Appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court, and such Judge, after such examination and such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Finality of orders on appeal.

430 Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 417 and Chapter XXXII.

Abatement of appeals

431. Every appeal under section 417 shall finally abate on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this chapter shall finally abate on the death of the appellant.

CHAPTER XXXII.

OF REFERENCE AND REVISION.

Reference by Presidency Magistrate to High Court.

432 A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which

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arises in the hearing of any case pending before him, or may give judgment in any such case subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference and, pending such decision, may either commit the accused to jail, or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

433. (*1*) When a question has been so referred the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Direction as to costs.

(*2*) The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid.

Power to reserve questions arising in original jurisdiction of High Court.

434. (*1*) When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one and acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve and refer for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of such Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person, and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Procedure when question reserved.

(*2*) If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge thinks fit, be admitted to bail; and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment or order as the High Court thinks fit.

Power to call for records of *subordinate* Courts.

435. (*1*) The High Court or any Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, or any Sub-divisional Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any *subordinate* Criminal Court situate within the local limits of its or his jurisdiction for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such *subordinate* Court.

(*2*) If any Sub-divisional Magistrate acting under sub-section (*1*) considers that any such finding, sentence or order is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate.

(*3*) Orders made under sections 143 and 144 and proceedings under section 176 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section.

(*4*) *If an application under this section has been made either to the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, no further application shall be entertained by the other of them.*

Power to order commitment.

436. When, on examining the record of any case under section 435 or otherwise, the *Sessions Judge* or District Magistrate considers that such case is triable exclusively by the *Sessions Judge*, and that an accused person has been improperly discharged by the *subordinate* Court, the *Sessions Judge* or District Magistrate may cause him to be arrested, and may thereupon, instead of directing a fresh inquiry, order him to be committed for trial upon the matter of which he has been, in the opinion of the *Sessions Judge* or District Magistrate, improperly discharged:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) that the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause to such *Judge* or Magistrate why the commitment should not be made;

(*b*) that, if such *Judge* or Magistrate thinks that the evidence shows that some other offence has been committed by the accused, such *Judge* or Magistrate may direct the *subordinate* Court to inquire into such offence.

Power to order inquiry.

437. On examining any record under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or *the Sessions Judge* may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make, and the District Magistrate may himself make, or direct any subordinate Magistrate to make, further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 203, or into the case of any accused person who has been discharged *or released under section 169, or the District Magistrate may himself deliver judgment and pass sentence or direct the subordinate Magistrate to deliver judgment and pass sentence on a person convicted under section 561.*

Report to High Court.

438. The *Sessions Judge* or District Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit, on examining under section 435 or otherwise the record of any proceeding, report for the orders of the High Court the results of such examination, and, when such report contains a recommendation that a sentence be reversed, may order that the execution of such sentence be suspended, and, if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

High Court's powers of revision.

439. (*1*) In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself or,

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision.—Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.—Sections 440-442.)

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 443-446.)

which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of Appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428, or on a Court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence; and, when the Judges composing the Court of Revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by section 429.

(2) No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

(3) Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 34, the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has commited, than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

(4) Nothing in this section applies to an entry made under section 273, or shall be deemed to authorise a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

(5) *Where under this Code an appeal lies and no appeal is brought, no proceedings by way of revision shall be entertained, and, except as provided by this Code, no proceedings by way of appeal or revision shall be entertained.*

Optional with Court to hear parties.

440. No party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision:

Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect section 439, sub-section 2.

Statement by Presidency Magistrate of grounds of his decision to be considered by High Court.

441. When the record of any proceeding of any Presidency Magistrate is called for by the High Court under section 435, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before over-ruling or setting aside the said decision or order.

High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or Magistrate.

442. When a case is revised under this chapter by the High Court, it shall, *in manner hereinbefore provided*, certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS.

Magistrates who may inquire into and try charges against European British subjects.

443. No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.

Sessions Judge to be an European British subject.

Assistant Sessions Judge to have held office for three years and to be specially empowered.

444. No Judge presiding in a Court of Session, except the Sessions Judge, shall exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject unless he himself is an European British subject; and if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Cognizance of offence committed by European British subject.

445. Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall prevent any Magistrate from taking cognizance of an offence committed by any European British subject in any case in which he could take cognizance of a like offence if committed by another person:

Provided that, if he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of an European British subject accused of an offence, such process shall be made returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.

Sentences which may be passed by provincial Magistrates.

446. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 34, no Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on an European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both, and a District Magistrate shall not pass any such sentence other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or both.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 447-451.)

When commitment to be to Court of Session and when to High Court.

447. (*1*) When an European British subject is accused of an offence before a Magistrate, and such offence cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session, or, in the case of a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court.

(*2*) When the offence which appears to have been committed is punishable with death or with transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Trial of offences of which one is, and the others are not, punishable with death or transportation for life.

448. Where any person committed to the High Court under section 447 is charged with several offences of which one is punishable with death or transportation for life and the others with a less punishment, and the High Court considers that he should not be tried for the offence punishable with death or transportation, the High Court may nevertheless try him for the other offences.

Sentences which may be passed by Court of Session.

449. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, no Court of Session shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Procedure when Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

(*2*) If, at any time after the commitment and before signing judgment the presiding Judge thinks that the offence which appears to be proved cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinon to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. Such Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over, the complainant and witnesses to appear before the High Court.

Jury or assessors before High Court or Court of Session.

450. (*1*) In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if, before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the trial shall be by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.

(*2*) When any such trial before a Court of Session would in the ordinary course be with the aid of assessors, the European British subject accused, or, where there are several European British subjects accused, all of them jointly, may, instead of claiming to be tried by a mixed jury under sub-section (*1*), require that not less than half the number of the assessors shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.

Right of European British subject to claim jury before District Magistrate.

451. (*1*) In trials of European British subjects before a District Magistrate, any such subject may, in a summons-case before he is heard in his defence under section 244, or in a warrant-case before he enters on his defence under section 256, claim that the trial shall be by a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450. [Act X of 1882, s. 451.

(*2*) If a claim is made under sub-section (*1*) in a summons-case at the time when the Magistrate proceeds under section 244 to hear the accused, or in a warrant-case at the time when the Magistrate calls upon the accused under section 256 to enter upon the defence, the Magistrate shall forthwith issue the necessary orders for the trial by a jury as aforesaid.

(*3*) If such a claim is made at an earlier stage of the proceedings, the Magistrate shall issue such orders whenever it appears to him from the evidence recorded that there will be a sufficient case to go before a jury.

(*4*) In every such case the Magistrate shall notwithstanding anything contained in section 242, before issuing any orders as aforesaid, frame a formal charge.

(*5*) The provisions of sections 211, 216, 217 219 and 220 shall, so far as may be, apply for the purpose of securing the attendance of the complainant, the accused and the witnesses at every trial to be held under this section.

(*6*) The provisions of this Code relating to the procedure in a trial by jury before a Court of Session shall, as nearly as may be, apply to every trial under this section as if the District Magistrate were a Sessions Judge and the accused had been committed to his Court for trial.

(*7*) All Courts may construe any of the provisions referred to in sub-section (*5*) or sub-section (*6*), in so far as they are made applicable by *those* sub-sections, with such verbal alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before them.

(*8*) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Magistrate to commit an accused person for trial under section 347 or section 147.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 452-457.)

Act X of 1882, s. 451 B.

(9) If an accused person claims to be tried by jury under this section and in the opinion of the District Magistrate there is reason to believe that a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450 cannot be constituted for the trial before himself, or cannot be so constituted without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, he may, instead of issuing orders for the trial before himself under this section transfer the case for trial to such other District Magistrate or to such Sessions Judge as the High Court may, from time to time, by rules made by it in this behalf and approved by the Local Government, or by special order, direct.

Transfer to another Court in certain cases.

(10) When a case is transferred under this section to a Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, he shall with all convenient speed try it with the same powers (including the power of commitment) and according to the same procedure as if he were a District Magistrate acting under this section.

452. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court or Court of Session, such subject and person may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately:

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

Provided that, if the European British subject requires under section 450 to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, and the person not being an European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately, the latter person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXIII.

When Native may claim separate trial.

453. (1) When any person claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement, and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true, and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If any such person is convicted by such Magistrate and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Magistrate's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

Procedure on claim of person to be dealt with as European British subject.

(2) When any such person is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person before such Court claims to be dealt with as an European British subject such Court shall, after such further enquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If he is convicted by such Court and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Court's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

(3) When the Court before which any person tried decides that he is not an European British subject, such decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial.

454. (1) If an European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is committed, or if, when such claim has been made before, and disallowed by, the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court which such subject is committed, he shall be held to have relinquished his right to be dealt with as such European British subject and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

(2) Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is not an European British subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not.

455. Where a person who is not an European British subject is dealt with as such under this chapter, and does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial or sentence (as the case may be) shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

Trial under this chapter of person not an European British subject.

456. When any European British subject is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such European British subject or any person on his behalf may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass.

Right of European British subject unlawfully detained to apply for order to be brought before High Court.

457. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire, on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or

Procedure on such application

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 458-463.—Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Section 464.)

it may issue the order in the first instance, and, when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary.

Territories throughout which High Court may issue such orders.

458. The High Court may issue such orders throughout the territories within the local limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, and such other territories as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Application of Acts conferring jurisdiction on Magistrates or Courts of Session.

459. (*1*) Unless there is something repugnant in the context, all enactments heretofore or hereafter made by the Governor General in Council, which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

(*2*) Nothing in his section shall be deemed to authorise any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this chapter as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate or any Judge presiding in a Court of Session, not being a Justice of the Peace.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

460. In every case triable by jury or with the aid of assessors, in which an European (not being an European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors shall, if practicable and if such European or American so claims, be Europeans or Americans.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

461. Whenever an European or American is charged before the Court of Session jointly with a person not an European or American and in compliance with a claim made under section 460 is tried by a jury, or with the aid of a set of assessors, of which at least one-half consists of Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall, if he so claims, be tried separately.

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section *450*, *451*, or 460.

462 (*1*) When a trial is to be held before the Court of Session in which the accused person, or one of the accused persons, is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section *450* or section 460, or before the Court of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge proceeding under section *451*, the Court shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial.

(*2*) The Court shall also, at the same time, in like manner, cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons has been already summoned for trials by jury at that session.

(*3*) From the whole number of persons returned the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot in the manner prescribed in section 276, until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as practicable, has been obtained:

Provided that, in any case in which the proper number of Europeans and Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may, in its discretion, for the purpose of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320.

Conduct of criminal proceedings against European British subjects, etc.

463. Criminal proceedings against European British subjects, Europeans not being European British subjects, and Americans, before the Court of Session and High Court, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be conducted according to the provisions of this Code.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

464. (*1*) When a Magistrate holding an inquiry or a trial has reason to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such Surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.

(*2*) If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Sections 465-471.)

Procedure in case of person committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic.

465. (*1*) If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the jury, or the Court with the aid of assessors, shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and, if satisfied of the fact, shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

(*2*) The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

(*3*) *For purposes of record, the Court may examine such witnesses and take such evidence as it may think fit in manner provided by section 512 of this Code, and any evidence so taken or received shall have the like effect as by that section provided.*

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

466. (*1*) Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, if the case is one in which bail may be taken, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

Custody of lunatic.

(*2*) If the case is one in which bail may not be taken or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the Local Government may order the accused to be confined in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody, and the Magistrate or Court shall give effect to such order.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

467. (*1*) Whenever an inquiry or a trial is postponed under section 464 or section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court.

(*2*) When the accused has been released under section 466, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court.

468. (*1*) If, when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

(*2*) If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 464 or section 465, as the case may be.

When accused appears to have been insane.

469. When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case, and, if the accused ought to be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, send him for trial before the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Judgment of acquittal on ground of lunacy.

470. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

Person acquitted on such ground to be kept in safe custody.

471. (*1*) Whenever such judgment states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

(*2*) The Local Government may order such person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody.

Power of Governor General in Council to order criminal lunatics confined by order of Local Government to be removed from one province to another.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may *by general or special order* direct that any person whom the Local Government has ordered under this chapter to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody shall be removed from the place where he is confined to any lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India.

Power of Local Government to relieve Inspector General of certain functions.

(*4*) The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which a person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or this section to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector General of Prisons under section 472, section 473 or section 474.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Sections 472-475. —Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Sections 476-478.)

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

472. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylum, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

473. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 468; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 466 or 471 is declared fit to be discharged.

474. (*1*) If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and, in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a Commission, consisting of a judicial and two medical officers.

(*2*) Such Commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, which may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

475. (*1*) Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person delivered shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

(*2*) Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer and at such times as the Local Government directs.

(*3*) The provisions of sections 472 and 474 all, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons delivered under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be receivable as evidence.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 195.

476. (*1*) When any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court is of opinion that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 195, and committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, such Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody, or take sufficient security for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such inquiry or trial.

(*2*) Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, *and as if upon complaint made*, and may, if he is authorised under section 192 to transfer cases, transfer the inquiry or trial to some other competent Magistrate.

(*3*) *Proceedings under this section shall not be questioned by way of revision under Chapter XXXII or otherwise.*

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself.

477. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 444, a Court of Session may charge a person for any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it, or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and may commit, or admit to bail and try, such person upon its own charge.

(*2*) Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of any witnesses for the purposes of the trial.

Power of Civil and Revenue courts to complete *inquiry* and commit to High Court or Court of Session.

478. (*1*) When any such offence is committed before any Civil or Revenue Court, or brought under the notice of any Civil or Revenue Court in the course of a judicial proceeding, and the case is triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or such Civil or Revenue Court thinks that it ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, such Civil or Revenue Court may, instead of sending the case under section 476 to a Magistrate for inquiry, itself complete the inquiry, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be.

(*2*) For the purposes of an inquiry under this section the Civil or Revenue Court may, subject to the provisions of section 443, exercise all the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Sections 479-486.)

powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII, and shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

Procedure of Civil or Revenue Court in such cases.

479. When any such commitment is made by a Civil or Revenue Court, the Court shall send the charge with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate authorised to commit for trial, and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

480. (*1*) When any such offence as is described in *section 174*, section 175, section 178, section 179, section 180 or section 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he is an European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

of 1860.

(*2*) Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this section.

Record in such cases.

481. (*1*) In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

(*2*) If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult.

1860.

Procedure where Court considers that case should not be dealt with under section 480.

482. (*1*) If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 480 and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

(*2*) The Magistrate to whom any case is forwarded under this section shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in manner hereinbefore provided.

When Registrar or Sub-Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court within sections 480 and 482.

483. When the Local Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

484. When any Court has under section 480 adjudged an offender to punishment for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may, in its discretion, discharge the offender or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

485. If any *witness or person called to produce a document* before a Criminal Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 480 or section 482, and, in the case of a Court established by Royal Charter, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt.

Appeals from convictions in contempt-cases.

486. (*1*) Any person sentenced by any Court under section 480 or section 485 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

(*2*) The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Section 487.—Chapter XXXVI.—Of the Maintenance of Wives and Children.—Sections 488-490.)

this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding, or reduce or reverse the sentence appealed against.

(3) An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes in a presidency-town shall lie to the High Court, and

an appeal from such conviction by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the sessions division within which such Court is situate.

(4) An appeal from such conviction by any officer as Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed as aforesaid may, when such officer is also Judge of a Civil Court, be made to the Court to which it would, under the preceding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other cases may be made to the District Judge, or, in the presidency-towns, to the High Court.

Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try offences referred to in section 195 when committed before themselves.

487. (1) Except as provided in sections 477, 480 and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, other than a Judge of a High Court, the Recorder of Rangoon and the Presidency Magistrates, shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

(2) Nothing in section 476 or section 482 shall prevent a Magistrate empowered to commit to the Court of Session or High Court from himself committing any case to such Court, or shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from himself disposing of any case instead of sending it for inquiry to another Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

488. (1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

(2) Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order, *or if so ordered from the date of the complaint.*

Enforcement of order.

(3) If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month *or until payment*:

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied *that there is just ground for so doing.*

(4) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

(5) On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

(6) All evidence under this chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed *in the case of summons-cases*:

Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is wilfully avoiding service, or wilfully neglects to attend the Court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case ex parte. Any order so made may be set aside for good cause shewn, on application made within three months.

(7) *The accused may tender himself as a witness, and in such case shall be examined as such, and the Court in dealing with complaints under this section shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.*

(8) *The accused may be proceeded against in any district where he resides or is, or where he last co-habited with the complainant.*

Alteration in allowance.

489. On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person receiving under section 488 a monthly allowance, or ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit: Provided *that if he increases the allowance* the monthly rate of fifty rupees *in the whole* be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order of maintenance.

490. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid; and such order *may be enforced* by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings.—Chapter XXXVII.—Directions of the Nature of a Habeas Corpus.—Section 491.)

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XXXVII.—Of the Public Prosecutor.—Sections 492-495.)

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A *HABEAS CORPUS.*

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus.*

491. (*1*) Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

(*a*) that a person within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law;

(*b*) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty;

(*c*) that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court;

(*d*) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court-martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor General in Council for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court-martial or Commissioners respectively;

(*e*) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial; and

(*f*) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment.

(*2*) Each of the said High Courts may, from time to time, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section.

(*3*) Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under *the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818*, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or *the State Prisoners Act, 1850*, or *the State Prisoners Act, 1858*.

III of 1818.

XXXIV of 1850.
III of 1858.

PART IX.
SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Power to appoint Public Prosecutors.

492. (*1*) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may appoint, generally, or in any case, or for any specified class of cases, in any local area, one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors.

(*2*) In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session, the District Magistrate, or, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, the Subdivisional Magistrate, may, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, appoint any other person, not being an officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent, to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of such case.

Public Prosecutor may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge. Pleaders privately instructed to be under his direction.

493. The Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal; and, if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any Court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions.

Effect of withdrawal from prosecution.

494. Any Public Prosecutor appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court, in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and, upon such withdrawal,—

(*a*) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged;

(*b*) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

495. (*1*) Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit the prosecution to be conducted by any person other than an officer of police below a rank to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, but no person other than the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XXXIX.—Of Bail.—Sections 496-502.*)

Advocate General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

(2) Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

(3) *And such person shall have the like power of withdrawing from the prosecution as is provided by section 494, and the provisions of that section shall apply to any withdrawal by such person.*

(4) An officer of police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF BAIL.

Bail to be taken in case of bailable offence.

496. When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceedings before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail:

Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.

497. (1) When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

(2) If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

(3) Any Court may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code, cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested, and may commit him to custody.

Power to direct admission to bail or reduction of bail.

498. The amount of every bond executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive; and the High Court or Court of Session may, in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that any person be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a police-officer or Magistrate be reduced.

Bond of accused and sureties.

499. (1) Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the police-officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and, when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the police-officer or Court, as the case may be.

(2) If the case so require, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

Discharge from custody.

500. (1) As soon as the bond has been executed the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released; and when he is in jail the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him.

(2) Nothing in this section, section 496 or section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

501. If, through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and on his failing so to do may commit him to jail.

Discharge of sureties.

502. (1) All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

(2) On such application being made the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest directing that the person so released be brought before him.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XL.—Of Commissions for the Examination of Witnesses.—Sections 503-508.—Chapter XLI.—Special Rules of Evidence.—Section 509.)

(3) On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and, if he fails to do so, may commit him to custody.

CHAPTER XL.

OF COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

503. (1) Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, a trial or any other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate or Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

Issue of commission, and procedure thereunder.

(2) When the witness resides in the *territories* of any Prince or *Chief in India* in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commission may be issued to such officer.

(3) The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the District Magistrate, he or such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where the witness is or shall summon the witness before him, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under this Code.

Commission in case of witness being within presidency-town.

504. (1) If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission may direct the same to the said Presidency Magistrate, who thereupon may compel the attendance of, and examine, such witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the High Court to issue commissions under the thirty-ninth and fortieth 45. of Victoria, chapter 46, section 3.

Parties may examine witnesses.

505. (1) The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories.

(2) Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader, or, if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Power of provincial Subordinate Magistrate to apply for issue of commission.

506. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry or a trial or any other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate shall apply to the District Magistrate, stating the reasons for the application; and the District Magistrate may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided or reject the application.

Return of commission.

507. After any commission issued under section 503 or section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto and the deposition shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record.

Adjournment of inquiry or trial.

508. In every case in which a commission is issued under section 503 or section 506, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

CHAPTER XLI.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Deposition of medical witness.

509. (1) The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLI.—Special Rules of Evidence.—Sections 510-512.)—Chapter XLII.—Provisions as to Bonds.—Sections 513-516.)

of the accused, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Power to summon medical witness.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

(3) *The provisions of this section do not apply to the deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness taken under Chapter XL of this Code.*

Report of Chemical Examiner.

510. Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

511. In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force,—

(*a*) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or order; or

(*b*) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered;

together with, in each of such cases, evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

512. If it be proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into or trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable.

CHAPTER XLII.

PROVISIONS AS TO BONDS.

Deposit instead of recognizance.

513. When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix, in lieu of executing such bond.

Procedure on forfeiture of bond.

514. (1) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which a bond under this Code *or under any rule made under section 401* has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class,

or, when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court,

that such bond has been forfeited, the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

(2) If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person *or his estate if he be dead.*

(3) Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it; and it shall authorise the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

(4) If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable, by order of the Court which issued the warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

(5) The Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

(6) *Where a surety to a bond dies before the bond is forfeited his estate shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the bond, but the party who gave the bond may be required to find a new surety.*

Appeal from, and revision of, orders under section 514.

515. All orders passed under section 514 by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances.

516. The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLIII.—Of the Disposal of Property.—Sections 517-523.)

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

517. (*1*) When an inquiry or a trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any document or other property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which has been used for the commission of any offence *or the title to which is doubtful or in dispute.*

(*2*) When a High Court or a Court of Session makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the District Magistrate.

(*3*) When an order is made under this section *in respect of property the title to which is doubtful or in dispute, and* in a case in which an appeal lies, such order shall not (except when the property is live-stock or is subject to speedy and natural decay) be carried out until the period allowed for presenting such appeal has passed, or, when such appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal has been disposed of.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term "property" includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Order may take form of reference to District or Subdivisional Magistrate.

518. In lieu of itself passing an order under section 517, the Court may direct the property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to a Subdivisional Magistrate, who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been seized by the police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Payment to innocent purchaser of money found on accused.

519. When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

Stay of order under section 517, 518 or 519.

520. Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision may direct any order under section 517, section 518 or section 519, passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court, and may modify, alter or annul such order *and make any further orders that may be just.*

Destruction of libellous and other matter.

521. (*1*) On a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 292, section 293, section 501 or section 502, the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) The Court may, in like manner, on a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 272, section 273, section 274 or section 275, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had to be destroyed. XLV of 1860.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

522. (*1*) Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force, and it appears to the Court that by such force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

(*2*) No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immoveable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

Procedure by police upon seizure of property taken under section 51 or stolen.

523. (*1*) The seizure by any police-officer of property taken under section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the *disposal of such property or the* delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or, if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

(*2*) If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLIII.—Of the Disposal of Property —Sections 524-525.—Chapter XLIV.—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases.—Sections 526-527.)

consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure where no claimant appears within six months.

524. (*1*) If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or of a Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall lie to the Court to which appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie.

Power to sell perishable property.

525. If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent, and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of sections 523 and 524 shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the nett proceeds of such sale.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF THE TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES.

High Court may transfer case or itself try it.

526. (*1*) Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court—

(*a*) that a fair and impartial enquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or

(*b*) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or

(*c*) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory inquiry into or trial of the same, or

(*d*) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, or

(*e*) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice,

it may order—

(*i*) that any offence be inquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), but in other respects competent to inquire into or try such offence;

(*ii*) that any particular criminal case or appeal, or class of such cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction;

(*iii*) that any particular criminal case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself; or

(*iv*) that an accused person be committed for trial to itself or to a Court of Session.

(*2*) When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

(*3*) *The High Court may act either on the report of the lower Court, or on the application of a party interested, or on its own initiative.*

(*4*) Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion which shall, except when the applicant is the Advocate General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

(*5*) When an accused person makes an application under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned that he will, if convicted, pay the costs of the prosecutor.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of application under this section.

(*6*) Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

(*7*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under section 197.

[Act X of 1882, s. 526A.]

Adjournment on application under *this* section.

(*8*) If, in any criminal case or appeal, before the commencement of the hearing, the Public Prosecutor, the complainant or the accused notifies to the Court before which the case or appeal is pending his intention to make an application under *this* section in respect of the case, the Court shall (*unless it is of opinion that the application is made for the purpose of delay or otherwise prejudicing the course of justice*) exercise the powers of postponement or adjournment given by section 344 in such a manner as will afford a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon, before the accused is called on for his defence, or, in the case of an appeal, before the hearing of the appeal.

Power of Governor General in Council to transfer criminal cases and appeals.

527. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLIV.—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases.—Section 528.—Chapter XLV.—Of Irregular Proceedings.—Sections 529-531.)

from one High Court to another High Court, or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to, such Court.

District or Subdivisional Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

528. (*1*) Any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Power to authorise District Magistrate to withdraw classes of cases.

(*2*) The Local Government may authorise the District Magistrate to withdraw from the Magistrate subordinate to him either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

(*3*) A Magistrate making an order under this section shall record in writing his reasons for making the same.

(*4*) *The head of a village under Madras Regulation IV of 1821 is a Magistrate for the purposes of this section.*

CHAPTER XLV.

OF IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

529. If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely:—

(*a*) to issue a search-warrant under section 98;

(*b*) to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence;

(*c*) to hold an inquest under section 176;

(*d*) to issue process, under section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits;

(*e*) to take cognizance of an offence under section 190, *sub-section 1*, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*);

(*f*) to transfer a case under section 192;

(*g*) to tender a pardon under section 337 or section 338;

(*h*) to sell property under section 524 or section 525; or

(*i*) to withdraw a case and try it himself under section 528;

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

Irregularities which vitiate proceedings.

530. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf does any of the following things, namely:—

(*a*) attaches and sells property under section 88;

(*b*) issues a search-warrant for a letter, *parcel or other thing* in the Post-office, or a telegram in the Telegraph Department;

(*c*) demands security to keep the peace;

(*d*) demands security for good behaviour;

(*e*) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour;

(*f*) cancels a bond to keep the peace;

(*g*) makes an order under section 133, as to a local nuisance;

(*h*) prohibits, under section 143, the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance;

(*i*) issues an order under section 144;

(*j*) makes an order under Chapter XII;

(*k*) takes cognizance, under section 190, clause (*c*), of an offence;

(*l*) passes a sentence, under section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate;

(*m*) calls, under section 435, for proceedings;

(*n*) makes an order for maintenance;

(*o*) revises, under section 515, an order passed under section 514;

(*p*) tries an offender;

(*q*) tries an offender summarily; or

(*r*) decides an appeal;

his proceedings shall be void.

Proceedings in wrong place.

531. No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed took place in a wrong sessions division, district, subdivision or other local area, unless it appears that such error *has in fact* occasioned a failure of justice.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLV.—Of Irregular Proceedings. —Sections 532-538.—Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 539-540.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

532. (*1*) If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers duly conferred, which were not so conferred, commits an accused person for trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment is made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been injured thereby, unless, during the inquiry and before the order of commitment, objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other authority.

(*2*) If such Court considers that the accused was injured, or if such objection was so made, it shall quash the commitment and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Non-compliance with provisions of section 164 or 364.

533. (*1*) If any Court before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded under section 164 or section 364 is tendered in evidence finds that *any of* the provisions of *either of* such sections have not been complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly made the statement recorded; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits.

(*2*) *The provisions of this section apply to Courts of Appeal and Revision.*

Omission to ask question prescribed by section 454 (2).

534. An omission to ask any person whether he is an European British subject, in a case to which the second clause of section 454 applies, shall not affect the validity of any proceeding.

Effect of omission to prepare charge.

535. (*1*) No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

(*2*) If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge, it shall order that a charge shall be framed, and that the trial be re-commenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge.

Trial by jury of offence triable with assessors.

536. (*1*) If an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid.

Trial with assessors of offence triable by jury.

(*2*) If an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid, unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or omission in charge or other proceedings.

537. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order (*whether interlocutory or final*) passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII or on appeal or revision on account—

(*a*) of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, *proclamation, order*, judgment or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceedings under this Code, or

(*b*) of the want of any sanction required by section 195, or

(*c*) of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324, or

(*d*) of any misdirection in any charge to a jury; unless such error, omission, irregularity, want or misdirection has *in fact* occasioned a failure of justice.

Illustration.

A Magistrate being required by law to sign a document signs it by initials only. This is purely an irregularity, and does not affect the validity of the proceeding.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect or want of form in proceedings.

538. No distress made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of distress or other proceedings relating thereto.

CHAPTER XLVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

539. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorised to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Power to summon material witness, or examine person present.

540. Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined; and the Court shall summon and examine or recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLV.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 541-549.)

Power to appoint place of imprisonment.

541. (*1*) Unless when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the Local Government may direct in what place any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined.

[Act X of 1882, s. 541 (*a*).]

Removal to criminal jail of accused or convicted persons who are in confinement in civil jail, and their return to the civil jail.

(*2*) If any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code is in confinement in a civil jail, the Court or Magistrate ordering the imprisonment or committal may direct that the person be removed to a criminal jail.

(*3*) When a person is removed to a criminal jail under sub-section (*1*), he shall, on being released therefrom, be sent back to the civil jail, unless either—

(*a*) three years have elapsed since he was removed to the criminal jail, in which case he shall be deemed to have been discharged from the civil jail under section 342 of the Code of Civil Procedure; or

XIV of 1882.

(*b*) the Court which ordered his imprisonment in the civil jail has certified to the officer in charge of the criminal jail that he is entitled to be discharged under section 341 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

542. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or an accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

XV of 1869.

(*2*) The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

543. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

544. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any Criminal Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

Power of Court to pay expenses or compensation out of fine.

545. (*1*) Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

(*a*) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed, where substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by civil suit.

(*2*) If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

Payments to be taken into account in subsequent suit.

546. At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under section 545.

Moneys ordered to be paid recoverable as fines.

547. Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Copies of proceedings.

548. If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any order or deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith:

Provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Delivery to military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial.

549. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules, consistent with this Code and the Army Act or any similar law for the time being in force, as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court to which this Code applies or by Court-martial; and when

44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLV.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 550-555)

Vict., any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable, under the Army Act, section 41, to be tried by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of being tried by Court-martial.

Apprehension of such persons.

(2) Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the commanding officer of any body of troops stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

Powers of superior officers of police.

550. Police-officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of his station.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

551. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

Compensation to persons groundlessly given in charge in presidency-town.

552. (1) Whenever any person causes a police-officer to arrest another person in a presidency-town, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

(2) In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

(3) All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Power of chartered High Courts to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts.

553. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the High Court at Fort William, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, any other High Court established by Royal Charter, may, from time to time, make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts.

Power of other High Courts to make rules for other purposes.

(2) Every High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(a) make rules for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

(b) frame forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided;

(c) make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it; and

(d) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines:

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Forms.

554. Subject to the power conferred by section 553, and by section 15 *of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861*, 24 & Vict., the forms set forth in the fifth schedule, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Case in which Judge or Magistrate is personally interested.

555. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

EXPLANATION.—A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party or personally interested, within the meaning of this section, to or in any case, *by reason only that* he is a Municipal Commissioner *or otherwise concerned therein in a public capacity.*

Illustration.

A Magistrate who has taken cognisance of an offence under section 190 or to whom a case has been transferred by a Magistrate who has so taken cognisance of an offence is not a party or personally interested in the case merely from the fact that he has proceeded to the locality in which the offence is alleged to have been committed and has held a preliminary or informal inquiry into it.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 556-563.)

556. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

Power to decide language of Courts.

557. All powers conferred by this Code on the Governor General in Council or on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers of Governor General in Council and Local Government exerciseable from time to time.

558. *The provisions of this Code shall apply, to all proceedings instituted after the commencement of this Code and so far as may be, to all cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Code comes into force.*

Pending cases.

559. A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not purchase or bid for the property.

Officers concerned in sales not to purchase or bid for property.

[Act X of 1882, s. 561.]

560. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Code, no Magistrate except a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall—

Special provisions with respect to offence of rape by a husband.

(*a*) take cognizance of the offence of rape where the sexual intercourse was by a man with his wife, or

(*b*) commit the man for trial for the offence:

(*2*) And, notwithstanding anything in this Code, if a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate deems it necessary to direct an investigation by a Police-officer with respect to such an offence as is referred to in sub-section (*1*), no police-officer of a rank below that of police inspector shall be employed either to make, or to take part in, the investigation.

First Offenders.

561. (*1*) *In any case in which a person is convicted of theft, criminal misappropriation, cheating, or any other offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment before any Court, and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the Court before whom he is so convicted that, regard being had to the youth, character and antecedents of the offender, to the trivial nature of the offence, and to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, it is expedient that the offender be released on probation of good conduct, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond with or without sureties, and during such period as the Court may direct, to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.*

Power to Court to release upon probation of good conduct instead of sentencing to punishment.

(*2*) *The Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that the offender shall pay the costs of the prosecution, or some portion of the same, within such period and by such instalments as may be directed by the Court.*

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this section the term "Court" shall mean a High Court, Court of Session, District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

562. (*1*) *If a Court having power to deal with the offender in respect of his original offence is satisfied by information on oath that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension.*

Provision in case of offender failing to observe conditions of his recognizances.

(*2*) *An offender, when apprehended on any such warrant, shall, if not brought forthwith before the Court having power to sentence him, be brought before a Magistrate, and that Court or Magistrate may either remand him by warrant until the time at which he was required by his recognizance to appear for judgment, or until the sitting of a Court having power to deal with his original offence, or may admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned on his appearing for judgment.*

(*3*) *The offender, when so remanded, may be committed to a prison, either for the place in or for which the Court remanding him acts, or for the place where he is bound to appear for judgment, and the warrant of remand shall order that he be brought before the Court before which he was bound to appear for judgment, or to answer as to his conduct since his release.*

563. (*1*) *The Court, before directing the release of an offender under the foregoing provisions of this Code, shall be satisfied that the offender or his surety has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place for which the Court acts or in which the offender is likely to live during the period named for the observance of the conditions.*

Conditions as to abode of the offender.

(*2*) *Nothing in this section or in sections 561 and 562 shall affect the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.*

VIII.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions.—Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 564-565.*)

Habitual Offenders.

Order for supervision.

564. (*1*) *When any person having been convicted of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards is again convicted of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards by a High Court, Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, such Court or Magistrate may, if it or he shall think fit, at the time of passing sentence of transportation or imprisonment on such person, also order that he be placed under police supervision for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the expiration of such sentence.*

(*2*) *If such conviction be set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order for police supervision shall become void.*

(*3*) *Such order for police supervision may be passed by a Court of Appeal or Revision, but no such order shall be open to appeal or revision unless the conviction and sentence of which it forms a part shall come before such Court in manner hereinbefore provided by this Code.*

Effect of order for supervision.

565. (*1*) *A person ordered to be under police supervision shall be bound to inform the District Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police of the dwelling-place in which he resides or intends to reside.*

(*2*) *If such person shall, without previous notice to such District Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police, change his residence, or if he shall without permission of a Magistrate or Police-officer not inferior to the rank of head constable or other person appointed by the District Magistrate in that behalf be absent from his notified place of residence between sunset and sunrise, he may be arrested without warrant and shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section* XLV of 1860. *188 of the Indian Penal Code.*

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule I.—Enactments repealed.)

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1875	*X*	*High Courts' Criminal Procedure* .	*The whole.*
1882	*X*	*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*
1884	*III*	*The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1884.*	*The whole.*
1886	*X*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts.*	*Sections 1 to 19 (both inclusive).*
1887	*V*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*
„	*XIV*	*The Indian Marine Act, 1887* . .	*Section 78.*
1889	*I*	*The Metal Tokens Act, 1889* . . .	*Section 7.*
	V	*Abolishing the Office of Coroner of Madras.*	*Section 4, sub-section (1).*
	XI	*The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889* .	*So much of the second schedule as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*
	XIII	*The Cantonments Act, 1889* . . .	*So much of the schedule as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*
1891	*III*	*Amending the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*Section 9.*
	IV	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole*
		Amending the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	*Sections 2 and 3.*
	XII	*The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891* .	*So much as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*
1894	*III*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Penal Code.*	*Sections 1 to 4 (both inclusive).*
	X	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*
1895	*IV*	*Amending sections 366 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*
1896	*XIII*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The entries in the second and seventh columns of this schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

The third column of this schedule applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
111	Abetment of any offence, when one act is abetted and a different act is done; subject to the proviso.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
113	Abetment of any offence, when an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	Abetment of any offence, if abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence, punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
115	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	Not bailable .	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
116	Abetment of an offence, punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public or by more than ten persons.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment. Chapter VI.—Offences against the State.)

	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation for life.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. .	Not bailable .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. .	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto .	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, etc., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for ten years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Court of Session.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 500 rupees . .	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

XLV of 1860.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
143	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	Ditto . .	The same as for the offence .	The Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged or employed.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Offences against the Public Tranquillity.*)

	it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto . . .	Warrant .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed . . .	Ditto . . .	Summons .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Fine of 1,000 rupees . .	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, etc.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Fine	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
159	Or to go armed . . .	Ditto . . .	Warrant .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
160	Committing affray . .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons .	Ditto .	Ditto .		

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter IX.—Offences by or relating to Public Servants. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	.	.	Warrant	.	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto	.	.	Summons	.	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	.	Bailable	.	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If summons, etc., require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.	1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
		If the order require personal attendance, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
		If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

Act V of 1882.

Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorised sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, etc.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	.	Bailable	.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	.	.	Not bailable	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Death or as above	.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailiable	Not compoundable.	The same as for the offence	Court of Session.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	Ditto	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable.	Ditto	The same as for giving false evidence.	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*)

	screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	.	.	Summons	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	.	.	Warrant	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto . . . .
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XLV of 1860. Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offences charged be punishable with imprisonment for seven years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If offence charged be capital, or punishable with transportation for life, or with im-	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.*)

	prisonment for a term exceeding 7 years.							
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.	
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.	
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.	
213	Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.	
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.	
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.	
214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.	

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860. 1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
214—*contd.*	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or Court by.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

216A	Harbouring robbers or dacoits	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making and pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
221—*contd.*	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice if under sentence of death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation or penal servitude for life, or transportation, imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years or lawfully committed to custody.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	.	Ditto	. . . . Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Not bailable	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine. Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If charged with a capital offence.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine. Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	Ditto	.	Ditto . . . . Ditto.
	If under sentence of death .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine. Ditto.
225A	Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for—								
	(*a*) in case of intentional omission or sufferance;	Shall not arrest without warrant.		Ditto	. . .	Bailable	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both. Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	(*b*) in case of negligent omission or sufferance.	Ditto	. . .	Summons	. .	Ditto	Ditto	.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both. Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
225B	Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue, in cases not otherwise provided for.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	The Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
234	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If Queen's coin . . .	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in British India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, etc., the same to any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Person employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.*)

246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause loss to Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either de-	Presidency Mag-

	known to have been before used.					iption or 2 years, or fine. both.	istrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
263 A	*Fictitious stamps . . .*	*Ditto . . .*	*Ditto . . .*	*Ditto . .*	*Ditto . .*	*I of 200 rupees . .*	*Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.*

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Dit o.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presid lag- istrat lag- istrat the first nd class
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
272	Adulterating food or drink intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 500 rupees . .	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.)

279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water, in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, etc.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt, from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 200 rupees . .	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue .	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
292	Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene books, etc., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery office .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 1,000 rupees . .	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging or	May arrest without	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not com-	Imprisonment of either de-	Presidency Mag-

	defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	warrant.			poundable.	scription for 2 years, or fine, or both.	istrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in place of worship or sepulchre, disturbing funeral, with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Of Offences affecting Life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and fine.	Court of Session.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Death	Ditto.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Offences affecting Life—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
304—*contd.*	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
	Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Death or as above . .	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences; Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life. Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.)

309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
311	Being a thug	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine.	Court of Session.

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births; Of Hurt.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concld.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
			Of Hurt.				
323	Voluntarily causing hurt .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Hurt.)

	to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.	
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.	
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.	
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.	
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.	
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.	
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.			

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Hurt; of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.*)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonent for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement; of Criminal Force and Assault.)

342	Wrongfully confining any person.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Not compoundable.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, etc.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, etc.	Ditto	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
						Of Criminal Force and Assault.				
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	.	Bailable	.	Compoundable.	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

SCHEDULE II *—continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

XL of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping . . .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Mag-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.*)

											istrate of the first class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, etc.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	.	.	Bailable	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves .	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	.	.	Not bailable	.	Ditto	.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purposes.	Ditto	.	.	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour; of Rape; of Unnatural Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Theft.*)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape—						
	If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	In any other case	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Unnatural Offences.

377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Transportation for life, or Court of Session. imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898,

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Theft; of Extortion.)

380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine		Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto		Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.		Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.		Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.	
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.		Ditto.	
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable.	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine		Court of Session.	
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.		Ditto.	

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life . .	Ditto.
389	Putting a person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life . .	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Robbery and Dacoity; of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.*)

394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	"	Transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.	
395	Dacoity	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	Court of Session.	
396	Murder in dacoity	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	"	Death, transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.	
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	"	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.	
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	Ditto.	
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	"	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.	
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	"	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.	
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	"	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.	
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto	"	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	"	Ditto	Ditto.	
Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.											
403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	"	Bailable	"	Not compoundable.	"	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.	

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property—continued.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
405	If by clerk or person employed by deceased.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

406	Criminal breach of trust .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magis-

trate or Magis-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Breach of Trust; of the Receiving of Stolen Property; of Cheating.*)

409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	*May* arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.		trate of the first or second class. Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
				Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.				
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.		Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.		Court of Session.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.		Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.		Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
				Of Cheating.				
417	Cheating . . .	*May* arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.		Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Cheating—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	*May* arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
419	Cheating by personation .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session. Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Of Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property.						
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant .	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, of himself,	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

	or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.						
			Of Mischief.				
426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief.*)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
438	The mischief described in the	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or im-	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief; of Criminal Trespass.*)

	last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.							prisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death, or hurt, &c.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.								
447	Criminal trespass . .	May arrest without warrant.		Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.		Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass . . .	Ditto	. . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.		Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto .	.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto .	.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	.	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

XLV of 1860. Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the offence is theft .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Trespass. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

458	If the offence is theft . . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto.
	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Bailable	.	Ditto	.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	. . .	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS.

465	Forgery	*May* arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XLV of 1860. Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, &c.	*May* arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating.	*May* arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Punishment for forgery .	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	*May* arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks)

473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine; if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 466 of the Indian Penal Code.	*Shall not arrest without warrant.*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto	Ditto.
477A	*Falsification of accounts*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto.*

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property Marks.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
482	Using a false trade or property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, etc., of any property.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate or other-instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magis-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks. Of Trade and Property Marks. Chapter XIX.—Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service.*)

	believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, etc.								trate of the first or second class.
488	Making use of any such false mark.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying or defacing any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XIX.—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey or to convey or guard any property or person and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	.	Bailable	.	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employé is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Ditto	.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
494	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto. .
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto .
497	Adultery	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	*Court of Session*, Presidency Magistrate Magistrate of the first class.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XXI.—DEFAMATION.

520	Defamation . . .	Shall not arrest with-	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Compound-	Simple imprisonment for 2	Court of Ses-

		out warrant.			ab'e	years, or fine, or both.	sion, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the 1st class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto

CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
505	False statement, rumour, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
506	Criminal intimidation . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years. or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XXII.—Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance. Chapter XXIII.—Attempts to commit Offences. Offences against other Laws.)

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Compoundable when the offence attempted is compoundable.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

	If punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	.....	
XLV of 1860	If punishable with imprisonment for 3 years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . . Except in cases under the Indian Arms Act,	Ditto . .	.....	According to the provi-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Offences against other Laws.*)

| | | |

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule III.—Ordinary Powers of Provincial Magistrates.*)

SCHEDULE III.

(*See section 36.*)

ORDINARY POWERS OF PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES

I.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

(1) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of, an offender, section 65.
(2) Power to arrest or direct the arrest, and to commit to custody, a person committing an offence in his presence, section 64.
(3) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant, sections 83, 84 and 86.
(4) Power to issue proclamations in cases judicially before him, section 87.
(5) Power to attach and sell property cases judicially before him, section 88
(6) Power to restore attached property, section 89.
(7) Power to issue search-warrant, section 96.
(8) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 96.
(9) Power to record statements or confessions during a police investigation, section 164
(10) Power to authorise detention of a person during a police investigation, section 167
(11) Power to detain an offender found in Court, section 351.
(12) Power to sell perishable property of a suspected character, section 525.

II.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class.
(2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial, section 155.

III.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class.
(2) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 98
(3) Power to issue search-warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100.
(4) Power to require security to keep the peace, section 107.
(5) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 109.
(6) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases, sections 145, 146 and 147.
(7) Power to commit for trial, section 206.
(8) Power to stop proceedings when no complainant, section 249.
(9) Power to make orders of maintenance, sections 488 and 489.

IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class.
(2) Power to direct warrants to landholders, section 78.
(3) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110.
(4) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
(5) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.
(6) Power to make orders under section 144.
(7) Power to hold inquests, section 174.
(8) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186.
(9) Power to entertain complaints, section 190.
(10) Power to receive police reports, section 190.
(11) Power to entertain cases without complaint, section 190.
(12) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, section 192.
(13) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate, section 349.
(14) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524.
(15) Power to withdraw cases other than appeals, and to try or refer them for trial, section 528.

V.—Ordinary Powers of a District Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate, being a Magistrate of the first class.
(2) Power to issue search-warrants for documents in custody of postal or telegraph authorities, section 94
(3) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, section 124.
(4) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace, section 125.
(5) Power to try summarily, section 260.
(6) Power to quash convictions in certain cases, section 350.
(7) Power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for good behaviour, section 406.
(8) Power to hear or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407.
(9) Power to call for records, section 435.
(10) Power to revise orders passed under section 514, section 515.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule IV.—Additional Powers with which Provincial Magistrates may be invested.)

SCHEDULE IV.

(See sections 37 and 38.)

ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED.

- POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.
  - By the Local Government.
    - (1) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110:
    - (2) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133:
    - (3) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.
    - (4) Power to make orders under section 144:
    - (5) Power to hold inquests, section 174:
    - (6) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 180:
    - (7) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190:
    - (8) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190:
    - (9) Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, section 190:
    - (10) Power to try summarily, section 260:
    - (11) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407:
    - (12) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524:
    - (13) *Power to order a person convicted of a first offence to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour (section 561).*
    - (14) *Power to give an order of police supervision, section 564:*
  - By the District Magistrate.
    - (1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143:
    - (2) Power to make orders under section 144:
    - (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174:
    - (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190:
    - (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190:
    - (6) Power to transfer cases, section 192:
- POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.
  - By the Local Government.
    - (1) Power to pass sentences of whipping, section 32:
    - (2) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143:
    - (3) Power to make orders under section 144:
    - (4) Power to hold inquests, section 174:
    - (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190:
    - (6) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190:
    - (7) Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, section 190:
    - (8) Power to commit for trial, section 206:
  - By the District Magistrate.
    - (1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143:
    - (2) Power to make orders under section 144:
    - (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174:
    - (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190:
    - (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190:

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(*Schedule IV.—Additional Powers with which Provincial Magistrates may be invested.*)

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.	By the Local Government.	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143: (2) Power to make orders under section 144: (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174: (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190: (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190: (6) Power to commit for trial, section 206:
	By the District Magistrate.	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143: (2) Power to make orders under section 144: (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174: (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190: (5) Power to take cognizance of offence upon police-reports, section 190:
POWERS WITH WHICH A SUBDIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE MAY BE INVESTED.	By the Local Government.	Power to call for records, section 435.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V.

(*See section 554.*)

FORMS.

I.—SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED PERSON.

(*See section 68.*)

To of

WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of (*state shortly the offence charged*), you are hereby required to appear in person (*or* by pleader, *as the case may be*) before the (*Magistrate*) of , on the day of . Herein fail not.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

II.—WARRANT OF ARREST.

(*See section 75.*)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant.*)

WHEREAS of stands charged with the offence of (*state the offence*), you are hereby directed to arrest the said , and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

(*See section 76.*)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to attend before me on the day of and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by me, he may be released.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

III.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND AFTER ARREST UNDER A WARRANT.

(*See section 86.*)

I, (*name*) of , being brought before the District Magistrate of (*or as the case may be*) under a warrant issued to compel my appearance to answer to the charge of , do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of on the day of next, to answer to the said charge, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit, to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I do hereby declare myself surety for the abovenamed of , that he shall attend before in the Court of on the day of next to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

IV.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(*See section 87.*)

WHERRAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said of is required to appear at (*place*) before this Court (*or* before me) to answer the said complaint within days from this date.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

V.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(*See section 87.*)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) and a warrant has been issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address of the witness*) before this Court to be examined touching the matter of the said complaint; and whereas it has been returned to the said warrant that the said (*name of witness*) cannot be served, and it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said (*name*) is required to appear at (*place*) before the Court of on the day of next at o'clock, to be examined touching , the offence complained of.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

VI.—ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at

WHEREAS a warrant has been duly issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address*) to testify concerning a complaint pending before this Court, and it has been returned to the said warrant that it cannot be served; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant); and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear and give evidence at the time and place mentioned therein, and he has failed to appear;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure the moveable property belonging to the said to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of and to hold the said property under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(*See section 88.*)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant), and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days; and whereas the said is possessed of the following property other than land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or* town) of , in the District of , *viz.*, , and an order has been made for the attachment thereof;

You are hereby required to attach the said property by seizure, and to hold the same under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

ORDER AUTHORISING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AS COLLECTOR.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Deputy Commissioner of the District of

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant) and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days, but

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

he has not appeared; and whereas the said is possessed of certain land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or* town) of in the district of .

You are hereby authorised and requested to cause the said land to be attached, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order.

Dated this day of

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

VII.—WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO BRING UP A WITNESS.

(*See section 90.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant.*)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (*or* is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it appears likely that (*name and description of witness*) can give evidence concerning the said complaint; and whereas I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

This is to authorise and require you to arrest the said (*name*) and on the day of to bring him before this Court, to be examined touching the offence complained of.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

VIII.—WARRANT TO SEARCH AFTER INFORMATION OF A PARTICULAR OFFENCE.

(*See section 96.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant.*)

WHEREAS information has been laid (*or* complaint has been made) before me of the commission (*or* suspected commission) of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it has been made to appear to me that the production of (*specify the thing clearly*) is essential to the inquiry now being made (*or* about to be made) into the said offence (*or* suspected offence);

This is to authorise and require you to search for the said (*the thing specified*) in the (*describe the house or place, or part thereof, to which the search is to be confined*), and, if found, to produce the same forthwith before this Court, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

IX.—WARRANT TO SEARCH SUSPECTED PLACE OF DEPOSIT.

(*See section 98.*)

To (*name and designation of a Police-officer above the rank of a Constable.*)

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due inquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the (*describe the house or other place*) is used as a place for the deposit (*or* sale) of stolen property (*or if for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section*);

This is to authorise and require you to enter the said house (*or other place*) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose and to search every part of the said house (*or other place, or if the search is to be confined to a part, specify the part clearly*) and to sieze and take possession of any property (*or* documents, *or* stamps, *or* seals, *or* coins, *as the case may be*)—[Add (*when the case requires it*) and also of any instruments and materials which you may reasonably believe to be kept for the manufacture of forged documents, *or* counterfeit stamps, *or* false seals, *or* counterfeit coin (*as the case may be*)], and forthwith to bring before this Court such of the said things as may be taken possession of, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

X.—BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 109.*)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XI.—BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See sections 109 and 110.*)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all Her subjects for the term of (*state the period*), I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add*)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed that he will be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects during the said term; and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XII.—SUMMONS ON INFORMATION OF A PROBABLE BREACH OF THE PEACE.

(*See section 114.*)

To of .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that (*state the substance of the information*), and that you are likely to commit a breach of the peace (*or* by which act a breach of the peace will probably be occasioned), you are hereby required to attend in person (*or* by a duly authorised agent) at the Office of the Magistrate of on the day of 18 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for rupees [*when sureties are required, add*, and also to give security by the bond of one (*or* two, *as the case may be*) surety (*or* sureties) in the sum of rupees (each *if more than one*)], that you will keep the peace for the term of .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 123.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and address*) appeared before me in person (*or* by his authorised agent) on the day of in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees with one surety (or a bond with two sureties each in rupees), that he, the said (*name*) would keep the peace for the period of months; and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (*name*) to enter into and find such security (*state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons*), and he has failed to comply with the said order;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety (*or* sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received, and the said (*name*) released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 123.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) has been and is lurking within the district of having no ostensible means of subsistence (*or*, and that he is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself);

or

WHEREAS evidence of the general character of (*name and description*) has been adduced before me and recorded, from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (*or* housebreaker, etc., *as the case may be*);

And whereas an order has been recorded stating the same and requiring the said (*name*) to furnish security for his good behaviour for the term of (*state the period*) by entering into a bond with one surety (*or* two or more sureties, *as the case may be*), himself for rupees , and the said surety (*or* each of the said sureties) for rupees , and the said (*name*) has failed to comply with the said order and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (*state the term*) unless the said security be sooner furnished;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of *of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety

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(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

(*or* sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received and the said (*name*) released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XV.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(*See sections 123 and 124.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of the Court, dated the day of , and has since duly given security under section of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

or

and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be released without hazard to the community;

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other cause.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVI.—ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

(*See section 133.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an obstruction (*or* nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (*or other public place*) which, etc. (*describe the road or public place*), by, etc., (*state what it is that causes the obstruction or nuisance*), and that such obstruction (*or* nuisance) still exists,

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on as owner, or manager, the trade or occupation of (*state the particular trade or occupation and the place where it is carried on*), and that the same is injurious to the public health (*or* comfort) by reason (*state briefly in what manner the injurious effects are caused*), and should be suppressed or removed to a different place;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner (*or* are in possession of *or* have the control over) a certain tank (*or* well *or* excavation) adjacent to the public way (*describe the thoroughfare*), and that the safety of the public is endangered by reason of the said tank (*or* well *or* excavation) being without a fence (*or* insecurely fenced);

or

WHEREAS, etc., etc. (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to (*state what is required to be done to abate the nuisance*) or to appear at in the Court of on the day next and to show cause why this order should not be enforced;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to cease carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and not again to carry on the same, or to remove the said trade from the place where it is now carried on, or to appear, etc.;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to put up a sufficient fence (*state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced*); or to appear, etc.

or

I do hereby direct and require you, etc., etc. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER CONSTITUTING A JURY.

(*See section 138.*)

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , an order was issued to (*name*) requiring him (*state the effect of the order*), and whereas the said (*name*) has applied to me, by a petition bearing date the day of , for an order appointing a Jury to try whether the said recited order is reasonable and proper; I do hereby appoint (*the names, etc., of the five or more Jurors*) to be the Jury to try and decide the said question, and do require the said Jury to report their decision within days from the date of this order at my office at .

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVIII.—MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER AFTER THE FINDING BY A JURY.

(*See section 140.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

XLV of 1860. I HEREBY give you notice that the Jury duly appointed on the petition presented by you on the day of have found that the order issued on the day of requiring you (*state substantially the requisition in the order*), is reasonable and proper. Such order has been made absolute, and I hereby direct and require you to obey the said order within (*state the time allowed*), on peril of the penalty provided by the Indian Penal Code for disobedience thereto.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIX.—INJUNCTION TO PROVIDE AGAINST IMMINENT DANGER PENDING INQUIRY BY JURY.

(*See section 142.*)

To (*name, description and address.*)

WHEREAS the inquiry by a Jury appointed to try whether my order issued on the day of , 18 , is reasonable and proper is still pending, and it has been made to appear to me that the nuisance mentioned in the said order is attended with so imminent serious danger to the public as to render necessary immediate measures to prevent such danger, I do hereby, under the provisions of section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, direct and enjoin you forthwith to (*state plainly what is required to be done as a temporary safeguard*), pending the result of the local inquiry by the Jury.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XX.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE REPETITION, ETC., OF A NUISANCE.

(*See section 143.*)

To (*name, description and address.*)

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that, etc. (*state the proper recital, guided by* Form No. XVI or Form No. XXI, *as the case may be*);

I do hereby strictly order and enjoin you not to repeat the said nuisance by again placing or causing or permitting to be placed, etc. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXI.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION, RIOT, ETC.

(*See section 144.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession (*or* have the management) of (*describe clearly the property*), and that, in digging a drain on the said land, you are about to throw or place a portion of the earth and stones dug up upon the adjoining public road, so as to occasion risk of obstruction to persons using the road;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of other persons (*mention the class of persons*) are about to meet and proceed in a religious procession along the public street, etc. (*as the case may be*), and that such procession is likely to lead to a riot or an affray;

or

WHEREAS, etc., etc., (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug from your land on any part of the said road;

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(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

or

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and enjoin you to take any part in such procession (*or, as the case recited may require*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DECLARING PARTY ENTITLED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF LAND, &C., IN DISPUTE.

(*See section 145.*)

IT appearing to me, on the grounds duly recorded, that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, existed between (*describe the parties by name and residence or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*), situate within the local limits of my jurisdiction, all the said parties were called upon to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and being satisfied by due inquiry had thereupon, without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the said parties to the legal right of possession, that the claim of actual possession by the said (*name or names or description*) is true.

I do decide and declare that he is (*or* they are) in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (*or* their) possession in the meantime.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXIII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT IN THE CASE OF A DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF LAND, ETC.

(*See section 146.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at [*or*, To the Collector of].

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace existed between (*describe the parties concerned by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, and the said parties were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and whereas, upon due inquiry into the said claims, I have decided that neither of the said parties was in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) [*or* I am unable to satisfy myself as to which of the said parties was in possession as aforesaid];

This is to authorise and require you to attach the said (*the subject of dispute*) by taking and keeping possession thereof, and to hold the same under attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court determining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have been obtained, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXIV.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE DOING OF ANYTHING ON LAND OR WATER

(*See section 147.*)

A DISPUTE having arisen concerning the right of use of (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, the possession of which land (*or* water) is claimed exclusively by (*describe the person or persons*), and it appearing to me, on due inquiry into the same, that the said land (*or* water) has been open to the enjoyment of such use by the public (*or if by an individual or a class of persons, describe him or them*), and (*if the use can be enjoyed throughout the year*) that the said use has been enjoyed within three months of the institution of the said inquiry (*or if the use is enjoyable only at particular seasons, say* "during the last of the seasons at which the same is capable of being enjoyed");

I do order that the said (*the claimant or claimants of possession*) or any one in their interest, shall not take (*or* retain) possession of the said land (*or* water) to the exclusion of the enjoyment of the right of use aforesaid, until he (*or* they) shall obtain the decree or order of a competent Court adjudging him (or them) to be entitled to exclusive possession.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXV.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A POLICE-OFFICER.

(*See section 169.*)

I, (*name*), of , being charged with the offence of , and after inquiry required to appear before the Magistrate of ,

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(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

or

and after inquiry called upon to enter into my own recognizance to appear when required, do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court, of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as I may hereafter be required to attend) to answer further to the said charge, and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I hereby declare myself (*or* we jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the abovesaid that he shall attend at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as he may hereafter be required to attend), further to answer to the charge pending against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself (*or* we hereby bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVI.—BOND TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE.

(*See section 170.*)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), do hereby bind myself to attend at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or* to prosecute and give evidence) (*or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and, in case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVII.—NOTICE OF COMMITMENT BY MAGISTRATE TO GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

(*See section 218.*)

THE Magistrate of hereby gives notice that he has committed one for trial at the next Sessions; and the Magistrate hereby instructs the Government Pleader to conduct the prosecution of the said case.

The charge against the accused is that, &c. (*state the offence as in the charge*).

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVIII.—CHARGES.

(*See sections 221, 222, 223.*)

(1)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, etc.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*when the charge is framed by a Presidency Magistrate, for* Court of Session *substitute* High Court].

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge,

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for (b)*]:—

On section 124.

(2) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Hon'ble *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 161.

(3) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*], for another party [*state the name*], a gratification other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 166.

(4) That you, on or about the day of , at , did [*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*] , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punish-

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(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

able under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(5) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before , stated in evidence that " ", which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 193.

(6) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 304.

(7) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 306.

(8) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 325.

(9) That you, on or about the day of , at , robbed [*state the name*] and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 392.

(10) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 395.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates substitute* " within my cognizance " *for* " within the cognizance of the Court of Session, " and in (*c*) *omit* " by the said Court"].

(II)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

(*b*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 241.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)]:—

(2) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On sections 302 and 304.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(3) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

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(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

(4) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the inquiry into , before , stated in evidence that " ", and that you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Alternative charges on section 193.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates substitute* "within my cognizance" "*for* within the cognizance of the Court of Session" *and in* (*c*) *omit* "by the said Court".]

(III)—CHARGE FOR THEFT AFTER PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

I, (*name and office of Magistrate, etc.*), hereby charge you (*name of accused person*) as follows:—

That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* {High Court / Magistrate} *as the case may be*].

And you, the said (*name of accused*), stand further charged that you, before the committing of the said offence, that is to say, on the day of , had been convicted by the (*state Court by which conviction was had*) at of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years, that is to say, the offence of house-breaking by night (*describe the offence in the words used in the section under which the accused was convicted*), which conviction is still in full force and effect, and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

And I hereby direct that you be tried, etc.

XXIX.—WARRANT OR COMMITMENT ON A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR FINE IF PASSED BY A MAGISTRATE.

(*See sections 245 and 255.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar for 18 , was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence or offences concisely*) under section (*or* sections) of the Indian Penal Code (*or* of Act), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXX.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO RECOVER AMENDS BY DISTRESS.

(*See section 250.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has brought against (*name and description of the accused person*) the complaint that (*mention it concisely*), and the same has been dismissed as frivolous (*or* vexatious), and the order of dismissal awards payment by the said (*name of complainant*) of the sum of rupees as amends; and whereas the said sum has not been paid and cannot be recovered by distress of the moveable property of the said (*name of complainant*) and an order has been made for his simple imprisonment in jail for the period of days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Penal Code, unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXI.—SUMMONS TO A WITNESS.

(*See sections 68 and 252.*)

To of

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (*or* is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*state the offence concisely with time and place*) and it appears to me that you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution;

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(*Schedule V.—Forms:*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the day of next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to testify what you know concerning the matter of the said complaint, and not to depart thence without leave of the Court; and you are hereby warned that, if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date, a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXII.—PRECEPT TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO SUMMON JURORS AND ASSESSORS.

(*See section 326.*)

To the District Magistrate of .

WHEREAS a Criminal Session is appointed to be held in the Court-house at on the day of next, and the names of the persons herein stated have been duly drawn by lot from among those named in the revised list of jurors and assessors furnished to this Court; you are hereby required to summon the said persons to attend at the said Court of Session at 10 A.M. on the said date, and, within such date, to certify that you have done so in pursuance of this precept.

(*Here enter the names of Jurors and Assessors.*)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXIII.—SUMMONS TO ASSESSOR OR JUROR.

(*See section 328.*)

To (*name*) of (*place*).

PURSUANT to a precept directed to me by the Court of Session of requiring your attendance as an Assessor (*or* a Juror) at the next Criminal Session, you are hereby summoned to attend at the said Court of Session at (*place*) at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the day of next.

Given under my hand and the seal of office, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 374.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS at the Session held before me on the day of 18. (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the said sentence by the Court of ;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and him there safely to keep until you shall receive the further warrant or order of this Court, carrying into effect the order of the said Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXV.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION ON A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 381.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd. *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the Session held before me on the day , 18 , has been by a warrant of this Court, dated the day of , committed to your custody under sentence of death; and whereas the order of the Court of confirming the said sentence has been received by this Court;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and*

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(*Schedule V—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

place of execution), and to return this warrant to the Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVI.—WARRANT AFTER A COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE.

(*See sections 381 and 382.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS at a Session held on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was convicted of the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to , and was thereupon committed to your custody; and whereas by the order of the Court of (a duplicate of which is hereunto annexed) the punishment adjudged by the said sentence has been commuted to the punishment of transportation for life (*or as the case may be*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), safely to keep the said (*prisoner's name*) in your custody in the said Jail, as by law is required, until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of transportation under the said order,

or

if the mitigated sentence is one of imprisonment, say, after the words "custody in the said jail" "and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment under the said order according to law."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVII.—WARRANT TO LEVY A FINE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(*See section 386.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of the offender*) was on the day of 18 , convicted before me of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees and whereas the said (*name*), although required to pay the said fine, has not paid the same or any part, thereof;

This is to authorise and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the district of ; and, if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said fine, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN CERTAIN CASES OF CONTEMPT WHEN A FINE IS IMPOSED.

(*See section 480.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS at a Court holden before me on this day (*name and description of the offender*) in the presence (*or* view) of the Court committed wilful contempt;

And whereas for such contempt the said (*name of offender*) has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees , or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the space of (*state the number of months or days*);

This is to authorise and require you, the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the said Jail, to receive the said (*name of offender*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), unless the said fine be sooner paid; and, on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

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(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XXXIX.—MAGISTRATE'S OR JUDGE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF WITNESS REFUSING TO ANSWER.

(*See section 485.*)

To (*name and designation of officer of Court*).

WHEREAS (*name and description*) being summoned (*or* brought before this Court) as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence, refused to answer a certain question (*or* certain questions) put to him touching the said alleged offence, and duly recorded, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal, and for his contempt has been adjudged detention in custody for (*term of detention adjudged*);

This is to authorise and require you to take the said (*name*) into custody, and him safely to keep in your custody for the space of days unless in the meantime he shall consent to be examined and to answer the questions asked of him, and on the last of the said days or forthwith on such consent being known, to bring him before this Court to be dealt with according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XL.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE.

(*See section 488.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has been proved before me to be possessed of sufficient means to maintain his wife (*name*) [*or* his child (*name*), who is by reason of (*state the reason*) unable to maintain herself (*or* himself)] and to have neglected (*or* refused) to do so, and an order has been duly made requiring the said (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees ; and whereas it has been further proved that the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees ; being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of : And thereupon an order was made adjudging him to undergo simple (*or* rigorous) imprisonment in the said jail for the period of ;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the said order into execution according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLI.—WARRANT TO ENFORCE THE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(*See section 488.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS an order has been duly made requiring (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees , and whereas the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees , being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of ;

This is to authorise and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the district of , and if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said sum, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLII.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

(*See sections 496 and 499.*)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), being brought before the Magistrate of (*as the case may be*), charged with the offence of , and required to give security for my attendance in his Court and at the Court of Session, if required, do bind myself to attend at the Court of the said Magistrate on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the said charge, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, to be, and appear, before the said Court when called upon to answer the charge against me; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 18 .

(*Signature.*)

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(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

I hereby declare myself (*or* We jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the said (*name*) that he shall attend at the Court of on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the offence charged against him, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, that he shall be, and appear, before the said Court to answer the charge against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself (*or* we bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XLIII.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(*See section 500.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of , and has since with his surety (*or* sureties) duly executed a bond under section 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody, less he is liable to be detained for some other matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLIV.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT TO ENFORCE A BOND.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address of person*) has failed to appear on (*mention the occasion*) pursuant to his recognizance, and has by such default forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*); and whereas the said (*name of person*) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him;

This is to authorise and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) that you may find within the district of , by seizure and detention, and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the amount aforesaid, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLV.—NOTICE TO SURETY ON BREACH OF A BOND.

(*See section 514.*)

To of .

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you became surety for (*name*) of (*place*) that he should appear before this Court on the day of , and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to appear before this Court, and by reason of such default you have forfeited the aforesaid sum of rupees ;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty or show cause, within days from this date, why payment of the said sum should not be enforced against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLVI.—NOTICE TO SURETY OF FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 514.*)

To of .

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 you became surety by a bond for (*name*) of (*place*) that he would be of good behaviour for the period of and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas

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(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

the said (*name*) has been convicted of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) committed since you became such surety, whereby your security-bond has become forfeited;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause within days why it should not be paid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

(*Seal*) (*Signature.*)

XLVII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST A SURETY.

(*See section 514.*)

To of .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has bound himself as surety for the appearance of (*mention the condition of the bond*), and the said (*name*) has made default, and thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*);

This is to authorise and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) which you may find within the district of , by seizure and detention; and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF THE SURETY OF AN ACCUSED PERSON ADMITTED TO BAIL.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and description of surety*) has bound himself as a surety for the appearance of (*state the condition of the bond*) and the said (*name*) has therein made default whereby the penalty mentioned in the said bond has been forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name of surety*) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him, and the same cannot be recovered by attachment and sale of moveable property of his, and an order has been made for his imprisonment in the civil jail for (*specify the period*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said (*term of imprisonment*), and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLIX.—NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL OF FORFEITURE OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you entered into a bond not to commit, etc., (*as in the bond*), and proof of the forfeiture of the same has been given before me and duly recorded;

You are hereby called upon to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause before me within days why payment of the same should not be enforced against you.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

L.—WARRANT TO ATTACH THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCIPAL ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name and designation of Police-officer*), at the Police-station of .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) did, on the day of , 18 , enter into a bond for the sum of rupees , binding himself not to commit a breach of the peace, etc. (*as in the bond*) and proof of the forfeiture of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the district of , and, if the said sum be not paid within , to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the same; and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

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(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*concluded.*

LI.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS proof has been given before me and duly recorded that (*name and description*) has committed a breach of the bond entered into by him to keep the peace, whereby he has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees ; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the civil jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the said civil jail, to receive the (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*); and to return that warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

LII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AND SALE ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) did, on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, etc., of the principal*), and proof has been given before me and duly recorded of the commission by the said (*name*) of the offence of , whereby the said bond has been forfeited; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the district of , and, if the said sum be not paid within to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the same, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

LIII.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) did, on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, etc., of the principal*), and proof of the breach of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded, whereby the said (*name*) has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees , and whereas he has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the civil jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has been usual to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure at the end of successive decades. Thus the first Code of Criminal Procedure Act, XXV of 1861, was succeeded by Act X of 1872 and the latter was followed by Act X of 1882.

Since 1882 there have been passed sixteen Acts all relating to Criminal Procedure and many of them expressly amending the Code of 1882.

Act III of 1884.
" X of 1886.
" V of 1887.
" XIV of 1887.
" I of 1889.
" V of 1889
" XIII of 1889.
" III of 1891.
" IV of 1891.
" X of 1891.
" XII of 1891.
III of 1894.
" X of 1894.
IV of 1895.
V of 1896.
XIII of 1896.

In addition to this, several matters have been brought to the notice of the Government of India in regard to necessary amendments of the law, which have been deferred until the periodical amendment of the Code shall have been undertaken. The Law Reports also have shown many defects and difficulties in administering the law and occasionally contradictory interpretations by the High Courts in giving it effect.

On these considerations the Government, of India have determined again to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure. Such alterations as have been made in the present law are printed in italics, and the material amendments it is proposed to introduce are referred to in the notes on clauses given below. Where changes have been made in the numbering of existing sections, their former numbers have been given on the margin.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 1.—It is proposed to enable a Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend such portions of the Code as may be necessary to the police of Presidency-towns in addition to those already expressly extended, as some inconvenience has been felt from the restriction imposed by the present law.

Clause 3.—As Joint Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges indicate the same class of judicial officers, it is proposed to abandon the former term.

Clause 4.—The definitions have been arranged alphabetically.

(1) The definition of "accused" has been extended so as to include all persons against whom proceedings may be taken or are sought to be taken under the Code, as for instance, proceedings taken for security for good behaviour or to keep the peace, which closely resemble trials for specific offences to which at present the expression is limited.

The alteration of the definitions of "inquiry (*m*)" and "trial (*j*)" restores the definitions of those terms under the former Code of 1872 so as to distinguish between an inquiry and a trial.

The alterations in the other definitions call for no special mention, but certain definitions given in the Code of 1882 are omitted, as they are now included in the General Clauses Act, 1897.

Clause 5.—The amendment makes section 5 more complete so as to make the Code apply to proceedings before the police (investigations), as well as to inquiries and trials which are proceedings before judicial officers.

Clause 10.—This amendment, which has been suggested by the Punjab Government, will enable a Local Government to appoint an additional District Magistrate for a term not exceeding three months to meet an emergency which may require the entire attention of the District Magistrate.

Clause 17 (4).—This is intended to provide for unforeseen accidents which may incapacitate a Sessions Judge.

Clause 21 (c).—It is here proposed to give the Chief Presidency Magistrate the same general powers of control over other Presidency Magistrates as are now vested in a District Magistrate over other Magistrates in the District.

Clause 23.—It is proposed to give the Government of Bengal sole power to appoint Justices of the Peace for Calcutta as is now exercised by the Governments of Madras and Bombay in respect of those Presidency-towns. The power conferred under previous Codes concurrently on the Governor General in Council has not been exercised for many years and need not be retained.

Clause 28.—This amendment is merely a matter of drafting to remedy an inaccuracy of expression brought to notice.

Clause 29.—This amendment will make the section correspond more accurately with the last portion of Schedule II to which it relates.

Clauses 31 and 34.—It is proposed to give an Additional Sessions Judge the same powers as a Sessions Judge in regard to passing orders on a reference from an Assistant Sessions Judge.

Clause 35.—The amendments are calculated to make the law more clear in respect of the difference between separable offences dealt with under section 71, Indian Penal Code, and distinct offences for which separate and additional sentences may be passed beyond the ordinary powers of a Magistrate.

Clause 40.—An illustration has been added to explain more clearly the proper interpretation of this section.

Clause 41.—As many powers may be conferred on Subordinate Magistrates by a District Magistrate, it is proposed to enable such a Magistrate to withdraw all or any of such powers in the same manner as the law now empowers a Local Government.

Clause 42.—This amendment merely reproduces section 128, and will more conveniently in one place set out the obligations of the public to assist a Magistrate and Police-officer on their demand.

Clause 44.—The new clause is necessary in regard to the giving of information of offences committed or intended to be committed in Native States, especially on the borderland of British India.

Clause 54, para. (1), last clause.—This repeats a portion of section 566, which for completeness it is proposed to insert here also.

Para. (3).—This addition has been suggested by the Government of Bombay and is necessary in consequence of the case of Empress *v.* Bojjigan, I. L. R., 5 Mad. 22, in which it was held that a village-chowkidar was not a Police-officer competent within the terms of this section to arrest without a warrant, and that therefore an escape from such custody, not being from lawful custody, was no offence.

Clause 57.—This section has been recast at the instance of the Government of India and with the approval of the Local Governments so as to provide a procedure which may be applicable to the case of a person resident in a Native State who is accused of having committed a non-cognizable offence in British India.

Clause 61.—This amendment is intended to show that the period of detention in police custody commences from the time that the person arrested is put in charge of a regular police-officer and not of a village police-officer, otherwise the term of lawful detention will have expired in many cases before it has been possible to commence a police investigation.

Clause 69.—This amendment provides for service of summons on a company or other body corporate in such cases as public nuisances under Chapter X.

Clauses 83, 85 and 86.—"District Superintendent of Police" has been added to these sections as matters falling within them properly come before him and need not come only before a Magistrate.

Clause 88, para. (4).—It is here proposed to give discretionary power to sell live stock or property of a perishable nature which may have been attached.

Para. (7).—The inconvenience of not providing for the summary adjudication of claims to property attached has been shown in several reported cases, and there is no reason why a Magistrate should not in this respect have the same power as a Civil Court. Hence this amendment.

Clause 96, para. (2).—The insertion of the words "or parcel or other thing" is intended to authorise search-warrants for *postal parcels.*

Clause 102.—This amendment will make a search-warrant more effective by enabling the search of a person in or about the place on whom there may be reasonable suspicion that any article sought for is concealed.

Clause 106.—As reported cases have been contradictory in regard to the exercise of powers under this section, the doubt has been removed by expressly extending it to Courts of Appeal or Revision. The words "by threatening injury to person or property," which occur after the words "criminal intimidation," have been omitted.

Clause 107.—The amendments express more clearly what has been the general interpretation of this section and what its scope should be.

Clause 109.—In this provision the period of six months has been raised to twelve, which brings the period into accord with that fixed by section 107 of the present Code.

Clause 110.—These amendments have been proposed to make this section more complete. They are taken from clause 2 of the Habitual Offenders Bill, which it is proposed to abandon. Sub-clause (*f*) reproduces a part of the corresponding section of the Code of 1872, as its omission has been found to be inconvenient.

Clause 117, para. (2).—This amendment will enable a Magistrate in one proceeding to deal with two or more persons associated in the same matter which is under inquiry relating to security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

Clause 118.—The provisos are intended to admit of an order for police supervision (see clause 565) being passed where that is deemed more appropriate than an order requiring security.

Clause 122.—It is here proposed, by omitting the words "for good behaviour," to extend the power of refusing any surety to cases of security to keep the peace.

Clause 123.—It is proposed to omit the last portion of the first clause and by the addition of another clause to deprive the Superintendent of a Jail of the power of determining the sufficiency of security tendered and thereupon releasing the particular person from prison, as this is inconsistent with section 122 and the Superintendent is not a proper person to determine such a matter. The second clause provides the course to be taken when security is tendered to the Superintendent.

Clause 124.—It is first proposed to limit the exercise of these powers in Presidency-towns to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and next to enlarge the operation of the section to mitigation of the particular order.

Clause 125.—This is merely an extension of the present law in regard to security to an order for police supervision.

Clause 133.—It is proposed to extend to all persons acting under Chapter IX the same protection as is now given only to a Magistrate in regard to requiring the sanction of the Governor General in Council before they can be prosecuted for anything purporting to have been done while so acting. The words "under military law" have been omitted as being unnecessary.

Clause 144.—It is proposed to give a Chief Presidency Magistrate power to act under this section.

Clause 145.—As much inconvenience and difficulty has been experienced in acting under this section in consequence of the expression "tangible immoveable property" substituted in the present law for the terms previously used, it is proposed to revert to the latter; and as the collection of rent is generally the means by which possession of land is asserted and maintained, and is a fruitful source of dispute generally resulting in a breach of the peace, it is proposed to extend the section to such matters.

Reported cases have shown that the time of the possession to be determined by the order of the Magistrate is doubtful. This is now made clear.

It is also proposed to declare that, unless either of the parties has at the hearing disputed the Magistrate's finding that there was a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace within the terms of the first clause, the matter shall not be raised hereafter so as to affect the final order passed.

Clause 146.—This amendment will remedy a difficulty found to exist regarding the management of property under attachment. It will apply the rule already existing in regard to property attached under section 88.

Clause 147.—As in the amendment of section 145, it is proposed to revert to the terms of the former law in preference to the expression "tangible immoveable property" in the present Code.

The amendment of the proviso reproduces the terms of the Code of 1872, the omission of which is a defect in the present law.

Clause 156, para. (2).—This will enable a Magistrate to order the investigation of a cognizable offence. The present law does not expressly provide for this. The power to pass such an order has been limited to Magistrate empowered, under section 191, to take cognizance of an offence.

Clause 157.—This amendment will require a police-officer who declines to investigate a cognizable offence to inform the complainant so that he may proceed to complain to the Magistrate if so advised.

Clause 160.—The proviso declares the course to be taken by a police-officer in regard to the attendance of a parda lady at an investigation.

Clause 162.—This amendment will make statements recorded by a police-officer part of the diary, and therefore not open to inspection by the accused or his agents.

Clause 164.—The *explanation* added to this section makes it clear that any Magistrate may record a statement or confession, and that it will not be necessary that he should have jurisdiction to inquire into or try the particular case.

Clause 169, para. (2).—This will make this section more complete.

Clause 174.—It has been represented that it is often not possible for the police-officer in charge of a police station to hold an inquest in consequence of the press of other important work or from local considerations. It is proposed to give Local Governments power to appoint special police officers for such purposes.

Paragraph clause.—This will enable the Local Government to appoint a Medical Officer not in the regular service of Government to hold a *post-mortem.*

Paragraph clause.—This will provide for inquiries into deaths of prisoners in jail.

Clause 188, para. (3).—Some drafting amendments have been made in this provision to bring it into accord with the Acts of Parliament which give extra-territorial jurisdiction, and provision has been made for requiring the sanction of the Local Government in cases of prosecution for offences committed in places for which there is no Political Agent.

Clause 190, para. (3).—An objection to the proceedings before any particular Magistrate should be taken at the earliest stage and before evidence has been taken. Hence this amendment.

Clause 192.—The power conferred on a District Magistrate in regard to cases before Subordinate Magistrates is here given to a Chief Presidency Magistrate to transfer any case from his Court to that of any other Presidency Magistrate.

Clause 193, last para.—This has been added for administrative convenience.

Clause 194, para. (2).—Act X of 1875, section 144, is here inserted. Section 146, the other unrepealed section of that Act, is sufficiently covered by section 333 of the Code.

Clause 195.—In order to meet conflicting judgments of the High Courts, and because the Registration Act sufficiently deals with such matters, it is proposed to declare that proceedings under that Act do not fall within this section. It is also proposed to bring within section 195 abetments of or attempts to commit any of the offences specified. Lastly, as the High Courts have not been concurrent in regard to the power to extend the period for making a complaint on sanction obtained, it is proposed expressly to give such power, but only to a High Court, for good cause shown.

Clauses 203 and 209.—The additions to these sections are necessary to enable a Court of Revision to act under section 437.

Clause 225, para. (2).—This requires an objection to any matter connected with the charge to be made at the earliest opportunity, and provides also that, if it is not so made, it is barred on appeal or revision.

Clauses 227 and 231.—These amendments will settle the law as laid down in contradictory judgments of the High Courts—*see* I. L. R., 8 Bom. 200, and I. L. R., 9 All. 525.

Clause 234, para. (2).—This has been inserted to meet the case of a series of embezzlements extending over some time when there is a balance proved to have been embezzled, but the prosecution cannot show the exact amount or date of any particular embezzlement.

Clause 236, illustration (*b*).—This is proposed to settle the law that contradictory statements by a witness which are irreconcileable constitute the offence of intentionally giving false evidence, though it cannot be proved which of the two statements is false.

Clause 237.—By this it is intended to show that on a charge for a specific offence a man may be convicted of an attempt to commit that offence without a charge of such attempt.

Clause 256.—It is here intended to prevent a second cross-examination when there has been already a cross-examination on the facts constituting the charge before it has been drawn up, and thus to prevent a common abuse of this privilege.

Clause 257.—The discretion to be given to a Magistrate under this amendment is proposed with the same object.

Clause 260, sub-clause (*l*).—This will include amongst cases triable summarily cases under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, which it has been held are not so triable.

Para. (2).—This applies *mutatis mutandis* to the course to be taken in cases coming within section 209.

Clause 269, para. (2).—This will empower a Local Government to prescribe generally or specially in what place or places a Court of Session shall be held.

Clause 292.—This is intended to prevent a right of reply on the part of the prosecution where the only evidence tendered by the defence has been on the cross-examination of a witness for the prosecution. On this point the judgments of the High Courts have differed.

Clause 310.—The new sub-clause (*c*) is intended to settle a doubt which has been expressed, by declaring that in a case tried with the assistance of assessors it is unnecessary to record and deliver a judgment on the substantive charge before proceeding to try a charge of aggravation of the offence or offences charged and found by reason of any previous conviction or convictions.

Clause 318.—It is proposed to limit to six months the term for which a High Court may sentence a juror for failure without lawful excuse to attend or for departure without permission of the Court, and also expressly to declare that such Court may, in its discretion, remit any fine or imprisonment inflicted.

Clause 320, sub-clause (*d*).—Police-officers have been added to the list of those exempt from attendance as jurors or assessors. It will be for consideration whether Legal Practitioners should not also be exempt as in England.

Clause 332.—Discretion to remit or reduce any fine or imprisonment imposed on a juror or assessor failing without lawful excuse to attend or departing without permission is given to a Court of Session as is already given in ordinary cases of contempt of Court by section 484.

Clause 345.—Offences under sections 325, 428, 429, and 430, Indian Penal Code, have been added to the list of those which may, with the permission of the Court, be compounded.

Para. (5).—It is proposed that after a commitment to the Court of Session or when after a conviction an appeal has been preferred, no offence shall be compounded without leave of the Court to which the case has been committed or before which the appeal is to be heard.

Clause 380, sub-clause (*c*).—This has been added so as to make it clear that a Court of Session in a case so referred is competent to direct the case to be committed for trial to that Court if it is of opinion that the sentence which can be passed on the case so referred is inadequate or that it is otherwise desirable for the ends of justice that such a trial shall be held.

Clause 388 (2) —This is intended to apply to such a case as that of an order for compensation under section 560 in which an alternative sentence of imprisonment cannot be passed until it has been found that the amount cannot be recovered by distress, as in the case of a fine, by enabling the Court to require the execution of a bond for the attendance of the person fined on the day fixed for the return of the warrant for distress.

Clause 391.—It is proposed to enact that, unless a sentence of imprisonment not less than for three months is passed, a Court shall not be competent to pass an additional sentence of whipping.

Clause 399.—The substitution of "fifteen" for "sixteen" brings this provision into accord with the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.

Clause 401.—This clause is to enable the different Governments to make rules for respites in emergent cases, so that execution of a sentence, especially one of death, may be suspended until the orders of Government shall have been received on a petition made to it by the convicted person.

Clause 406.—The addition here is to provide for an appeal against an order for police supervision.

Clause 423, sub-clause (d).—This is necessary to give effect to the amendment of section 106.

Clause 439, last para.—If the person affected has the right of appeal, he should not be allowed to move a Court of Revision without having previously applied for relief to the Appellate Court. Hence this amendment.

Clause 465.—The object of this amendment is to enable statements of witnesses to be recorded during the incapacity of an accused to stand his trial by reason of unsoundness of mind, as otherwise such evidence may be lost. The procedure (section 512) in the case of an absconding accused has been applied.

Clause 471, para. (3).—This will enable the Governor-General in Council to deal with such matters by general orders instead of requiring specific orders in each case. This is necessary especially in cases of persons whose confinement in a lunatic asylum may have been ordered by a Court in a Province where no lunatic asylum has been established. Para. (4) reproduces section 475-B of the present Code.

Clause 476, last para.—The reported cases show that it is undesirable in the ends of justice that a Court of Revision should interfere in such matters with the discretion of a Court in proceedings before it. Ample opportunity is given to make *bonâ fide* objections when criminal proceedings have been instituted. Hence this clause.

Clause 480.—The addition of section 174 of the Indian Penal Code will enable a Court to deal summarily as a contempt of Court with the case of a witness who may unlawfully depart from such Court.

Clause 488, para. (2).—This will enable a Magistrate to order maintenance to be paid from the date of the complaint and not only from the date of his order.

Para. 3, proviso.—The alteration of the concluding words will give a Magistrate larger discretion in making an order for maintenance. This is necessary because under a reported case a wife may be compelled to live with her husband or lose the right to separate maintenance even when the husband may be cohabiting with another woman so long as she is not a married woman so as to constitute the offence of adultery within the terms of the Indian Penal Code—*see* I. L. R., 17 Mad. 260.

Para. (6).—The proviso here will enable a Magistrate to proceed and pass an *ex-parte* order for maintenance in the contumacious absence of the person summoned; provision is also made for the re-opening of such a case.

Para. (7).—This will enable the person summoned to have himself examined as a witness on his own behalf, and will also enable a Magistrate to pass an order as to cost in a maintenance case.

Para. (8).—This declares the jurisdiction of a Magistrate in such a case. The reported cases are doubtful on this point.

Clause 498.—It is left over for consideration whether, having regard to the provisions of section 426, the words "or Court of Session" should not be omitted.

Clause 514.—These amendments will enable proceedings to be taken against the estate of a deceased surety where his liability accrued before his death.

Clause 517.—The operation of this section has been enlarged so as to enable a Magistrate to pass orders for the disposal of any property produced before him.

Clause 520.—This will enable a Superior Court to give effect to an order setting aside the order of the Court of first instance, if that order has been carried out, by directing the restitution of the property.

Clause 526.—This amendment will enable a High Court to pass an order for the transfer of a case on a reference made by an inferior Court with the consent of the parties concerned without a formal motion or affidavit, and will generally in such cases extend the powers of a High Court.

Clause 526, para. (8).—It has been found necessary to give some discretion to a judicial officer in such a case as the power of requiring postponement or adjournment of an inquiry or trial has not unfrequently been abused.

Clause 528.—This amendment has been made so as to enable a District Magistrate in Madras to transfer a case from a Village Magistrate, as it has been held that under the existing law he cannot do so.

Clause 533.—It is proposed to declare that this section applies to a Court of Appeal or Revision.

Clause 537.—This clause has been enlarged so as to apply to a case which has not been finally disposed of so as to meet the objection raised in I. L. R., 23 Cal. 983.

Clause 555, Explanations and Illustration.—These additions have been made to meet the objections raised in I. L. R., 23 Cal. 328, I. L. R., 19 Mad. 263, and other similar cases.

Clauses 561, 562 and 563.—These clauses are new and enable certain Magistrates in specified cases to abstain from passing sentence on a first offender on conditions. They also provide for the course to be taken on failure to fulfil these conditions.

Clauses 564 and 565.—These clauses are new and provide for police supervision in regard to habitual offenders.

Schedule II.

Sections 263A and 477A.—Offences created by Act III of 1895 for which no provision was made in the Code of Criminal Procedure have been entered.

Offences under sections 409, 417, 418, 419, and 420 have been made cognizable offences by an alteration in column 3 on the recommendation of the Government of Madras.

the necessity in [illegible] has been made in respect of forgery, sections 465, *et seq.*, as

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 14th October 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India



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SIMLA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1897.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 761.

Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of the HONOURABLE SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint the Honourable MR. CHARLES MONTGOMERY RIVAZ, C.S.I., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The HONOURABLE MR. RIVAZ has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 43.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1897.

No. 17.—Privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. H. W. C. Carndaff, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 28th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

No. 761.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of the Honourable Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Charles Montgomery Rivaz, C.S.I., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Rivaz has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The 20th October, 1897.

No. 765.—The services of Mr. A Kensington, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th November 1897.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 770.—The Honourable Mr. H E. M. James, of the Indian Civil Service, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 19th October, 1897.

No. 1271.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant C. J. Milne, M B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 18th September 1897.

No. 1272.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:

Surgeon-Major J. A. Cunningham, M.D., M.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal),—21st September 1897.

Surgeon-Captain H Smith, M D., M.Ch., I M.S. (Bengal),—18th September 1897.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 1295.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 3rd September 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 1405.—The services of Captain C. T. A. Searle, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Mean Meer, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th October 1897.

POLICE.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 578.—The services of Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 582.—The services of Captain H. F. E. Hodges, 3rd Bombay Infantry, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 425.—The services of the Reverend A. S. Dyer, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Tirah Field Force.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1897.

No. 2463—133-2.—Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, held charge temporarily of the Office of Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, during the absence on privilege leave for one month from 15th September of Lieutenant-Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R.E.

No. 2470—6-21.—Lieutenant G. A. Beazeley, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India Department as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

FAMINE.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 3245—32-60-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant L. T. Hay, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, employed on famine duty in the North-Western Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1897.

No. 3942-I.B.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3061-I.B., dated the 13th August, 1897 after the words and figures "No. 1507-I., dated the 7th May, 1894," add the words and figures "and of the like Notification No. 3017-I., dated the 13th September, 1895."

No. 4122-F.—The services of Mr. A. H. Gunter, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his political duties with the Malakand Field Force.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 4164-F.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Punjab Commission are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the dates specified:

Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade,—8th October, 1897.

Lieutenant B. C. Waterfield, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade,—6th October, 1897.

Lieutenant J. Frizelle, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade,—8th October, 1897.

No. 1525-G.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd November, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1526-G.—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department and an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. A. Crawford, or until further orders.

No. 1527-G.—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1528-G.—Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1530-G.—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain R. B. Berkeley, with effect from the 6th October, 1897.

No. 1532-G.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Residency Surgeon at Indore and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 1538-G.—Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, and Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Commissioner of Ajmere, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 6th October, 1897, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, or until further orders.

The 23rd October, 1897.

No. 1547-G.—The services of Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, a Political Assistant of the 1st class and officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Legislative Department, with effect from the 28th October, 1897.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1897.

No. 4715-Gl.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 15th September 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. C. W. C. Carson,—

Messrs. W. D. Woollam and J. S. Milne to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th September 1897,—

Mr. H. J. Brereton to revert to Class IV,

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to Class IV,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV, and

Messrs. J. S. Milne and W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st October 1897,—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in Class III, and

Mr. H. Oung to revert to Class IV, of the Enrolled List.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 4718-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:

The stamp-duty payable under Article 22 of Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be denoted by means of an eight-anna adhesive Court-fee stamp.

No. 4720-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5119-S R, dated the 1st November 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following instruments shall be added to the list of instruments specified under clause 6 of the second schedule to the said notification as exempted from stamp-duty, namely:

"(*e*) copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies of maps or plans prepared or maintained under chapter IV of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), whether such copies are granted under rule 23 or rule 314 of the rules under the said Act:

Provided that the copies are supplied for the private use of the persons applying for them and that they are not used or intended to be used as evidence in a Court of Justice or before any public officer;

(*f*) Certified copies of maps shewing the holdings of cultivators in Burma when furnished to the said cultivators.

No. 4722-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause (*a*) of Article 8 of the second schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5109-S.R., dated the 1st November 1895, the words and figures "or under rule 147 of the rules framed under the Burma Land and Revenue Acts II of 1876" shall be cancelled.

No. 4724-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September 1889, for clauses (44), (45) and (46) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"*G—Special for Burma only—*

(44) to remit the fees chargeable on the following documents furnished to cultivators, namely:

Certified copies of extracts from settlement or supplementary survey registers containing particulars of the holdings of cultivators;

(45) to remit the fees chargeable in Upper Burma on plaints, applications, petitions and copies which are filed, exhibited or recorded in the Court of a Circle officer, or in any Court presided over by a Thugyi or Myothugyi, or which are received or furnished by a Thugyi or Myothugyi;

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause the expression 'Thugyi or Myothugyi' includes any person, however designated, who in any part of Upper Burma occupies a position similar to that which is held in other parts by a Thugyi or Myothugyi"

NOTE.—For further special provisions effecting Lower Burma see K below.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 22nd October, 1897.

No. 4727-A.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1897, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
		Silver Coin.	Bullion	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	9,52,60,530	3,14,12,812	...	3,41,12,812
Allahabad .	1,80,[illegible],640	1,46,93,490	...	1,46,93,490
Lahore .	1,07,[illegible]	1,69,87,580	...	1,69,87,580
Bombay .	[illegible],16,815	4,01,5[illegible],272	.	4,04,53,272
Kurrachee .	80,44,045	43,33,230	...	43,33,230
Madras .	2,60,10,800	1,07,77,607	...	1,07,77,607
Calicut .	17,[illegible],095	20,32,038	...	20,32,038
Rangoon .	88,[illegible],530	2,45,37,410	...	2,15,37,410
TOTAL .	[illegible],4,08,820	[illegible],[illegible],130	...	4,82,27,439
Deduct remittances in transit . . .				8,20,515
			NET TOTAL .	[illegible],74,06,924
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,[illegible],500 held under Section 19 of the Act				0,00,00,946
			GRAND TOTAL .	[illegible],[illegible],06,870

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1156.—Mr. I. H. W. Dalrymple-Clark to be Superintendent of the Kheddah establishment at Dacca, with effect from the 11th July 1896, *vice* Mr. W. B. Savi, retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1157.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 816 of 1897, Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., I.M.S., to be Principal Medical

Officer, Malakand Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, in place of Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, C.B., withdrawn for employment with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1158.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Jeremy Taylor Marsh 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—24th August 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Marsh will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 24th August 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Edmond John Arthur, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—28th September 1897.

Lieutenant Basil Andrew Corbett, South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—29th September 1897.

STATION STAFF.

No. 1159.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Colonel on the Staff and Base Commandant, Edwardesabad, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. D. O. Mealy, who has been unable to take up the appointment owing to ill-health.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 1160.—The following addition to and alteration in the staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are notified in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1145 of 1897:

1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION.

Provost Marshal . { Lieutenant H. F. Bateman-Champain, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

STAFF AT THE BASE.

Adjutant and Quartermaster, Native Troops' Depôt. { *For* "Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment," *read* "Lieutenant W. G. L. Beynon, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment."

TOCHI.

No. 1161.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 597 of 1897, Lieutenant G. N. L. Labertouche, 32nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be assistant to the Brigade Commissariat Officer, 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, *vice* Lieutenant J. Muscroft, withdrawn for duty with his regiment.

No. 1162.—The following appointments to the Staff of the Tochi Field Force are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Lieutenant G. R. Fitz R. Talbot, Royal Horse Artillery, to be orderly officer to Major-General G. C. Bird, C.B., *vice* Captain S. W. Scrase-Dickins, Highland Light Infantry, permitted to rejoin his regiment.

Lieutenant R. E. Cheyne, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be orderly officer to Brigadier-General C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., *vice* Captain A. Grant, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, permitted to rejoin his regiment.

No. 1163.—In line 3 of G. G. O. No. 1122, dated 8th October 1897, *for* "Inspecting Veterinary Officer" *read* "Veterinary Inspector."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1164.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 28th September 1897, page 5322.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
28th September, 1897.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary List. Dated 14th September 1897.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:

C. F. Cambier. Dated 22nd June 1897.
H. H. H. Aspinall. Dated 18th June 1897.
K. M. Foss. Dated 3rd July 1897.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major, while serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command:

F. G. Bradley. Dated 18th June 1897.
E. C. Thwaytes. Dated 9th May 1897.
A. W. Leonard. Dated 14th June 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Reginald William Sartorius, V.C., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 12th September 1897.

Colonel James Grant Duff Walker to be Major-General. Dated 12th September 1897.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant:

Frederick Richards, Madras Establishment. Dated 3rd June 1897.

Frederick Taylor, Madras Establishment. Dated 3rd June 1897.

Benjamin Curtis, Madras Establishment. Dated 3rd June 1897.

Alfred Thomas Reynolds, Bombay Establishment. Dated 20th July 1897.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1165.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that all regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent will, in future, be organised in class squadrons and class companies.

The composition of the regiments will be as follows:

Cavalry.

1st Lancers	1 squadron Sikhs. 1 „ Deccani Mahomedans. 1 „ Jats.
2nd Lancers	1 squadron Sikhs. 1 „ Deccani Mahomedans. 1 „ Jats.
3rd Lancers	1 squadron Sikhs. 1 „ Hindustani Mahomedans. 1 squadron Jats.
4th Lancers	1 squadron Sikhs. 1 „ Hindustani Mahomedans. 1 squadron Jats.

Infantry.

1st Infantry	3 companies Rajputs. 3 „ Deccani Mahomedans. 2 companies Jats.
2nd Infantry	3 companies Rajputs. 3 „ Hindustani Mahomedans. 2 companies Ahirs (Gurgaon and Rewari).
3rd Infantry	3 companies Rajputs. 3 „ Hindustani Mahomedans. 2 companies Jats.
4th Infantry	3 companies Rajputs. 3 „ Deccani Mahomedans. 2 companies Jats.
5th Infantry	3 companies Rajputs. 3 „ Hindustani Mahomedans. 2 companies Ahirs (Gurgaon and Rewari).
6th Infantry	3 companies Rajputs. 3 „ Hindustani Mahomedans. 2 companies Jats.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1166.—Colonel Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th October 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 1167.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

14th October 1897.

Alfred Montanaro.

Captains to be Majors.

9th October 1897.

Henry Augustus Carleton.

13th October 1897.

William James Knowles Dobbin.

Charles Fulford Grantham.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

13th October 1897.

Henry Barnes Peacock.

No. 1168.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:

Major John George Ramsay. Dated 24th August 1897.

Major Robert Freebairn Clothier. Dated 10th September 1897.

No. 1169.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:

Captain Louis Samuel Hyde Baker. Dated 28th August 1897.

Captain Henry Gerard Burton. Dated 30th August 1897.

Captain Henry George Sutton. Dated 16th September 1897.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross, retired. Dated 1st October 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1170.—*42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Abidal Rai to be Subadar and Havildar Manbir Lama to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandar Singh Bisht, deceased, with effect from the 24th August 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1171.—*2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry—*

Jemadar Sibdit Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Dayal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Arijang, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 1172.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant J. W. Bailey, resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th September 1897.

No. 1173.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Major A. J. Molloy, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 1174.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Lincoln Gordon to be Captain, with effect from the 31st May 1897, *vice* Monk-Smith, resigned.

Sherbrooke Augustus John Keatinge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th October 1897, *vice* Gilmore, transferred to the supernumerary list.

John Mathews Hartley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th October 1897, *vice* Ogden, promoted.

No. 1175.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles*—

Gregory Goolzadyan Carapiet, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th October 1897, *vice* Branson, promoted.

No. 1176.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Edmund Dunlop Puzey to be Captain, with effect from the 8th October 1897, *vice* Gaye, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1177.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Lieutenant Francis Clifford to be Captain, *vice* A. F. Clifford, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant H. G. Bonner resigns his commission.

No. 1178.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Second-Lieutenant Samuel Carleton Aldridge to be Lieutenant, *vice* Glen, promoted.

David Edwin Marshall, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Clyde-Jones, resigned.

Alexander Thomas Maitland Topping, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Goode, resigned.

James Peter Wyness, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Harper, promoted.

No. 1179.—*Assam Valley Administrative Battalion*—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Buckingham, C.I.E., Commandant, resigns his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of Colonel on retirement.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 70.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 20th August 1897:

To be Assistant Engineer.
Ewan Edward Macpherson.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 71.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Engineer Alfred Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

Engineer E. J. Ellery, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 16th and the 22nd October 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (30th Bengal Infantry).	Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. L. O'Bryen.	30th September 1897.	Gat	...	...
1st Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).	2nd Lieutenant W. C. Browne-Clayton.	30th September 1897.	Agrah	...	...
4th Dragoon Guards	Captain T. F. N. Jones	10th October 1897.	Sam Gaki Pass (near Jumrood).	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

No 431.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 35, dated 21st January 1897, Mr. A. H. Barron, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th July 1897, *vice* Mr R. A. Cordner, on furlough.

No. 432.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 431 of this date, Mr. H. Marsh, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th July 1897, during the absence of Mr. C. G. Palmer, on deputation or until further orders.

Public Works Department Notification No. 315, dated the 16th August 1897, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 433.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 106, dated 10th March 1897, Mr. W. T. Jolly, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Bengal, Provincial Engineer Service, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 434.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, and officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is temporarily placed in charge of the Accounts of State Railway Stores.

No. 435.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Rewari-Kuchaman Chord Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

The 19th October, 1897.

No. 436.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India special leave for eight days in extension of that granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 296, dated 5th August 1897.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 438.—The services of Lieutenant E. Barnardiston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment on Field Service.

No. 439.—Mr. F. W. Ecke, Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway.

No. 440.—Mr. M. P. Coode, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with *temporary rank* in the 3rd Class, with effect from the 11th October 1897.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st October, 1897.

No. 437.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders:

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. A. B. Larkins . .	Director, Class III .	Deputy Director General, Class II.	7th September 1897.
Mr. H. A. Kirk . .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.	Director, Class III .	6th September 1897.
Mr. M. G. Simpson . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	4th September 1897.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIV OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 26th September 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 25th September 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th September 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 25th September 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	9,40,630	542	1,737	11,14,000	641	2,35,91,236	2,75,13,000	39,21,764	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	28,390	203	125	31,700	254	4,[illegible]80	5,0[illegible],000	53,020	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,01,315	120	862	69,000	80	25,[illegible]55	20,[illegible]000	1,23,745	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,08,923	145	752	1,05,000	140	24,45,295	29,[illegible]000	5,29,705	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,019	144	21	2,900	138	[illegible]050	74,100	8,450	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	849	94	9	1,000	111	39,055	31,500	...	7,555
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,40,482	188	1,815	3,10,000	171	94,63,125	90,34,000	...	4,29,125
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	514	30	17	400	24	27,[illegible]4	[illegible],800	...	7,364
South Indian	105	1,042	1,68,483	162	1,042	1,72,000	165	45,[illegible],409	45,94,000	77,591	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,375	81	54	4,700	87	1,29,305	1,[illegible],000	5,695	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,165	1,24,782	107	1,165	1,18,000	101	34,[illegible],702	3[illegible],[illegible]00	5,72,128	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	31,643	107	296	28,700	97	7,[illegible]4,583	[illegible],85,000	2,50,417	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	786	87,023	115	815	92,[illegible]01	113	26,92,211	30,[illegible],000	3,[illegible],789	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	10,443	52	200	10,300	52	3,[illegible]8,429	3,[illegible],000	33,571	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	9,837	62	238	16,600	70	2,63,513	[illegible],94,000	1,[illegible],487	...
Burma	175	880	1,14,492	129	888	1,42,000	160	31,93,242	37,[illegible],000	5,4[illegible],758	...
TOTAL	232	9,854	20,74,110	210	10,036	27,[illegible],300	271	5,30,[illegible],354	6,00,[illegible],400	61,5[illegible],046	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,656	4,90,267	185	2,883	7,65,000	265	1,35,94,033	1,50,84,000	14,89,967	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,20,795	152	875	1,54,000	176	30,25,525	4[illegible],[illegible]00	1,57,475	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	354	814	4,63,381	569	817	3,[illegible],000	458	67,86,794	63,[illegible],000	...	4,57,794
East Coast	94	500	54,376	109	538	65,000	121	1[illegible],31,048	14,[illegible],000	2,33,952	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	25	2,917	117	23	1,700	74	4[illegible],047	47,[illegible]00	...	1,347
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) [illegible],088	(*i*) 14,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,31,736	236	5,136	13,84,700	270	[illegible],[illegible]4,[illegible]3	12,70,[illegible],800	14,21,305	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,490	5,05,834	339	1,491	3,86,000	259	1,52,66,523	1,[illegible],37,000	...	23,29,523
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,33,[illegible]20	506	461	1,97,000	429	[illegible],03,863	71,[illegible]8,000	...	4,35,863
Madras	283	840	2,18,055	260	840	2,19,000	261	53,77,[illegible]55	58,[illegible],000	4,54,012	...
TOTAL	347	2,791	9,57,135	343	2,792	7,97,000	285	2,[illegible],08,371	2,[illegible],97,000	...	23,11,374
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	[illegible]8	17,477	41,62,081	238	17,964	44,00,000	245	[illegible],27,[illegible]33	11,[illegible],[illegible],200	82,60,[illegible]7	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	24,[illegible]5	154	160	32,500	203	6,04,[illegible]76	7,24,000	1,19,024	...
Tarkessur	274	22	4,800	218	22	4,[illegible]00	223	1,51,202	1,52,000	798	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	7,613	117	66	7,[illegible]00	120	2,35,407	2,18,000	...	17,407
Bengal-Dooars	146	30	6,001	153	30	8,[illegible]06	238	1,[illegible],203	1,33,000	...	2,203
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	13,[illegible]98	168	78	14,[illegible]00	180	3,[illegible],845	3,05,[illegible]00	85,155	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,700	41	...	(*k*) 38,700	38,700	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	12,984	255	51	13,000	255	4,05,948	3,83,000	...	22,948
TOTAL	170	413	69,857	169	484	82,[illegible]00	173	18,[illegible],781	20,13,700	2,01,119	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	28	74	2,369	32	74	2,200	30	46,245	50,600	4,355	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,552	92	114	5,[illegible]00	50	2,[illegible],[illegible]24	1,[illegible],000	...	75,329
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,559	46	35	[illegible]00	23	(*l*) 17,[illegible]21	50,500	33,279	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	64,[illegible]12	194	333	70,[illegible]00	210	15,[illegible],[illegible]21	16,[illegible],00	1,72,079	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,[illegible]02	90	13	700	53	[illegible],[illegible]10	38,[illegible]0	...	39,910
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	14,243	132	108	1[illegible],[illegible]00	101	5,57,[illegible]12	3,43,000	...	2,13,942
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,040	305	10	5[illegible],[illegible]00	550	77,[illegible]06	98,000	21,894	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangúd	77	66	4,881	74	66	5,000	76	1,24,101	1,61,000	36,899	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	5,[illegible]20	56	93	5,300	57	2,[illegible],340	1,[illegible],000	...	67,340
Kolhápur	70	29	2,163	75	29	2,000	69	57,570	57,000	...	570
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,[illegible]76	59	70	3,500	41	1,[illegible],811	1,11,000	...	6,811
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	10	160	5	...	(*m*) 2,000	2,000	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,752	57	22	1,300	50	30,879	25,100	...	5,779
TOTAL	125	968	1,15,[illegible]05	119	966	1,13,700	114	30,78,681	2[illegible],[illegible]00	...	1,38,581
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	108	334	25,092	78	334	23,000	69	8,86,247	8,34,000	...	52,247
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,605	80	46	3,300	72	88,[illegible]01	66,700	8,239	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,[illegible]00	43	...	(*n*) 57,700	57,700	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	22,203	61	364	23,[illegible]0	64	5,[illegible],565	5[illegible],000	40,433	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,432	40	60	1,[illegible]00	32	64,[illegible]01	[illegible],[illegible]0	...	4,009
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,050	71	94	5,300	56	1,93,840	1,[illegible],000	...	3,840
TOTAL	82	898	60,951	68	949	59,[illegible]00	62	17,74,114	18,[illegible],400	45,[illegible]85	...
GRAND TOTAL	219	10,756	44,09,254	223	20,363	46,55,000	229	11,44,21,[illegible]01	11,07,[illegible],[illegible]00	53,73,[illegible]81	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 4th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 4th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 25th September 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 26th September 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 25th September 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 25th September 1897.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 16th, 1897.

During the greater part of the present week very quiet conditions have prevailed throughout the Indian region. During the early part of the week pressure was very uniform over the whole area, but on the 12th a shallow depression began to form over the Bay, and this depression formed the principal feature in the weather of the latter half of the week. The disturbance apparently advanced very slowly westward across the Bay, and though at no time developing into a storm of any serious intensity it occasioned a fair amount of rain over Lower Burma, Bengal and the southern half of the Peninsula. North-West India experienced steadily fine weather throughout, but snow fell on the higher ranges in Kashmir, etc., during the week, and the temperature over the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, probably on this account, was below the normal average. In other parts of India the mean temperature was higher than usual, and the heat of the whole country for the whole week was consequently very nearly normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 10th.*—The barometer had risen slightly at nearly all stations. Pressure was very uniform generally, but was slightly higher over Western India and slightly lower over the north-west of the Bay and North Bengal than elsewhere. The wind directions were generally between north-west and north-east, but calms were very numerous. The mean temperature was excessive, except in parts of North-West India. The weather was generally fine, but a few scattered showers had been received over Northern India, Berar and the west of the Peninsula.

Monday, October 11th.—Pressure had decreased in Burma, but had generally increased elsewhere. Pressure remained exceedingly uniform, though rather higher in the west than in the east. The barometer slightly exceeded the normal almost everywhere. The winds were practically unchanged, remaining light from between north-west and north-east generally, but with calms in many places. The mean temperature was slightly to considerably below the normal average over North-West India and slightly to considerably above elsewhere. Generally fine weather continued, but Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, the North-West Himalayas and the west and south of the Peninsula had received some showers.

Tuesday, October 12th.—The barometric rise which had prevailed during the past two days had ceased and had been succeeded by a fall which had been brisk over the Punjab and had been brisk to rapid over the Bay. A slight low pressure area had appeared over the east of the Bay, but this was the only important change in the distribution. South-westerly breezes had appeared over Ceylon and South Madras and westerly winds were blowing over the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the directions were still between north-west and north-east. The mean temperature remained low over the north-west of India and higher than usual elsewhere. General showers had fallen over Lower Burma and the west of the Peninsula and a few scattered showers over the central parts of the country and Madras.

Wednesday, October 13th.—The barometer was still falling everywhere and the decrease had been brisk, except over Burma, the central parts of the country and along the foot of the hills in the Punjab. The depression over the east of the Bay was slightly deeper than on the preceding day and was beginning to drift slowly westward. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the Bay and were variable with numerous calms elsewhere. The mean temperature was below the normal over Lower Burma, over the Gangetic Plain, over the Punjab and over Sind, while elsewhere the heat was more or less excessive. The greatest excess was reported from the Deccan and Upper Burma. Rain had fallen over Burma and parts of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine.

Thursday, October 14th.—The barometer had changed very slightly almost everywhere, but the inclination was generally downward. The depression over the Bay was unchanged in intensity, but had continued to drift slowly westward and was beginning to affect the east of the Peninsula. Cyclonic winds, which were light except at Diamond Island, continued to blow over the Bay area, while variable winds and calms were reported elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in Burma and over the extreme north-west of India and high over Hyderabad, Central Bengal and Upper Burma. Elsewhere the variations from the normal were slight or moderate. Rain continued to fall over Lower Burma and parts of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather remained fine.

Friday, October 15th.—The barometer had fallen over the east and south of the Peninsula and the adjoining parts of Bengal and of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the barometer had risen. The depression over the Bay had moved very slightly westward. Cyclonic winds, generally light or moderate in force, continued to prevail over the Bay area, while elsewhere the directions were between north-west and north-east. Calms prevailed over the central parts of the country. The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were very irregular and in many places large: thus at Kurrachee the variation was $-4^{\circ}\cdot2$, at Sholapur $-2^{\circ}\cdot8$, at Cuttack $-6^{\circ}\cdot8$ and at Thayetmyo $-2^{\circ}\cdot3$, while at Amraoti it was $+2^{\circ}\cdot8$, at Coconada $+4^{\circ}\cdot2$ and at Bogra $+5^{\circ}\cdot3$. Rain had been received around the Bay as well as over Ceylon and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Saturday, October 16th.—The barometer had fallen across the centre of the Bay, over North Madras and over the east of the Central Provinces, but had risen elsewhere. As a consequence of these changes the depression over the Bay had become more strongly marked as also had the area of high pressure in the north-west, so that the gradients between North-West India and the Bay area had become rather steep. Cyclonic winds of feeble strength prevailed around the Bay, and light or moderate northerly winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was generally low, except on both coasts of the Peninsula and in Bihar, North Bengal, Assam and the greater part of Burma. Rain had fallen over parts of Burma, over the whole of Bengal and over the south of the Peninsula. The rainfall amounts over parts of Bengal and over Travancore were heavy.

Temperature.—As mentioned above, snow fell at different times during the week on the higher elevations of the Kashmir and North-West Himalayas, and this fall appears to have had the effect of keeping temperature low over North-West India. Over other parts of the Indian region the heat was generally higher than usual until the rainfall connected with the storm over the Bay became heavy when a brisk fall of temperature occurred over parts of Burma, South-West Bengal, etc.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

Province.	October 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+0·6	+1·3	+1·3	—0·9	—0·6	+0·8	+0·9	+0·7
Bengal and Assam	+2·6	+2·4	+2·4	+1·8	+1·9	+1·4	+0·5	+1·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·6	+1·9	+0·3	—0·5	—0·7	—0·7	+1·0	+0·6
Punjab	—0·9	—1·2	—1·1	—0·8	—0·5	—0·2	—1·0	—0·8
Bombay	+1·6	+1·5	+1·1	+1·2	+0·5	+0·2	+0·2	+0·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·8	+3·4	+2·5	+1·6	+0·2	—0·2	—1·0	+1·3
Central India and Gujarat	—0·4	+0·1	—0·6	—1·5	—1·4	—0·8	—1·3	—0·8
Sind and Rajputana	—1·8	—1·8	—2·1	—0·3	—1·7	—1·5	—2·2	—1·6
Madras	+2·3	+2·3	+2·5	+2·5	+0·6	+1·1	+0·2	+1·6
Mean for whole of India	+1·0	+1·1	+0·7	+0·5	—0·2	0	—0·3	+0·4

The mean temperature of the whole country was slightly above the normal average during the first four days of the week when it fell to the normal or slightly below. The mean for the whole week for the whole country showed a variation of less than $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the normal. The provincial variations show a slight deficiency of heat for the week over the Punjab, Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana and a slight excess over the remaining provinces.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

October 10th	101°·5	at	Jacobabad.
„ 11th	99°·5	„	„
„ 12th	100°·5	„	„
„ 13th	100°·5	„	„
„ 14th	98°·8	„	Tinnevelly.
„ 15th	99°·5	„	Jacobabad.
„ 16th	99°·5	„	„

Rain.—During the week under review the rainfall has been lighter and less extensive than during the past few weeks. The first few days of the week were marked by quiet fine weather with no general rain, but only a few scattered showers. On Tuesday, the 12th, a shallow storm appeared over the east of the Bay, rain commenced in Burma, and as the depression drifted across the Bay the rainfall slowly extended to Bengal and the east and south of the Peninsula. The rainfall records show that rain fell in Lower and Central Burma on most days of the week, but less generally on the first two than on the latter days; in Upper Burma the rainfall occurred generally between the 13th and 16th; in Assam and Bengal nearly all the rain fell on the last two days of the week, though there were some light showers earlier. Over the west of the Peninsula the showers were distributed throughout the week, while in Madras the rainfall was generally received between the 13th and 16th. The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that no rain whatever was received during the week in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, and that in seven more the total fall for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. These twenty-two divisions included all the North-West Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions, except the south and hills divisions, the central and east divisions of the Central Provinces, all the North Bombay divisions and all the Central India and Rajputana divisions. In other parts of the country effective rainfall has been received, the average actual amounts ranging from 3·95 inches in Orissa, 3·29 inches in Coorg, 3·05 inches in Deltaic Burma and 3·00 inches in the north of the East Coast (*a*), to 0·21 inch in the South Punjab, 0·23 inch in the Punjab Hills, 0·19 inch in Berar and 0·17 inch in the Central Provinces (West). No rain of importance is anticipated at this period over the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and North Bombay, but in the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is expected. The third column of the table shows that the actual average rainfall of the week has exceeded the normal average in eighteen of the divisions and has been less than usual in the remaining divisions. Excessive rain was received in Deltaic, Central and Upper Burma, in Deltaic and Central Bengal, in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South Bihar, in the South Punjab, in all the west of the Peninsula divisions, in the East Coast [North (*a*)], in the East Coast (South) and in Madras (South). The abnormal excess is more than two inches in Orissa (2·25 inches) and more than one inch in Coorg (1·40 inches), the East Coast [North (*a*)] (1·92) inches and the south of the East Coast (1·26) inches. The area of deficient rainfall is more extensive than that of heavy rainfall, but the variations are not larger. The deficiency exceeds one inch in Tenasserim (1·38 inches), Arakan (1·18 inches), Cachar (1·11 inches) and the east submontane division of the North-West Provinces (1·27 inches).

The three last columns of the table, which exhibit the average actual and average normal rainfall for the whole monsoon period from May 30th to October 16th, 1897, show that for the whole period the rainfall has been about normal in no less than thirty-seven of the rainfall divisions, it has exceeded the normal by

20 per cent. or more in fifteen of the divisions—*viz.*, the North-West Provinces (East, West and Hills), the North Punjab, the West Punjab, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Sind, West Rajputana, the East Coast (North), Madras (Central), the East Coast (South) and Madras (South), and has been in defect of the normal by 20 per cent. or more in four divisions—*viz.*, Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Submontane Punjab and Baluchistan. As the present week is the last week of the monsoon period of 1897, the above returns are interesting showing that the rainfall has been normal in thirty-seven divisions, that it has been excessive in fifteen divisions and deficient in only four divisions, and hence that the monsoon as a whole has been about normal, but with a trifling tendency to excess.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review:

Burma . . .	Thayetmyo	5·75	inches
Assam . . .	Sibsagar	1·97	„
Bengal . . .	Bhagatpur (Jalpaiguri) . .	4·82	„
Orissa . . .	Balasore	9·36	„
Bihar . . .	Aurangabad (Gaya) . .	3·97	„
Madras (South-Central)	Yercaud (Salem) . . .	10·38	„
Madras . . .	Venkatagirikota (N. Arcot) .	7·73	„

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 16th, 1897.			Rainfall data from May 30th to October 16th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to October 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·99	2·37	— 1·38	141·48	160·49	— 12
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	3·05	2·14	+ 0·91	86·35	84·75	+ 2
	3. Central do.	2·27	1·56	+ 0·71	45·66	53·78	— 15
	4. Upper do.	1·94	1·21	+ 0·73	21·67	35·13	— 38
	5. Arakan	1·49	2·67	— 1·18	162·13	166·08	— 2
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·99	1·55	— 0·56	74·39	74·52	0
	7. Assam Surma	0·77	1·88	— 1·11	85·44	98·46	— 13
	8. Do. Hills	1·34	1·73	— 0·39	79·63	119·98	— 34
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·79	0·92	— 0·13	57·27	59·35	— 4
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·26	1·20	+ 0·08	49·87	47·03	+ 6
	11. Central do.	1·27	1·11	+ 0·16	44·54	47·64	— 7
	12. North do.	0·62	0·91	— 0·29	74·50	81·72	— 8
	13. Bengal Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14. Orissa	3·95	1·70	+ 2·25	46·58	46·60	0
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·22	0·97	+ 0·25	40·50	45·89	— 12
	16. South Bihar	1·07	1·00	+ 0·07	45·44	38·77	+ 17
	17. North do.	0·51	1·29	— 0·78	45·31	45·57	— 1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·76	— 0·76	43·67	35·65	+ 22
	19. South Oudh	0	0·48	— 0·48	37·21	33·55	+ 11
	20. North do.	0	0·59	— 0·59	39·47	36·28	+ 9
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·29	— 0·29	31·10	31·49	— 1
	22. Do. West	0	0·21	— 0·21	30·45	24·22	+ 26
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	1·27	— 1·27	44·61	38·88	+ 15
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·32	— 0·32	45·25	39·16	+ 16
	25. Do. Hills	0·02	0·40	— 0·38	51·68	39·72	+ 30
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·03	0·14	— 0·11	20·18	20·77	— 3
	27. South do.	0·21	0·08	+ 0·13	11·38	13·29	— 14
	28. Central do.	0·01	0·12	— 0·11	11·53	14·12	— 18
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·03	0·13	— 0·10	18·22	23·39	— 22
	30. Do. Hills	0·23	0·40	— 0·17	48·04	57·04	— 16
	31. North Punjab	0·06	0·13	— 0·07	15·23	12·09	+ 26
	32. West do.	0	0	0	7·44	5·97	+ 25
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	2·54	3·08	— 0·54	125·06	101·16	+ 24
	34. Madras South-Central	2·96	1·97	+ 0·99	34·24	25·40	+ 35
	35. Coorg	3·29	1·89	+ 1·40	128·78	112·27	+ 15
	36. Mysore	2·45	1·67	+ 0·78	32·09	25·93	+ 23
	37. Konkan	2·01	1·37	+ 0·64	125·42	114·43	+ 10
	38. Bombay Deccan	1·76	0·79	+ 0·97	33·80	25·94	+ 30
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·83	0·49	+ 0·34	25·26	23·51	+ 7
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·19	0·57	— 0·38	27·90	32·74	— 15
	42. Central Provinces West	0·17	0·39	— 0·22	35·58	38·58	— 8
	43. Do. do. Central	0·06	0·41	— 0·35	42·84	48·76	— 12
	44. Do. do. East	0	0·54	— 0·54	48·90	45·65	+ 7
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0·02	0·25	— 0·23	34·96	43·18	— 19
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	22·80	19·83	+ 15
	47. Sind	0	0	0	8·28	4·89	+ 69
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·36	2·25	— 84
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·20	— 0·20	34·55	34·57	0
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·10	— 0·10	22·52	26·04	— 13
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·03	— 0·03	15·96	11·46	+ 39
Madras	52. East Coast North	1·32	1·85	— 0·53	39·36	28·30	+ 39
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	3·00	1·08	+ 1·92	53·35	50·33	+ 6
	53. Hyderabad South	0·26	0·86	— 0·60	22·71	21·98	+ 3
	54. Madras Central	1·28	1·45	— 0·17	23·47	19·03	+ 23
	55. East Coast Central	0·90	1·63	— 0·73	22·07	18·60	+ 19
	56. Do. South	2·79	1·53	+ 1·26	24·40	18·34	+ 33
	57. Madras South	1·49	1·24	+ 0·25	12·07	8·61	+ 41

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, *21st October, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rainfall during week heavy in the central districts; elsewhere generally below the average expected in the period. The water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general; outturn of crops generally middling to average, but *ragi (Eleusine coracana)* in Northern Circars is poor. Pasture is generally sufficient; fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are slightly easier. Prospects continue encouraging. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—9,013 men, 19,321 women, 6,056 children; total 34,390 in the Deccan and Ganjam. Weavers—5,147 men, 4,950 women, 865 children with 6,529 unspecified; total 17,491 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers 51,881. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan: (dependants)—57 men, 92 women, 2,595 children; total 2,744. Others in the Deccan and Ganjam—363 men, 841 women, 4,645 children; total 5,849. Otherwise gratuitously relieved in the Deccan and Circars—2,481 men, 6,980 women, 3,814 children; total 13,275. Total on gratuitous relief—21,868. Grand total on Government relief 73,749. Relief in Ganjam has now practically discontinued. Prices on which wages are calculated are:—Ganjam and Kurnool 13, Bellary 14, Cuddapah 15½, and Anantapur 16½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week Rs. 13,079.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Rain good in the Deccan, Karnatak and slight in Konkan. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Ahmednagar where they are slightly damaged by insects and excessive rain and of Shikarpur by blight. Locusts have caused damage in one taluka of Upper Sind frontier and Thar and Parkar, two of Karachi, four of Shikarpur, and five of Hyderabad. Reaping of early crops commenced generally in the Presidency. Preparations for late crops commenced in Sind, Khandesh, and Baroda, and sowings in the Deccan, Karnatak, Upper Sind frontier, Broach, Thana, Rajkot, and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient, except in two talukas of Poona. Prices continue high in Karachi, Nasik and are stationary in Panch Mahals. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 11⅛, Bijapur 11 1/16, Sholapur 8¾, Ahmednagar 9, Poona 10 1/3, Nasik 9¼, Satara 9¼, Khandesh 10, and Dharwar 12⅝ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 18,761, Sholapur 53,309, Ahmednagar 39,204, Poona 13,797, Nasik 700, Satara 6,231, Khandesh 458, Belgaum 5,124, Dharwar 475, Ratnagiri 33, Kolaba 209; total 138,301, of whom 111,040 are relief workers and 27,261 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 14,747, including 1,837 in poor-houses; Sholapur 12,081, including 145 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 14,845, including 355 in poor-houses; Poona 26,355; Nasik 540, including 109 in poor-houses; Satara 3,582, including 246 in poor-houses; Khandesh 128; Belgaum 870; Dharwar 499; Kolaba 2,406; total 76,053. Total number on relief 214,354.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th October.*—There was general rain, except in parts of North Behar during the week. The rain was heavy in Orissa and parts of South-West Bengal. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable, except in parts of Champaran, where high floods caused by the excessive rain of the preceding week have damaged the cut early autumn crops and destroyed winter rice on low lands liable to inundation. Insects are reported to have attacked the rice plants in places in Patna and Puri. Jute is still being steeped and washed. The harvesting of all other autumn crops is nearly over. The preparation of land for the spring crops is in progress and sowings have begun in places. The price of common rice shows a fall in several districts, but in Champaran it has risen from 12½ to 11 seers per rupee. The average price of common rice in Manbhum where relief works are still open is 9 seers against 8½ seers last week. The numbers on Government relief were as follows—Khulna 529, Hazaribagh 155, Manbhum 11,803; total 12,487 against 15,181 in the

preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Khulna 2,851, Champaran 206, Bhagalpur 2,001, Sonthal Parganas 1,209; total 6,267 against 3,979 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows :—relief workers—men 4,807, women 2,296, children 186; total 7,289. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 469, women 788, children 2,365; total 3,622. Otherwise relieved—men 179, women 1,397, children *nil;* total 1,576. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 836, women 3,415, children 2,016; total 6,267.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th October.*—There was practically no rain during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops continues and spring sowings are in progress. Locusts appeared in some districts and caused injury to the crops. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 16th October, in eight districts which had been officially recognised as distressed and in the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares were as follows :—Cawnpore 510, Banda 1,333, Hamirpur 6,446, Allahabad 312, Jhansi 5,887, Jalaun 4,207, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 871, Lucknow 549, Unao 2,479; total 22,594. This total is distributed as follows :—Relieved in poor-houses—1,224. Relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 10,195 from Charitable Relief Fund, 21,370; total 22,594. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall. The districts of Etawah, Fatehpur, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Hardoi, and Rai Bareli, have been removed from the list of districts, which had been distressed and Shahjahanpur, and Benares from the list of districts which had been under observation. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th October.*—Rain has fallen averaging about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in Sialkot and $\frac{2}{5}$ in Rawal Pindi; a slight fall is also reported from Ferozepore. The harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good; those on unirrigated lands in Lahore and Gujranwala are suffering for want of rain. The late crops in Shahpur are withering. Stocks of food-grains are large in Rohtak and Peshawar, and sufficient elsewhere. Locusts have damaged the crops to some extent in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Mooltan, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan, but passed on without doing any damage in Shahpur. Grass-hoppers have also damaged the early sown wheat in Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except Gujranwala. The prices, especially of wheat, are generally unchanged; they are slightly rising in Sialkot and Shahpur and falling in Karnal, Jullundur, Mooltan, and Peshawar. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{5}{16}$ to $13\frac{1}{4}$, gram $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, barley 13 to 16, bulrush-millet 13 to 18, great millet 13 to 15, maize 14 to 21, and rice 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th October.*—The weather is generally cloudy with light showers in most districts: in Bilaspur and Chanda heavy rain has fallen; some damage is anticipated in Bilaspur to spring sowings and in Balaghat to early cut rice in consequence. A little more rain would, however, be beneficial in Hoshangabad for spring sowings in high lying lands, and in Seoni, Mandla, and Raipur, for rice and other autumn crops. Prospects continue on the whole excellent throughout the Provinces and the crops hitherto harvested have yielded full outturns, but flights of locusts have visited parts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nimar, and Saugor doing considerable damage in 40 villages of the Khurai Tahsil of Saugor. Spring sowings are being actively prosecuted everywhere. Prices fluctuate somewhat but the tendency to fall continues in most districts. There is a decline of 38,000, and 17,000, respectively in the number of relief workers and the recipients of gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 5,736, Damoh 4,470, Jubbulpore 7,536, Mandla 5,600, Seoni 904, Narsinghpur 3,220, Hoshangabad 9,453, Nimar 816, Betul 3,243, Chhindwara 8,106, Wardha 919, Nagpur 8,292, Chanda 142, Bhandara 11,857, Balaghat 19,674, Raipur 37,894, Bilaspur 42,691, and Sambalpur 421; total 170,994. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 31,011, Damoh 20,043, Jubbulpore 34,667, Mandla 26,181, Seoni 17,482, Narsinghpur 15,108, Hoshangabad 10,643, Nimar 2,831, Betul 17,135, Chhindwara 16,993, Wardha 3,534, Nagpur 5,739, Chanda 9,218, Bhandara 22,800, Balaghat 17,604,

Raipur 47,860, Bilaspur 92,225, and Sambalpur 98; total 391,172. Total number on relief 562,166. There were also 8,988 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 55,008, women 81,270, and children 34,716. Dependants—men 1,669, women 1,946, and children 19,420, with 1,215 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 3,801, women 4,498, and children 7,988. Otherwise relieved—men 53,380, women 114,248, and children 135,804, with 47,203 unclassed. Wage prices—Wardha, Nagpur, and Sambalpur 11, Nimar 10½, Mandla and Chanda 10, Seoni and Bhandara 9½, Raipur 9¼, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Betul, and Bilaspur 9, Balaghat 8½, Saugor, Damoh, Hoshangabad, and Chhindwara 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th October.*—In Lower Burma prospects continue favourable. In Upper Burma good rain fell during the week in Mandalay, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, and Myingyan. Standing crops as a rule are in good condition and reaping of early paddy has commenced in places. More rain is still required in Myingyan. Recent rain has considerably improved the millet crop in Meiktila; in Yamethin standing crops are in good condition, but the fallow area is very large. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Amherst; fallen very largely in Bassein; considerably in Myaungmya, Tavoy; and slightly in Tharrawaddy and Pakokku; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were Meiktila 667, Myingyan 8,095. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 104 and Myingyan 2,482. Total number on relief 11,348. Price of rice—Meiktila 12 seers and Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Weather hot. Prospects of late rice generally good. Sowing of pulses and preparation of land for mustard continue. Prospects of sugarcane unfavourable. Outturn of tea improved. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet, and Sibsagar 8, Gauhati 10½, Tezpur 7½, and Dibrugarh 8½ seers per rupee. Fodder scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th October.*—MYSORE.—Two inches 53 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain throughout the State. Standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen in five districts. Paddy sown in Kolar and Tumkur districts.

COORG.—Rainfall one inch 75 cents. Rice crops are thriving. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) almost completed. Picking of cardamoms continues. Coffee berries are beginning to ripen. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th October.*—BERAR.—Weather generally bright and clear. Condition of standing crops excellent. Land is being prepared for winter crops. Sowings of gram, wheat, and linseed in progress. Weeding continues. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices have fallen in four and are stationary in two districts. The numbers on relief were—relief workers—Buldana 600, Ellichpur 774. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 412, Buldana 234, Ellichpur 275. On gratuitous relief—Buldana 735 and Ellichpur 517. Total number on relief 3,547. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 11, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 9½, Ellichpur 10, Wun 13 seers per rupee. No cases of cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 45 cents. Autumn harvest and spring sowings in progress. Prospects everywhere continue good. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Aurangabad, Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda were 15,002. Prices in affected districts—6¾ Naldrug and Mahbubnagar, 7 Raichur, 7½ Aurangabad and Gulburga, 8⅝ Bir, 8½ Nalgonda, 8¾ Lingsagar and 9 seers per rupee Elgandal. 19 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 99 Naldrug, 344 Mahbubnagar, 434 Lingsagar, 578 Elgandal. Total number on relief 16,476. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 5¾, and *jowari* 9⅓ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 18th October.*—Some rain fell in Baghelkhand and Bhopal Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition in Central India, but have been slightly damaged by locusts in all agencies, except in Bhopal and Malwa. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are steady in Bundelkhand and Malwa; falling in other agencies. Land is being prepared for opium sowing in Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—not reported from Gwalior and Bhopal, 5,801 in Bundelkhand and

217 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—40 in Gwalior, not reported from Bhopal, 13,089 in Bundelkhand, and 2,581 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 21,728. Prices—Gwalior and Bhopal not reported, Bundelkhand 9 to 12, and Baghelkhand 10 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th October.*—Rainfall over one inch in Shahpura and part of Jodhpore. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Spring cultivation commenced. Other operations are satisfactory. Standing crops are good; prospects good. Locusts have slightly damaged crops in parts of Meywar, Shahpura, Bhurtpore, Ulwar, Bikanir, Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kherwara; fluctuating in Pertabgarh, Kotah; rising in Meywar and Jeypore; falling elsewhere. The number of persons on ordinary works were—Dholepore 7. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 94, Dholepore 116, Bhurtpore 15. Total number on relief 225.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Weather fine. Rice and maize crops reapings going on. Spring sowings commenced. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 19th October.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn crops in progress. Slight fall in prices. Ploughing for spring crops finished and sowings commenced.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rainfall 0·01. Weather cool and cloudy, more rain is expected. Land is being prepared for the spring crops. Prospects of low land rice good. Price—6¾ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	61,851	46,547	108,398	37,134	36,615	73,749	—34,649
Bombay . .	190,550	87,415	277,965	138,301	76,053	214,354	—63,611
Bengal . .	7,347	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198	(*a*) 12,487	— 2,694
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	82,151	82,151	...	12,309	(*b*) 12,309	—69,752
Central Provinces	208,959	408,760	617,719	170,994	391,172	562,166	—55,553
Burma . .	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348	+ 333
Berar . .	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547	— 3,138
Hyderabad .	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476	— 4,730
Central India .	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728	— 3,459
Rajputana . .	1	405	406	...	225	225	— 181
TOTAL .	509,005	656,908	1,165,913	384,874	543,605	928,479	—237,434

(*a*) Exclusive of 6,267 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
(*b*) Exclusive of 10,195 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. $\frac{19}{251\text{-}2}$-F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests),—dated Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

Read—

Circular No. 10-F., dated the 12th June 1897, communicating remarks on the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for the year 1895-96.

Read also—

(i) Report of the Forest School for 1896-97.

(ii) Letter from the Inspector-General of Forests, No. 909, dated the 27th September 1897, submitting the above Report.

RESOLUTION.

During the twelve months ending the 30th June 1897, the Directorship of the School was held by Mr. J. S. Gamble, M. A., from 1st to 31st July 1896, and by Mr. J. W. Oliver from the 1st August until the close of the year. The post of Deputy Director was held by Mr. F. Gleadow throughout the year. Mr. B. B. Osmaston officiated as Instructor until his departure on privilege leave, while Mr. A. F. Gradon resumed charge of his duties as Instructor on his return from furlough on the 27th November 1896. Instructor Mr. C. G. Rogers was granted two years' furlough with effect from the 5th February 1897, and Mr. B. B. Osmaston was, on return from privilege leave, posted to the School staff in his place. Babu Upendra Nath Kanjilal continued to hold the post of Vernacular Instructor.

The School staff was also assisted by the Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India, the Assistant Agricultural Chemist, the Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and the officers of the School Circle.

2. The number of students attending the School during the past four years is given below—

	Paid.	Private.	Total.
1893-94	73	33	106
1894-95	72	34	106
1895-96	54	29	83
1896-97	47	28	75

The number of students attending has thus again decreased during the year under review. Of the 75 students who attended during the year, 13 were already in Government service, 23 were stipendiary students, 28 attended at their own expense, and 11 were deputed by various Native States.

The very considerable increase in students of this last class is viewed with satisfaction, as tending to prove that the Rulers of Native States are gradually recognising the benefits that must arise from the appointment of properly trained men for the administration of their forest estates.

3. The table appended to paragraph 13 of the Report is interesting, as it shows how completely the number of students entering the School has in past years depended on the number of stipends granted by Government. It is, however, believed that when the prospects open to good men, under the recently sanctioned

reorganization of the Provincial Service, come to be more generally known, a greater number of natives by race will be found willing to enter the School at their own expense. The decrease in the proportion of students of European extraction is not to be regretted; for though the pay of the Provincial Service ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 per mensem, the years which must necessarily be spent in the Ranger class, on a pay of from Rs. 50 to 150 per mensem, before the Provincial Service can be entered, render the service unsuitable for Europeans.

4. There were 35 students in the Senior Upper and Lower classes. Of these one obtained Honours, 23 the ordinary certificate by the Higher standard, 8 the Lower standard certificate, one, a lower class student, failed, one student died during the course, and one left the School before the examinations. These results are compared in the following table with those of the examinations during the previous five years:

Year.	Number of students attending final examination.			RESULTS OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION.								
				Honours.			Ordinary Certificate.			Failed.		
	Private.	Paid.	Total.	Private.	Paid.	Total.	Private.	Paid.	Total.	Private.	Paid.	Total.
Upper Class.												
1892	3	22	25	...	...	...	2	18	20	1	4	5
1893	6	35	41	...	...	..	4	30	34	2	5	7
1894	13	35	48	...	3	3	12	24	36	1	8	9
1895	12	30	42	...	...	...	8	26	34	4	4	8
1896	9	28	37	...	...	...	7	22	29	2	6	8
1897	9	15	24	...	1	1	9	14	23	...	...	...
Total ...	52	165	217	...	4	4	42	134	176	10	27	37
Lower Class.												
1892	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6*	...	...	...
1893	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
1894	3	8	11	...	...	...	3	8	11*	...	...	...
1895	5	3	8	...	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	...
1896	6	2	8	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	...	3
1897	4	5	9	...	...	...	3	5	8	1	...	1
Total ...	20	26	46	...	...	...	16	26	42	4	...	4
GRAND TOTAL ...	72	191	263	...	4	4	58	160	218	14	27	41

* Footnote.—These figures do not agree with those given in Appendix No. II to the Report, as the latter include failed upper class students who were granted lower class certificates.

The results of the year under review compare very favourably with those of previous years, both as regards the percentage of failures and the average marks obtained. It is observed from the table given above that the percentage of failures among private students during the last six years is considerably

higher than in the case of men sent to the School at Government expense, which appears to show that the stipendiary students are not less diligent in the prosecution of their studies than the men who enter the School at their own expense, and that due care has been taken in their selection.

5. The entrance examination was held this year in January, instead of in March as in previous years. It is observed that 47 men presented themselves, of whom 26 qualified and 18 finally elected to join the School. One man was admitted who had passed the entrance examination in 1895, and two others under Rule 12 (vii); five men also joined the Lower class, thus bringing the total number who entered the School up to 26. This is a very considerable decrease on the average of 46 that joined during the five years 1892—1896 and the falling off, though in all probability due to the small number of Government stipends offered, is much to be regretted.

6. The question of the desirability, or otherwise, of making further rules for regulating the grant of stipends to students, which was referred to in paragraph 6 of the Government of India review of the School Report for 1895—96, was fully discussed at the last meeting of the Board of Control in March 1897. It was resolved that the matter was gradually righting itself, that no present change in the rules was required, and that the question must be left to the discretion of Local Governments. This view of the case has since been accepted by the Government of India.

7. It is observed that the physical capabilities of the students were satisfactory, but that their previous education, more especially as regards a knowledge of English on the part of the Native students, was insufficient to enable them to obtain the full benefit of the prescribed course of lectures. Both these questions were considered by the Board of Control, and upon their recommendation it has been suggested by the Government of India to the various Local Governments and Administrations that the standard of English at the entrance examination of the School should be raised, and that in future, candidates should, after passing the entrance examination, undergo a six months' course of practical training in the forests. It is hoped that orders on these two important questions will shortly be issued.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the *Supplement* to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Department of Finance and Commerce, and the Comptroller and Auditor General; also to the Inspector General of Forests for information and for communication to the Director of the Forest School and the Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Burma.	Andamans.
Central Provinces.	Baluchistan.
	Hyderabad.

Ordered, further, that a copy, with copies of the Report, be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Nizam's Government and to the Mysore, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Jeypore, and Rewah Darbars.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns f persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH SEPTEMBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OCTOBER 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDI THE 16TH OCTOBER 189		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Tot
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	23,964	19,623	43,587	13,626	14,987	28,613	6,850	12,187	19,037	4,515	10,512	15,
2	Kurnool	80,162	32,247	112,409	61,916	21,259	83,205	45,950	17,987	63,937	31,159	9,906	41,
3	Bellary	81,835	26,181	108,016	52,318	24,832	77,150	27,702	20,679	42,381	7,079	16,094	23,
4	Anantapur	40,496	10,112	50,608*	34,746	8,592	43,338	24,044	7,557	31,601*	16,942	4,998	21,
5	Ganjam	7,488	20,271	27,759	4,825	15,065	19,890	2,873	11,235	14,108	2,156	4,688	6,
6	Vizagapatam	3,525	7,569	11,094	2,221	2,775	4,996	...	...	...	...	...	..
7	Godavari	84	887	971	26	712	738*	67	712	779	...	349	
	TOTAL MADRAS	237,554	(†)116,890	354,444	169,708	(†) 88,222	257,930	101,486	(†)70,357	171,843	61,851	(†)46,547	108,
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	114,268	17,469	131,737	79,700	16,751	96,451	51,190	16,357	67,547	28,506	16,156	44,
2	Sholapur	102,272	15,705	117,977	91,413	15,453	109,866	80,257	15,237	95,494	65,591	14,001	79,
3	Ahmednagar	94,361	23,495	117,856	98,132	21,465	119,597	76,329	18,383	94,712	63,082	17,138	80.
4	Poona	18,827	24,285	43,112	18,092	33,497	51,589	17,083	34,026	51,109	14,440	30,318	44
5	Nasik	3,967	1,122	5,089	3,891	1,124	5,015	2,924	817	3,741	1,984	704	2
6	Satara	14,857	5,571	20,428	12,192	5,569	17,761	10,393	5,580	15,973	7,409	4,660	12
7	Khandesh	1,857	654	2,511	1,741	652	2,396	1,476	703	2,179	1,141	258	1
8	Belgaum	19,211	1,092	20,303	16,825	1,102	17,927	13,655	915	14,570	7,562	501	8
9	Dharwar	4,277	1,111	5,388	2,499	923	3,422	3,038	1,208	4,246	515	738	1
10	Ratnagiri	185	...	185	112	...	112	33	...	33	32	...	
11	Kolaba	...	...	...	228	...	228	252	2,724	2,976	288	2,982	3,
	TOTAL BOMBAY	374,082	90,504	464,586	327,828	96,536	424,364	256,630	95,989	352,619	190,550	87,456	278,
	Bengal.												
1	Champaran	4,796	7,402	12,198	1,609	671	2,280	606	...	606	...	...	..
2	Shahabad	...	972	972	...	564	564	...	...	...	...	...	..
3	Nadia	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	Patna	...	1,861	1,861	...	1,881	1,884	...	324	324	...	88	
5	Khulna	...	3,831	3,831	...	3,733	3,733	...	3,541	3,541	...	3,082	3,
6	Saran	1,851	9,502	11,353	...	2,656	2,656	...	...	...	...	...	..
7	Darbhanga	636	30,835	31,471	108	624	732	...	...	...	...	...	..
8	Muzaffarpur	61	2,209	2,270	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	.
9	Manbhum	11,949	5,464	17,353	15,225	5,100	20,325	8,804	4,602	13,406	7,347	4,516	11,
10	Hazaribagh	...	211	211	...	165	165	..	141	141	...	148	
11	Pari	...	582	582	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	.
12	Bankura	6,986	2,043	9,029	7,817	...	7,817	...	...	...	...	...	.
13	Lohardaga	...	1,113	1,113	...	918	918	...	...	...	...	...	.
	TOTAL BENGAL	26,279	66,008	92,287	24,759	16,356	41,115	9,410	8,608	18,018	7,347	7,834	15,
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
1	Agra	...	6,573	6,573	...	6,512	6,512	...	753	753	...	...	..
2	Etawah	...	765	765	...	765	765	...	415	415	...	465	
3	Banda	126	41,891	42,017	...	34,374	34,374	...	27,449	27,449	...	19,376	19
4	Cawnpur	...	2,422	2,422	...	1,898	1,898	...	1,351	1,351	...	867	
5	Hamirpur	...	8,316	8,316	...	7,672	7,672	...	6,625	6,625	...	5,385	5
6	Allahabad	...	23,907	23,907	...	23,128	23,128	...	20,857	20,857	...	20,842	20
7	Jhansi	...	10,101	10,101	...	7,210	7,210	...	6,152	6,152	...	5,621	6
8	Jalaun	...	15,686	15,686	...	11,962	11,962	...	6,924	6,924	...	5,565	6
9	Jaunpur	...	11,623	11,623	...	9,738	9,738	...	2,535	2,535	...	50	
10	Gorakhpur	...	6,142	6,142	...	5,926	5,926	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Lucknow	...	16,105	16,105	...	16,341	16,341	...	1,122	1,122	...	946	
12	Unao	...	14,343	14,343	...	12,905	12,905	...	10,179	10,179	...	4,710	4
13	Rai Bareili	...	5,853	5,853	...	1,218	1,218	...	475	475	...	108	
14	Sitapur	...	523	523	...	630	630	...	..	...	...	...	
15	Hardoi	...	39,707	39,707	...	35,947	35,947	...	16,870	16,870	...	7,240	7

(†) Includes 50,557 weavers relieved at their own trade.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 25th September 1897.			For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.			For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
16	Bara Banki	...	295	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mirzapur	27	2,747	2,774	...	2,602	2,602	...	343	343	...	287	287
18	Bijnor	...	1,217	1,217	...	1,066	1,066	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Moradabad	...	808	808	...	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Bareilly	...	406	406	...	291	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Muttra	...	1,599	1,599	...	1,134	1,134	...	1,134	1,134	...	...	...
22	Etah	...	703	703	...	251	251	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mainpuri	...	430	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Farukhabad	...	599	599	...	739	739	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Budaun	...	265	265	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Shahjahanpur	...	1,372	1,372	...	896	896	...	248	248	...	161	161
27	Pilibhit	...	1,897	1,897	...	1,870	1,870	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Kheri	...	289	289	...	180	180	...	96	96	...	...	...
29	Sultanpur	...	406	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Pertabgarh	...	940	940	...	648	648	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Fyzabad	...	186	186	...	186	186	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Fatehpur	...	6,307	6,307	...	5,546	5,546	...	5,546	5,546	...	120	120
33	Azamgarh	...	1,600	1,600	...	568	568	...	30	30	...	...	...
34	Benares	...	14,466	14,466	...	12,517	12,517	...	11,502	11,502	...	10,108	10,108†
35	Gonda	...	988	988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Basti	...	295	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for N.-W. P. & O.	153	241,477	241,630	...	205,561	205,561	...	120,606	120,606	...	82,151*	82,151
	Punjab.												
1	Hissar	4,065	...	4,065	3,554	...	3,554	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Delhi	...	654	654	...	660	660	...	623	633	...	619	619
3	Karnal	...	210	210	1,214	210	1,424	...	210	280	...	...	...
	Total Punjab	4,065	864	4,929	4,768	870	5,638	...	833	833	...	619	619
	Central Provinces.												
1	Sangor	10,071	23,912	33,983	9,322	26,192	35,514	8,818	28,517	37,335	7,618	30,250	37,868
2	Damoh	14,617	19,418	34,035	14,597	18,636	33,233	13,824	18,914	32,738	9,459	19,281	28,740
3	Jabalpur	25,092	32,430	57,522	25,341	34,694	60,035	23,539	34,999	58,538	17,848	34,217	52,065
4	Mandla	12,403	22,669	35,072	11,703	25,077	36,780	9,457	24,806	34,263	8,384	24,629	33,013
5	Seoni	3,084	20,911	23,995	1,810	16,851	18,661	1,647	33,482	35,129	1,382	18,509	19,891
6	Narsinghpur	15,171	15,669	30,840	12,852	16,225	29,077	11,998	15,892	27,890	6,249	15,482	21,731
7	Hoshangabad	32,621	8,218	40,839	36,010	8,528	44,538	26,702	8,745	35,447	19,974	9,044	29,018
8	Nimar	1,515	1,630	3,145	1,613	1,669	3,282	1,371	1,750	3,121	1,107	2,354	3,461
9	Betul	8,252	10,416	18,668	7,869	16,148	24,017	8,528	18,150	26,978	8,453	20,426	28,879
10	Chindwara	9,446	8,382	17,828	8,051	9,175	17,226	9,644	11,748	21,392	8,255	13,976	22,231
11	Nagpur	7,570	9,500	17,070	6,742	9,722	16,464	6,668	10,616	17,284	6,204	10,582	16,786
12	Chanda	...	6,593	6,593	...	5,331	5,331	...	6,401	6,401	97	6,831	6,928
13	Bhandara	20,199	13,615	33,814	20,186	15,312	35,498	18,925	17,217	36,142	18,580	18,945	37,525
14	Balaghat	34,477	14,038	48,515	32,648	15,220	47,868	28,006	16,891	44,897	25,475	15,968	41,443
15	Raipur	38,034	33,855	71,889	42,312	36,509	78,821	45,068	39,735	84,803	44,538	42,897	87,435
16	Bilaspur	40,644	99,867	140,511	46,235	102,249	148,484	46,696	103,156	149,852	46,293	98,088	144,381
17	Sambalpur	410	183	593	682	100	782	936	84	1,020	421	98	519
18	Wardha	1,695	1,701	3,396	1,788	777	2,565	1,158	464	1,622	949	4,136	5,085
	Total Central Provinces	275,301	343,007	618,308	279,761	358,415	638,176	262,985	391,867	654,852	231,286	385,713	616,999‡
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	317	63	380	367	61	428	489	75	564	316	54	370
2	Myingyan	13,676	3,795	17,471	12,794	3,716	16,510	12,831	3,527	16,358	10,059	439	10,498
3	Yamethin	...	176	176	...	163	163	...	150	150	...	147	147
	Total Burma	13,993	4,034	18,027	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015

* Exclusive of 45,390 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
† Includes 1,011 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.
‡ There were also 6,830 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 25th September 1897.			For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.			For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola	126	1,590	1,716	...	539	539	...	...	...	...	2,190	2,190
Basim	...	306	306	...	323	323	...	317	317	...	...	...
Ellichpur	1,134	1,676	2,810	1,153	1,462	2,615	1,236	1,416	2,652	1,031	1,209	2,240
Amraoti	...	610	610	110	636	746	112	384	496	...	248	248
Buldana	336	1,001	1,337	479	1,483	1,962	787	4,357	5,144	820	1,187	2,007
Total Berar	1,596	5,183	6,779	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	...	333	333	20,086*	191	20,277	22,251*	182	22,433	19,485*	115	19,600
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	1,016	1,016	...	1,000	1,000	...	325	325	...	[illegible]	300
Bir	18,777*	160	18,937	...	714	714	...	677	677	...	[illegible]0	340
Mahbubnagar	...	308	308	...	396	396	...	376	376	...	[illegible]55	358
Elgandal	...	884	884	...	516	516	...	635	635	...	608	608
Aurangabad	...	1,385	1,385	...	1,346	1,346	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hyderabad	18,777	4,086	22,863	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	5,214	8,778	13,992	5,649	13,463	19,112	5,397	13,290	18,687	5,153	13,192	18,345
Baghelkhand	6,166	4,390	10,556	6,421	3,918	10,339	1,026	2,928	3,954	2,987	2,732	5,719
Gwalior	1,800	308	2,108	1,525	216	1,741	1,077	216	1,293	50	187	237
Bhopal	(not reported.)			601	593	1,194	565	77	1,142	396	490	886
Total Central India	13,180	13,476	26,656	14,196	18,190	32,386	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	732	732	...	589	589	...	339	339	...	189	189
Dholpur	180	306	486	198	209	407	75	75	150	1	178	179
Bikanir	...	49	49	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhurtpur	...	61	61	...	59	58	...	43	43	...	38	38
Tonk	588	3,560	4,148	435	2,736	3,171	265	2,695	2,960	...	...	...
Deoli	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	...	...
Bundi	...	257	257	...	213	212	...	157	157	...	...	...
Total Rajputana	768	4,973	5,741	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	965,748	890,502	1,856,250	856,642	800,538	1,657,180	676,622	721,000	1,397,622	531,332	634,521	1,165,853

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

† Besides 12 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however ually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 23rd October, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 10TH OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	Week ending 10th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 10th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 9th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	11,37,071	655	1,737	9,27,000	534	1,29,19,589	1,46,89,000	17,69,411	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	28,041	224	125	28,300	202	2,04,043	3,33,000	38,957	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	1,14,612	133	862	68,000	79	11,99,453	11,58,000	...	41,453
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,24,603	166	752	91,100	121	13,14,060	15,25,000	2,10,940	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	3,235	154	21	2,800	119	35,211	45,400	10,189	...
Mad.-Tennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	825	92	9	1,000	111	24,017	17,100	...	6,917
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,53,261	195	1,815	3,11,000	171	43,52,320	45,70,000	2,17,674	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	501	33	17	700	41	7,314	7,100	...	214
South Indian	161	1,042	1,57,048	151	1,042	1,63,000	156	23,07,743	24,07,000	69,257	...
Máyavaram-Metupet	89	54	5,592	104	54	5,700	106	69,409	74,700	5,291	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,34,957	116	1,165	1,03,000	88	16,28,587	21,20,000	4,93,413	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	35,331	119	296	25,000	87	3,96,869	5,54,000	1,57,131	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	756	99,430	132	815	83,000	102	12,76,637	13,62,000	85,363	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	14,775	75	200	10,200	51	1,52,998	1,51,000	...	1,998
Assam-Bengal	57	159	12,195	77	238	13,800	58	1,34,771	1,84,000	49,229	...
Burma	145	880	1,05,070	120	888	1,34,000	151	15,40,002	17,62,000	2,21,998	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	23,27,718	235	10,036	19,03,200	196	2,77,41,029	3,10,19,300	32,77,371	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,18,000	214	70,08,342	92,63,000	22,54,658	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,50,221	188	875	1,38,000	158	18,49,969	19,64,000	1,14,031	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	4,24,201	521	817	3,33,000	408	47,24,742	41,64,000	...	5,60,742
East Coast	89	500	32,284	65	538	42,000	79	6,34,749	8,60,000	2,25,251	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	87	25	2,996	120	23	1,200 (*g*)	52	34,909	23,300 (*g*)	...	11,609
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	..		...	...		...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,35,278	237	5,136	11,32,800	221	1,42,52,711	1,62,74,300	20,21,589	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,400	4,83,021	324	1,491	3,44,000	231	64,82,797	61,35,000	...	3,47,797
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,30,662	320	461	2,00,000	433	30,37,833	31,04,000	66,167	...
Madras	248	840	2,40,080	275	840	1,99,000	237	23,85,281	32,46,000	2,56,719	...
TOTAL	350	2,701	9,28,769	335	2,792	7,52,000	267	1,24,75,911	1,25,85,000	12,089	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,477	43,91,765	251	17,964	38,50,000	214	5,44,70,531	5,97,51,000	53,11,049	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	26,139	163	160	29,400	184	3,39,704	4,38,000	1,07,206	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,096	277	22	5,100	232	73,986	72,000	...	1,986
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	8,205	124	66	9,100	138	1,07,162	1,27,000	19,838	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	8,344	232	36	7,600	211	92,468	88,400	...	4,068
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,972	142	78	11,800	151	1,00,036	2,21,000	51,964	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,400	34	...	26,100	26,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	15,793	310	51	14,000	275	2,03,271	2,04,000	729	...
TOTAL	174	413	75,049	183	454	78,400	173	9,76,747	11,76,500	1,99,783	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	2,474	33	74	1,400	19	26,809	20,100	...	6,709
Bhopal-Ujjain	86	114	9,757	82	114	6,800	60	1,36,078	72,200	...	64,478
Nágdá-Ujjain	49	34	1,641	48	35	1,000	29	10,702	10,900	...	3,702
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	63,573	191	334	52,800	158	8,01,208	9,47,000	1,37,792	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	884	68	13	700	54	16,074	13,300	...	2,774
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	108	11,588	107	108	10,200	94	2,47,019	1,51,000	...	96,019
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,621	362	10	2,600	260	50,122	59,000	8,878	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore Nanjangud	80	66	4,101	63	66	4,800	73	71,001	97,000	25,999	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	65	93	6,388	69	93	6,600	71	72,705	73,100	835	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,238	77	29	2,000	69	29,157	29,000	...	157
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,289	46	79	3,800	48	41,930	50,200	8,270	...
Ankleswar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	3,100	3,100	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,389	63	22	700	32	14,700	9,600	...	5,100
TOTAL	115	968	1,10,638	114	996	93,600	94	15,35,605	15,41,700	5,935	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr	84	334	27,070	84	334	27,600	83	3,35,551	3,32,000	...	3,581
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	46	3,469	75	46	4,200	91	43,826	51,000	7,174	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,200	43	...	32,200	32,200	...
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	61	364	24,320	67	364	16,400	45	2,58,764	2,80,000	21,236	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,281	38	60	1,700	28	36,434	31,400	...	5,034
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,872	73	94	6,700	71	88,198	93,200	5,002	...
TOTAL	70	868	64,012	72	949	58,700	62	7,62,803	8,19,800	56,997	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	46,42,964	235	20,363	40,80,000	200	5,77,45,336	6,33,19,100	55,73,764	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadi palli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 10th October 1896.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Madras Secretariat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVI of 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 10th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 9th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	11,37,071	655	1,737	9,27,000	534	2,57,91,342	2,95,60,000	37,68,758	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	28,041	224	125	25,300	202	5,03,030	5,55,000	51,970	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,14,612	133	862	68,000	79	27,07,429	28,24,000	50,571	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,24,605	166	752	91,100	121	26,76,828	31,60,000	4,83,172	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,235	154	21	2,500	119	72,254	80,000	7,746	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	825	92	9	1,000	111	40,810	33,600	...	7,210
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,53,261	195	1,815	3,11,000	171	1,01,46,521	96,43,000	...	5,03,521
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	561	33	17	700	41	28,305	21,100	...	7,205
South Indian	105	1,042	1,57,048	151	1,042	1,63,000	156	48,31,983	49,18,000	86,017	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	5,592	104	54	5,700	106	1,38,878	1,46,000	7,122	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,165	1,34,957	116	1,165	1,03,000	88	36,82,466	41,89,000	5,03,534	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	35,334	119	296	25,900	87	8,00,796	10,50,000	2,49,204	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	99,430	132	815	83,000	102	28,88,863	32,03,000	3,14,137	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	14,975	75	200	10,200	51	3,86,947	4,12,000	25,053	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	12,195	77	238	14,000	58	2,82,647	4,20,000	1,37,353	...
Burma	175	880	1,03,076	120	888	1,31,000	151	34,01,481	40,05,000	6,03,519	...
TOTAL	232	9,894	23,27,718	235	10,036	19,65,200	196	5,84,45,580	6,42,35,700	57,80,120	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,18,000	214	1,46,22,267	1,64,72,000	18,49,733	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,50,221	188	875	1,52,000	158	41,62,949	43,89,000	1,26,051	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,24,201	521	817	3,33,000	408	76,31,281	70,47,000	...	5,84,281
East Coast	94	500	32,284	65	538	42,600	79	12,05,800	15,49,000	2,53,200	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	25	2,996	120	23	1,200	52	54,856	49,800	...	5,056
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 5,058	(*i*) 14,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,35,278	237	5,136	11,32,800	221	2,78,02,211	2,95,11,000	17,08,789	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,490	4,83,021	324	1,491	3,44,000	231	1,62,83,735	1,35,97,000	...	26,86,235
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,39,662	520	461	2,09,000	453	70,69,693	75,41,000	...	4,69,663
Madras	253	840	2,00,086	245	840	1,69,000	237	57,81,285	62,51,000	4,69,715	...
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,28,769	333	2,792	7,52,000	269	3,01,25,183	2,74,39,000	...	26,86,183
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	255	17,477	43,91,765	251	17,964	38,50,000	214	11,63,72,974	12,11,75,700	48,02,726	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	26,139	163	160	29,400	184	6,61,137	7,86,000	1,24,863	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,036	277	22	5,100	232	1,62,931	1,63,000	69	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	8,705	124	66	9,100	138	2,51,677	2,34,000	...	17,677
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	8,344	232	36	7,900	211	1,49,022	1,47,000	...	2,022
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	11,072	142	78	11,800	151	3,32,483	4,24,000	91,517	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,400	34	...	(*k*) 42,500	42,500	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	15,793	310	51	14,000	275	4,35,232	4,12,000	...	23,232
TOTAL	176	413	75,049	183	454	78,400	173	19,92,482	22,08,500	2,16,018	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	28	74	2,474	33	74	1,400	19	50,564	53,100	2,536	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,357	82	114	6,800	60	2,54,952	1,72,000	...	82,952
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,941	48	35	1,000	29	(*l*) 20,302	53,200	32,898	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	63,578	191	334	52,800	158	10,35,724	17,92,000	1,56,276	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	884	68	13	700	54	75,123	35,300	...	39,823
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	11,588	107	108	10,200	94	5,82,471	3,72,000	...	2,10,471
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,021	302	10	2,600	260	84,590	1,06,000	21,410	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangúd	77	66	4,101	63	66	4,800	73	1,32,519	1,71,000	38,481	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	6,388	69	93	6,600	71	2,40,072	1,70,000	...	70,072
Kolhápur	70	29	2,238	77	29	2,000	69	62,166	60,000	...	2,166
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,289	46	79	3,800	48	1,24,407	1,19,000	...	5,407
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	(*m*) 3,100	3,100	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,389	63	22	700	32	33,215	27,000	...	6,215
TOTAL	125	968	1,10,638	114	996	93,600	94	33,05,105	31,42,700	...	1,62,405
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	108	334	27,970	84	334	27,600	83	9,41,057	8,87,000	...	54,057
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,469	75	46	4,200	91	95,511	1,05,000	9,489	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,200	43	...	(*n*) 62,300	62,300	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	24,320	67	364	16,300	45	5,88,540	6,20,000	31,460	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,281	38	60	1,700	28	60,706	62,800	...	6,896
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,772	73	94	6,700	71	2,07,231	2,02,000	...	5,231
TOTAL	82	898	64,912	72	949	58,700	62	19,02,035	19,38,100	37,065	...
GRAND TOTAL	230	19,756	46,12,964	235	20,363	40,80,700	200	12,35,72,596	12,84,66,000	48,01,404	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 9th October 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 10th October 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 9th October 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 9th October 1897.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

PROPOSALS BY FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES TO REOPEN THE MINTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES AND OF INDIA TO THE UNRESTRICTED COINAGE OF SILVER.

No. 4738 Accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, October 23, 1897.

Ordered that the following papers be published for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Financial Despatch No. 129, dated the 5th August 1897, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India.

MY LORD,—Your Excellency is aware that special envoys from the United States and the Ambassador of France have had interviews with members of Her Majesty's Government in order to discuss the subject of currency reform, in which the Governments of both those countries are at present much interested.

2. The result of those discussions is that Her Majesty's Government have been asked whether, on certain conditions, the question of reopening the Indian mints, which have been closed since 1893, would be taken into consideration.

3. Her Majesty's Government understand that the Governments of France and of the United States desire to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, as well as of gold, such silver to be made legal tender to an unlimited amount at a ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold, provided that they are satisfied they would receive such assistance from other Powers in increasing the demand for silver as would, in their opinion, justify them in such a policy. They propose to summon an International Conference to deal with the matter, if they are led to believe, by the preliminary inquiry which they are now undertaking, that such a Conference would arrive at any satisfactory result; and they ask whether, if their mints were opened as suggested, your Excellency's Government would undertake to reopen concurrently the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and to repeal the order which made the sovereign legal tender in India. It would,

in this case, be clearly understood that no action shall be taken by you until you are satisfied that the intentions and undertakings of the two Governments will undoubtedly be carried into effect.

4. Her Majesty's Government have replied that they will consult your Excellency's Government upon these proposals, and I invite you accordingly to give them your most careful consideration.

5. It is argued that, on the one hand, very great advantages would be gained for India under an arrangement which could not fail to have the effect of raising materially the gold value of silver, and consequently of the rupee, and which, if it were maintained, would give a good prospect of a more stable ratio, when once the first disturbance was over, than has been known for many years. In that case the heavy loss which is now sustained both by your Government and by all individuals who depend upon a silver currency for the payment of liabilities contracted in gold, would, in all likelihood, disappear; and holders of rupee values would benefit greatly by the increased command of sterling values which such a change would necessarily give them.

6. The present system, however great may be the benefits which it has conferred, may appear to be one of artificial and arbitrary restriction, which is thought by some to have an injurious effect on the course of trade, and the fact of its removal would have the advantage of leaving the expansion and contraction of the currency to the natural forces of the market. I believe, moreover, that your Excellency will agree with me in thinking that the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at a point considerably above the intrinsic value of the silver which it contains is not without inconvenience, and that a policy which without lowering exchange would restore the rupee to a value practically unmodified by mint regulations has much to recommend it.

7. On the other hand, there are certain objections which will readily occur to your Excellency, such as the disturbance and dislocation of trade which might perhaps follow a great alteration in the rate of exchange, and the possibility, however remote, that the value of the rupee, as measured in commodities in India, would be so far enhanced as to cause discontent by increasing seriously the amount payable as taxation.

8. A more serious question, in my opinion, is whether the combination of only two Governments, even though the countries which they represent are as important financially as France and the United States, is sufficient to give such a reasonable promise of stability and permanence to an arrangement of this nature as would justify India in facing the undeniable risks and inconveniences attaching to such a change in her system of currency. No doubt, however, the conclusions to be formed on this aspect of the question must in part depend on the terms of the arrangement made between the Governments concerned.

9. In conclusion, I will remind your Excellency that in 1892 the policy of closing the mints was only recommended by your Excellency's predecessor in Council on the ground that an international arrangement, similar to that which is now contemplated, was not then obtainable. This is clearly stated in the Letters of Lord Lansdowne's Government, dated 23rd March and 21st June 1892, and I shall be glad to learn whether your Excellency sees any reason to modify the views therein expressed, and, if so, on what grounds.

10. The question involves issues of such magnitude that I cannot ask your Excellency to reply to this despatch without taking such time as you may require for full deliberation and confidential discussion. As, however, it is important that Her Majesty's Government should, as soon as possible, be in a position to give an answer to the French and American representatives, I trust that you will at once undertake the consideration of the matter, and that you will let me know your views without any unnecessary delay.

Financial Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 261, dated the 16th September 1897.

MY LORD,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 129 of August 5, 1897, asking for our opinion whether the Indian mints may be reopened to silver as part of a contemplated arrangement

under which France and the United States of America will open their mints to silver as well as gold.

2. The present currency systems of the three countries may be thus described. France and the United States both have a gold standard; their mints are open to gold and closed to silver; but gold and silver coins are alike legal tender to an unlimited amount in both countries, at a ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the former and of 16 to 1 in the latter. The currency system of India is in a transition state; the Government of India in 1893 decided to establish a gold standard; and the first step towards that object was the closing of the mints to silver by Act VIII of 1893. The silver rupee is still the sole legal tender coin, though the Government has by executive orders undertaken to receive gold and sovereigns under certain restrictions set forth in Notifications No. 2662 and No. 2663 of June 26, 1893, the rate of exchange adopted being 16*d.* the rupee or Rs. 15 = £1. The measures to be taken when the transition period has passed have not been laid down, but it is probable that the Indian mints will be opened to gold, and gold coins will be made legal tender to an unlimited amount; silver rupees would also continue to be legal tender to an unlimited amount, and the ratio between the rupee and the gold coins as legal tender would at the same time be finally settled. The system towards which India is moving is thus a gold standard of the same kind as that which now exists in France and the United States, but with a different ratio for legal tender; but for the present the mints are closed both to gold and silver. The transition period has lasted for more than four years, but there is ground for hope that it is now drawing to a close.

3. The changes which are involved in the arrangements proposed to Her Majesty's Government are the following. France and the United States are to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, continuing the free coinage of gold and the unlimited legal tender of coins of both metals, the ratio remaining unchanged in France and being altered to the French ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in the United States. India is to open her mints to silver, to keep them closed to gold, and to undertake not to make gold legal tender. France and the United States would thus be bimetallic; India would be monometallic (silver); while most of the other important countries of the world would be monometallic (gold).

4. The object which the proposers have in view is the establishment of a stable relation between the values of gold and of silver. This would include the establishment of a stable exchange between the rupee and sterling currency, which was the object of the Government of India in the proposals made in our Financial despatch No. 160 of June 21, 1892, which proposals ultimately resulted in the adoption, in view to the attainment of that object, of the policy of a gold standard, and in the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver.

If then it were certain that the suggested measures would result in the establishment of a stable ratio, the Government of India might well consider whether their adoption would not be preferable to the policy to which they committed themselves in 1893 in the hope of attaining the same result by isolated action on the part of India alone. The principal questions therefore for us to consider are whether the measures are more likely to succeed than the policy of 1893, and what consequences to India may be apprehended if the measures should fail of success after being brought into operation. From this point of view we propose to discuss the effect on trade and industry, and on our own revenues, of the changes when made, and of the failure of the arrangement if it should fail, the chances of success, and the risks of failure.

5. The first result of the suggested measures, if they even temporarily succeed in their object, would be an intense disturbance of Indian trade and industry by the sudden rise in the rate of exchange which, if the ratio adopted were $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, would be a rise from about 1 *d.* to about 23*d.* the rupee. Such a rise is enough to kill our export trade, for the time at least. If the public were not convinced that the arrangement would have the effect intended, or believed that it would not be permanent, the paralysis of trade and industry would be

prolonged and accompanied by acute individual suffering; none of the advantages expected would be attained; and the country would pass through a critical period which would retard its progress for years. How long the crisis would last before normal or stable conditions were restored it is not possible to conjecture. It would be long even if the mercantile and banking community saw that silver was being steadily maintained at the prescribed ratio, while any indication of unsteadiness would greatly prolong the period by giving foundation for doubt. If the doubt should happen to be justified by the results, the position would be disastrous alike to the State, to individuals, and to trade generally. The exchange value of the rupee having risen suddenly, without any intermediate steps, from 16*d.* to some higher figure, it would fall quite as suddenly to a point far lower than its present level, probably to 9*d.*, or even lower. Such a fall would, apart from other disastrous results, necessitate the imposition of additional taxation to the extent of many crores.

6. We may here remind Your Lordship that such an agreement as is proposed is an infinitely more serious question for India than for either of the other two countries; for it seems clear that practically the whole risk of disaster from failure would fall on India alone. What would happen in each of the three countries if the agreement broke down and came to an end? France possesses a large stock of gold, and the United States are at present in much the same situation as France though the stock of that metal is not so large. It may be admitted that if no precautions were taken these gold reserves might disappear under the operation of the agreement, and in that case if the experiment ultimately failed, the two countries concerned would suffer great loss. But it is inconceivable that precautions would not be taken, at all events so soon as the danger of the depletion of the gold reserves manifested itself, and therefore it is probable that no particular change would take place in the monetary system of France or the United States, the only effect of the agreement being a coinage of silver which would terminate with the termination of the agreement. Thus the whole cost of the failure, if the experiment should fail, would be borne by India. Here the rupee would rise with great swiftness, it would keep steady for a time, and then, when the collapse came, it would fall headlong. What course could we then adopt to prevent the fluctuation of the exchange value of our standard of value with the fluctuations in the price of silver? We do not think that any remedy would be open to us, for if the Indian mints were reopened to silver now, it would, in our opinion, be practically impossible for the Government of India ever to close them again; and even if they were closed it would only be after very large additions had been made to the amount of silver in circulation.

7. There is another important consideration in which India is affected in a manner different from France and the United States. The effect of the scheme will probably be an increase in gold prices (that is, in the prices current in France and in the United States) and a fall in silver prices (that is, in the prices current in India). This is not the place in which to discuss the economic effects of a rise or a fall in prices, a matter in respect of which there may be difference of opinion. But we presume that France and the United States contemplate with equanimity the possible effects of the change of prices upon their trade and production generally, while it is manifestly impossible for us, affected as we are in the opposite direction, to take the same view.

8. Moreover, it seems to us somewhat unfair to expect that India should, after its struggles and difficulties of the last decade, consider itself on the same plane, in the discussion of these projects, as France and the United States. India has since 1893 passed through a period of serious tension and embarrassment alike to trade and to the Government. We are satisfied that, great as have been the troubles which have attended this period of transition, the attainment in the end of the paramount object of stability in exchange is worth more than all the sacrifices made. We believe that our difficulties are now nearly over and that we shall in the near future succeed in establishing a stable exchange at 16*d.* the rupee by continuing the policy initiated in 1893.

9. The United States are possibly, in part at least, inspired, in making these proposals, by the idea that they may have before them some of the difficulties and dangers which we have experienced. We need not say that, if our way was clear before us, the consideration that another and a friendly

nation would derive benefit from the course adopted by us, would present itself to our minds as a good reason for the adoption of a course of action which would have that result. But the case is quite different when, on the eve of emerging with success, by our own unaided efforts, from the monetary disturbances of the last twenty years, we are asked, in view of the benefit to other nations, to throw away the advantages we have gained and plunge into a new period of struggle and change. Only the most absolute certainty of early and permanent success would warrant our acceptance of such a position. We cannot help seeing that if the policy of 1893 is now abandoned, and if the triple union now proposed as a substitute should fail in its operation or should terminate, and in its failure subject Indian trade to the violent shocks we have described, the Government of India could not, as a responsible Government, call upon the commercial public to face another prolonged period of doubt, suspense, agitation, and difficulties. For it must be clearly and fully recognised that if India joins in the proposed measures, we shall be left dependent, as the sole means of attaining stability in exchange, on the success of those measures, and that if they should fail, India must be content to remain permanently under the silver standard with all its admitted disadvantages.

10. If then there is any reasonable doubt of the success of the suggested measures, we are of opinion that we ought to refuse to co-operate and should maintain our freedom to watch the course of events and take such action from time to time as these may render expedient. A possibility or even a probability that the efforts of France and the United States might meet with success would not be enough to justify us in parting with our freedom or doing anything to further an experiment which, if it fails, will entail consequences to the trade and finances of India which must be described, without any exaggeration, as disastrous.

11. We have given very careful consideration to the question whether France and the United States are likely, with the help of India, to be able to maintain the relative value of gold and silver permanently at the ratio they intend to adopt, and have come to the conclusion that while we admit a possibility of the arrangements proposed resulting in the permanent maintenance of the value of gold and silver at the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, the probability is that they will fail to secure that result; and that it is quite impossible to hold that there is anything approaching a practical certainty of their doing so.

12. One reason for this conclusion is that the arrangement would rest on too narrow a basis. A union consisting of two countries, with a third lending assistance, is a very different thing from the general international union of all or most of the important countries of the world, which was advocated by the Government of India in the despatches of March and June 1892 and of February and September 1886.

13. To afford a hope that a monetary union will succeed in establishing stability in the relative value of gold and silver, it is essential that the nations adhering to it should be of such number and importance that the metallic currency of the whole body shall be of sufficient extent to allow of the exercise of adequate influence on the value of the two metals. We doubt whether any two or even three nations in the world, unless indeed one of them was Great Britain, could comply with this condition, and we have no hesitation in saying that France and the United States and India certainly could not. The intended ratio assigns to coined silver a much higher value than the present market value of silver; and the market value could only be raised by transferring the demand for coinage from gold to silver. But France, the United States, and India all possess a very large stock of silver coin, and it is doubtful whether there is much room in them for a large increase in the silver coinage except by the displacement in France and the United States of the existing gold coins. It is quite possible that the whole of the gold coinage of both France and United States might disappear and be replaced by silver coins before the market value of silver was raised to the intended ratio with gold. Whether the Governments of those countries will allow a total displacement of their gold by silver coins and the possible export from the

country of the entire stock of gold is, as we explain in paragraphs 6 and 17 of this despatch, open to more than doubt: and in so far as either enforces measures to prevent gold from being exported, the power of the union, and possibly also its desire, to effect its object will be diminished.

14. A further doubt occurs to us in the possibility that either France or the United States may, for reasons which will suggest themselves to Your Lordship, be reduced for a time to a paper currency. In that case the agreement would cease to operate for an indefinite period under the stress of circumstances. This possibility, though of no importance in the case of a union comprising all the important countries of the world, cannot be disregarded when two or three countries only form the union.

15. Another important source of doubt lies in the consideration that a three sided agreement is open to much greater risk of termination by the action of one or two of the parties than a many-sided agreement such as the Government of India advocated before 1893. In the latter all the commercial countries would be in the union and all would be in an equal position; there would be no ground for supposing that the operation of the agreement benefited one country at the expense of another. There would therefore be no substantial inducement for withdrawal from the régime adopted by common consent; the union might for practical purposes continue to subsist and to produce its effect even after the dissenting country had withdrawn.

16. On the other hand, in a three-sided agreement such as is now proposed, either France or the United States might any day find some reason for thinking that some other nation was obtaining some advantage at their expense in consequence of the great difference in the standard of value; and thereupon discussions might ensue as to the expediency of terminating the agreement which would have only a less serious effect than its actual termination.

17. Another reason for anticipating that the proposed agreement is not likely to succeed will be found in the considerations mentioned in paragraph 6 regarding the improbability of France and the United States allowing their gold reserve to disappear. We attach great importance to these considerations because we are convinced that they vitally affect the prospects of any agreement being successfully carried out. With the precautions to which we have referred the experiment might be continued, for the risk to the two nations would be very small. But without these precautions, or if they proved to be inadequate for their purpose, *i.e.*, the retention of a sufficient stock of gold, we believe the inducement to abandon the experiment would be very strong, and if even one country adopted that course it would be impossible to prevent the whole agreement breaking down.

18. For these reasons alone, without taking into consideration the objections based on the particular ratio proposed, which we shall separately discuss, we have no hesitation in recommending Your Lordship to refuse to give the undertaking desired by the Governments of France and the United States. We are quite clearly of opinion that the interests of India demand that her mints shall not be opened as part of an arrangement to which two or three countries only are parties, and which does not include Great Britain.

19. We note that the proposals of the Governments of France and the United States are subject to the proviso that they are satisfied that they will receive assistance from other Powers in increasing the demand for silver. We believe that a limited increase of the quantity of silver used as currency will exercise a very trifling influence, if any, in raising the gold price of silver, and that the only assistance from other Powers which can be of any real value would be the addition of other countries to the bimetallic union of France and the United States. If, however, assurances of really substantial co-operation should be secured from other countries, we shall be glad to learn the exact nature of the assurances, and we shall then consider whether the promised co-operation changes the conditions of the problem or adds materially to the chances of success.

20. We believe, however, that whatever inducements are held out to us by other nations, our best policy in monetary matters is to link our system with that of Great Britain. Our commercial connexions with that country are far more

important than those with all the rest of the world put together, and more than a sixth part of our expenditure is incurred in that country and measured in its currency. The advantages, which in this respect we gain by following the lead of Great Britain, are not obtained, or not fully obtained, if we become members of a monetary union in which Great Britain takes no part. And, indeed, as we have already explained, we have little hope of an efficient union being formed unless Great Britain is a member. We think it a reasonable position for us to take with regard to the present proposals by France and the United States, that we should say that the Government of India strove long and earnestly to further the formation of an International Union: that when they saw that the opposition of England rendered impossible the attainment of that object within any measurable time, they temporarily abandoned their efforts in that direction and decided, as the least prejudicial of the courses open to them, to throw in their lot with Great Britain and to adopt the gold standard: that, as it appears improbable that an effective union will be formed without the adhesion of Great Britain, and as the measures adopted to introduce a gold standard in India are now approaching final success, they consider that it will be wisest to adhere to the course adopted in 1893 until Great Britain is prepared to join in international bimetallism; and that they therefore wish to adhere to the same monetary standard as Great Britain, with which nation they are most closely linked both in respect of their commercial relations and in all other respects, and to refrain from becoming a party to arrangements with other nations in which Great Britain sees ample reason for refusing to join.

21. So far, the arguments we have offered, in discussing the chances of success or failure of the arrangement, have been independent of consideration of the precise ratio proposed by France and United States. We have objected to the arrangement on grounds which apply to it whatever be the ratio adopted, but we must add that our objections are greatly strengthened by the fact that so high a ratio is proposed as 15½ to 1. It seems to us that the difficulty of making the arrangement effective will be immensely increased by the adoption of a ratio differing so widely from the present market ratio. Indeed, even if it could be maintained successfully, we should object to that ratio in the interests of India, and we recommend that Your Lordship should, on behalf of India, decline to participate in or do anything to encourage the formation of a union based on that ratio.

22. We have said in paragraph 5 that the first result of the proposed arrangement would be an immediate disturbance of trade and industry by the advance of the exchange value of the rupee, which will be very intense if the rise is from between 15 and 16 pence to about 23 pence. There is no doubt that the effect would be to throw some branches of the export trade of India and the industries connected therewith, (the planting industries, for example, in which a large amount of European capital has been embarked), into the most depressed condition for some time at least. The period of depression might be long or comparatively short, though there are authorities who are inclined to attribute a permanently disastrous effect to such a large and sudden rise in exchange and to apprehend that Indian commerce might be utterly shaken by the change.

In any case, we are of opinion that the true interests of India demand that any measures for attaining stability in the rate of exchange between gold and silver should be based upon a rate not greatly differing from 16*d.* the rupee, and that any measure which would raise the rupee materially higher than that level involves great dangers for which we see no adequate compensations. Your Lordship will observe that we attach no special importance to the advantages to be derived from the proposed considerable rise in exchange mentioned in paragraph 5 of your despatch, and consider them to be far outweighed by the resulting evils.

23. Pressed as we have been for many years by the difficulty of finding the continually increasing number of rupees requisite to discharge our sterling liabilities, we are apt to look too exclusively at the effect which a rise of exchange would have in diminishing the burden of that demand upon us. We do not deny that a large surplus of revenue will arise from so great an improvement in

exchange; but it is not to be forgotten that there are many respects in which our revenue account must directly suffer by a rise in the exchange value of the rupee, and that these considerations ought to greatly influence our estimate of the benefit to our revenue account which is almost the sole advantage which, as a Government, we can expect to obtain from the proposed measures.

The anticipated fall in prices is one that will adversely affect both our revenues and the general condition of the agricultural classes in the country. To take the case of our Land Revenue, a very large portion of the country has passed under Land Revenue Settlement during the last ten or fifteen years. One of the factors in fixing the demand of the Government for revenue is the price of agricultural produce: if that price falls away, the heavier the demand becomes, and if it falls away materially, the relation between the price that the ryot can obtain for his produce and the assessment he has to meet may be so seriously altered as to affect the agricultural prosperity of large tracts of country. The work of re-settlement is a tedious one, it cannot be effected in all probability for some years, and when it is effected it will *pro tanto* dissipate much of the advantage which the rise of exchange would bring to the Government account.

So, also, as regards our Railway Revenues, which are now so important a portion of our income. They are in part directly dependent upon the activity of the export trade, and a blow struck at that trade will be felt by us immediately and directly through our railway account.

24. For these reasons therefore, in addition to those set forth in the earlier portion of this depatch, we recommend that the reply to the request of the Governments of France and the United States should be in the negative. We presume that a union based upon a ratio low enough to suit our interests would be unacceptable to France and the United States.

25. With reference to paragraph 6 of Your Lordship's despatch, we invite attention to the description of the present currency system of India given in paragraph 2 above. There appears to be some misapprehension in the comparison drawn between the arrangement proposed by the United States and France and the "present system" in India. The present system is of course open to the objection that it is one of artificial restriction, but it is essential to bear in mind that it is not a permanent system or indeed a system at all. We are in a transition period, moving from one system to another, and the present artificial restriction is merely a temporary expedient which has for its sole object the acceleration of the movement and which will cease to exist with the completion of the movement. Thereafter the expansion and contraction of the currency will be left to the natural forces of the market, that is, it will be regulated automatically by the inflow and outflow of gold.

26. It is true that the system will be open to the other objection stated in paragraph 6 of the despatch, that the rupee will continue to remain at a value above its metallic value, but—as was pointed out by Lord Herschell's Committee—this is an objection which has not made itself seriously felt in the other countries, including France and the United States, in which an analogous system has been in operation for many years. It is not likely that the objection will make itself seriously felt in India when the gold standard has been effectively introduced.

27. The question really is not one of comparison, as put by Your Lordship, between the present temporary expedient in India and the arrangement proposed, but between a gold standard and the proposed arrangement, which involves the abandonment of the policy of a gold standard, adopted in 1893, in favour of reversion to the policy of a silver standard.

28. In paragraph 9 of the despatch, Your Lordship reminds us that "in 1892 the policy of closing the mints was only recommended" by Lord Lansdowne's Government "on the ground that an international arrangement, similar to that which is now contemplated, was not then obtainable," and we are asked to say whether

we see any reason to modify the views expressed in that sense in the despatches No. 68 of March 23 and No. 160 of June 21, 1892.

In reply we have first to point out that the international arrangement which Lord Lansdowne's Government contemplated is very far from being similar to that which is now proposed. The proposal now under consideration is for a union of two countries only, with some assistance from a third: the international arrangement contemplated in 1892 was a general bimetallic union of all important nations, or, to use the words of the despatch No. 277 of September 4, 1886, which is referred to in paragraph 2 of the despatch of June 21, 1892, as expressing the views held by Lord Lansdowne's Government, "an international agreement for the free coinage of silver and the making of both gold and silver coin a legal tender at a fixed ratio by a group of nations possessed of a metallic currency of sufficient extent to maintain that ratio permanently." We have already stated our opinion that the agreement now proposed does not fulfil the last named essential condition.

Secondly, circumstances have essentially altered since 1892. Despairing of securing the adoption of any of the measures which they had persistently urged, the Government of India decided to attempt the establishment of a gold standard and, as the first step, closed the mints to the coinage of silver tendered by the public. If the proposals now made had been made in 1892 or at any time before June 1893, it is conceivable that the Government of India of that time would have welcomed them as containing a possibility of securing the objects they desired, and would, in order to secure their adoption, have agreed to postpone the closing of the mints and to keep them open for a period sufficient to allow a full trial to the measures of France and the United States, say for five years. But our position is now very different. The experience of the last three or four years has cleared up many doubts which were present to our predecessors' minds in 1893, and it has taught us that the course we actually adopted in 1893 really had in it better chances of success than the alternative of a partial international agreement. To agree not to close mints, still open, for a definite time, and to agree to reopen closed mints, are two very different things. The former course would have been justifiable if the measures proposed were such as to afford a reasonable expectation of securing the main object of the Government of India, namely, stability in the rate of exchange. The latter is entirely unjustifiable, unless the measures afford a practical certainty of securing that object.

29. The conditions under which we have had to reply to Your Lordship's despatch preclude our consulting the commercial and banking communities in this country, although the subject is one in which they are, as we have explained, most closely interested. It was only after prolonged public discussion, and after a formal examination by a Committee of experts, that the policy of 1893 was adopted; and if we thought it our duty to advocate a change in that policy instead of to set out the strong objections which we see to its abandonment, we would, nevertheless, strongly deprecate any steps of the kind being taken without the fullest preliminary consideration on the part of the banking and commercial bodies in this country.

30. To sum up, our reply to Your Lordship's reference is a strong recommendation that you should decline to give the undertaking desired by France and the United States. Our unanimous and decided opinion is that it would be most unwise to reopen the mints as part of the proposed arrangements, especially at a time when we are to all appearance approaching the attainment of stability in exchange by the operation of our own isolated and independent action.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated the 21st October 1897.

After careful consideration in Council of your letter of 16th September on the subject of currency proposals, I forwarded a copy to the Treasury with a covering letter, dated 13th October, expressing my concurrence in your

wishes that the proposals should be declined. Her Majesty's Government have now decided that they cannot agree to the proposal to re-open the Indian mints. As regards the remaining proposals, in view of decision above mentioned, they do not consider it necessary to discuss them at present, but they desire to know how far the views of France and the United States are modified by this decision, and whether they wish to proceed further with the negotiations. A communication in this sense was sent from the Foreign Office to the American and French representatives on the 19th October. A despatch follows, and the correspondence will be published here forthwith.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 1459.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first five months of the year 1897-98 as compared with the corresponding period of 1896-97.*

ENGLAND.							INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO AUGUST				RECEIPTS.	WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO AUGUST			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	24,841,600	26,586,700	8,121,900	7,647,900	...	474,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	6,409,300	5,816,200	2,809,500	2,313,300	...	496,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,421,400	8,734,000	3,588,400	3,496,400	...	92,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,777,600	4,836,500	2,111,200	2,108,300	...	2,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,609,900	5,679,100	2,355,700	2,200,100	...	155,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,488,100	4,491,900	1,763,900	1,593,600	...	170,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,475,500	8,570,700	3,046,300	2,862,500	...	183,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	63,023,400	64,715,100	23,796,500	22,222,100	...	1,574,800
102,200	5,000	74,300	5,500	...	68,800	Interest	909,400	833,000	473,300	417,500	...	55,800
3,800	4,300	2,500	800	...	1,700	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,890,400	2,975,800	1,147,400	1,297,200	150,800	...
2,200	1,900	600	500	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,604,100	1,686,000	639,700	603,800	...	35,900
114,700	93,900	48,000	44,400	...	3,600	Miscellaneous	612,700	867,200	218,900	210,100	...	8,800
200	200	100	100	...	...	Railways	20,474,900	20,682,100	8,404,200	8,847,400	443,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,246,700	2,182,000	957,000	1,153,000	196,000	...
26,200	27,600	8,400	9,500	1,100	...	Buildings and Roads	633,100	633,800	234,500	225,300	...	9,200
84,800	49,200	29,900	11,000	...	9,900	Receipts by Military Department	798,200	814,600	328,600	300,300	...	28,300
334,100	173,000	154,800	71,800	...	83,000	TOTAL REVENUE	93,192,900	95,389,600	36,199,500	35,276,700	...	922,800
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
81,100	3,500,000	87,800	3,500,000	3,412,200	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	5,326,200	3,424,900	3,750,700	1,896,800	...	1,853,900
...	1,000,000	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	502,400	407,300	23,000	...	384,300
300	1,400	8,600	...	...	8,600	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211,200	167,600	141,000	58,000	...	83,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	424,900	411,700	142,600	232,600	90,000	...
1,263,100	...	2,028,200	121,700	...	1,906,500	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
187,500	...	110,500	...	...	110,500	Remittances (net)	...	713,500	...	...	...	...
15,526,500	13,000,000	8,313,500	4,189,600	...	4,123,900	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,058,500	17,501,400	10,518,600	7,811,300	...	2,737,300	TOTAL	5,962,300	5,160,100	4,441,600	2,210,400	...	2,231,200
17,392,600	17,674,400	10,763,400	7,883,100	...	2,820,300	TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,155,200	100,549,700	40,641,100	37,487,100	...	3,154,000
3,393,800	2,814,700	3,393,300	2,831,800	...	561,500	Opening Balance	16,500,600	13,465,800	16,500,600	13,873,900	...	2,626,700
20,786,400	20,489,100	14,096,700	10,714,900	...	3,381,800	GRAND TOTAL	115,655,800	114,015,500	57,141,700	51,361,000	..	5,780,700

ENGLAND.

Whole year.		April to August				DISBURSEMENTS.	Whole year.		April to August			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,500	33,1[illegible]	15,600	13,600	...	2,000	**Expenditure.** Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,683,700	11,174,400	4,966,900	4,971,900	5,000	...
2,630,800	2,718,000	1,314,100	1,432,500	118,400	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	3,827,100	4,421,900	1,786,800	1,820,600	33,800	...
231,100	267,300	80,400	97,000	16,600	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,254,600	2,447,500	886,100	958,200	72,100	...
538,900	538,600	217,400	228,000	10,600	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,489,800	14,573,700	5,738,600	5,971,000	232,400	...
2,170,600	2,188,400	957,600	979,800	22,200	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,342,600	2,280,300	977,300	989,600	12,300	...
8,400	...	...	600	600	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,084,600	3,666,200	52,400	4,180,000	4,127,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	12,100	7,300	1,200	600	...	
5,790,600	5,871,800	2,876,000	2,909,400	33,400	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,456,600	9,653,200	3,575,000	3,686,300	111,300	...
1,400	1,000	500	400	...	100	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,953,000	1,845,000	750,100	767,800	17,700	...
116,100	105,200	41,900	44,500	2,600	...	Buildings and Roads	5,471,600	5,605,500	1,723,600	1,598,200	...	125,400
4,213,600	4,353,400	1,757,100	1,743,900	...	13,200	Army Services	17,158,200	16,968,900	6,721,100	6,979,200	258,100	...
52,500	11,700	2,000	2,500	500	...	Special Defence Works	21,300	...	2,800	100	...	2,700
15,804,500	16,088,500	7,262,600	7,452,200	189,600	...	. . TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL . .	69,775,200	72,623,900	27,181,900	31,923,500	4,741,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	259,200	1,190,900	...	...	...	...
15,804,500	16,088,500	7,262,600	7,452,200	189,600	...	. . TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE . .	69,516,000	71,433,000	27,181,900	31,923,500	4,741,600	...
1,150,100	1,083,100	461,100	418,800	...	42,300	**Expenditure not charged to Revenue.** Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,894,700	4,790,600	872,300	1,501,200	628,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	**Debt, Deposits and Advances.** Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	654,600	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,300	1,300	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	688,200	1,168,300	356,600	219,800	...	136,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	171,300	16,100	132,300	16,200	...	116,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,208,300	748,000	233,100	897,300	654,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	993,100	956,300	173,400	610,100	436,700	...
...	317,700	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	368,300	...	1,018,500	562,700	...	455,800
...	728,500	...	359,000	359,000	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15,170,500	13,025,300	7,618,100	4,411,900	...	3,206,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	10,057,400	8,554,700	5,344,500	2,714,000	...	2,630,500
1,000,000	1,046,200	2,000,000	360,300	...	1,639,700	. . . . . TOTAL	29,317,700	24,469,300	14,876,500	9,432,000	...	5,444,500
17,954,600	18,217,800	9,723,700	8,231,300	...	1,492,400	. . . . TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	101,732,400	100,693,800	42,930,700	42,856,700	...	74,000
2,831,800	2,271,300	4,373,000	2,483,600	...	1,889,400	. . . . Closing Balance	13,873,400	13,321,700	14,211,900	8,504,300	...	5,706,700
20,786,400	20,489,100	14,096,700	10,714,900	...	3,381,800	. . . . GRAND TOTAL	115,655,800	114,015,500	57,141,700	51,361,000	...	5,780,700

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3042 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th October 1897 :—

No. 387 of 1897.—George Lansell, quartz miner, of the Fortuna crushing works, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved pump for mining and other purposes.

No. 388 of 1897.—The Patent Agglomem Fuel Syndicate, Ld., of 26 Wind street, Swansea, South Wales, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 389 of 1897.—Georg Polack, engineer, of 9, Canalstrasse, Bochum, in the German Empire, for improvements in or relating to roller bearings for railway carriages

No. 390 of 1897.—James Fitzgerald, artist, of 301 London road, and Hugh Sprott Clement, manager of the British Patents company, of 121 West Regent street, both of Glasgow, for a chainless gear for cycles and other vehicles.

No. 391 of 1897.—Johann Otto Egestorff, merchant, of 331 Camden road, Camden town London, for improvements in or in connection with metal or other boxes or holders for containing and delivering laundry blue or the like, or other material, in suitable quantities.

No. 392 of 1897.—Magnus Swenson, mechanical engineer, of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, U. S. A., for cotton bales, and method of, and apparatus for, making the same.

No. 393 of 1897.—Ghulam Ahmad Sitware, gentleman, of Murud-Janjira, district Kolaba, now residing in Kandewady, Bombay, for an improved process and apparatus for aerating beverages.

No. 394 of 1897.—Malcolm T. Lyde, administrator of the Radhanpur state, North Gujarat, for the better manufacture of poudrette (the article to be manufactured to be known as, "super-poudrette").

No. 395 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved fibre-extracting machine.

No. 396 of 1897.—David Decimus Coath, civil engineer, of Rangoon, for improvements in conservancy carts.

No. 397 of 1897.—John Strode Wilson, executive engineer, in the department of Public Works, Madras, for a floating frame for facilitating the complete elimination of the hyposulphite of soda used in certain processes of photography.

No. 398 of 1897.—John Henry Rose Harley, merchant, of No. 87 Old China Bazar street, Calcutta, for an improved punkah motor, to be called "Harley's improved motor."

No. 399 of 1897.—Charles Frederick Bamford, civil engineer, Assam-Bengal railway, for a new method and appliances for the construction and erection of girder bridges from overhead or road level.

No. 400 of 1897.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, of No. 5 Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improved methods of constructing new buildings so as to render them proof against earthquake shocks and like disturbances, and improved methods for rendering the walls of old houses damp-proof.

No. 401 of 1897.—Tito Livio Carbone, engineer, of No. 343 Calle Sarandi, Monte Video, South America, for an improvement in sheet metal boxes.

No. 402 of 1897.—Edwards Atkinson, gentleman, of 12 Spencer Mansions, West Kensington, London, for improvements in and connected with non-refillable bottles and like vessels.

No. 3043 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 374 of 1896.—The Sussmann Electric Miners Lamp Co., Ld., of 37 Walbrook, and Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal, electrician, of 5 Christopher street, Finsbury square, both in the city of London, for improvements in active material for secondary battery plates. (Specification filed 10 June 1897.)

No. 435 of 1896.—Ivan Levinstein and Levinstein, Ld., chemical manufacturers, both of Minshull street, Manchester, for the production of a new colour base, and of colouring matters therefrom. (Specification filed 16 July 1897.)

No. 70 of 1897.—William Owen Phillips, journalist, etc., of No. 136 Dhurrumtollah street, Calcutta, for a bicycle umbrella holder. (Specification filed 29 September 1897.)

No. 254 of 1897.—John Wallace, C.E., of 27 Meadows street, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in telescope stands. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 275 of 1897.—Herbert Manners, indigo planter, of the Ilmasnugger concern, Somastipore, Bengal, for an improved method of operating indigo presses and the like. (Specification filed 29 September 1897.)

No. 322 of 1897.—Stephen Pearce Quick, pitman, in the employ of the Wolhuter Gold Mining Co., Ld., near Johannesburg, in the South African Republic, for improvements in apparatus or machines for shaping or forging and sharpening rock drills and the like. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 323 of 1897.—Henry Low Webster, engineer, of Palace hotel, Klerksdorp, in the South African Republic, for improvements in diamond core drills, in part applicable to other stone or like cutting tools or machines. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 3044 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 191 of 1892.—Robert Nesbit Coghlan's invention for improvements in scales or weighing machines. (From 18 October 1897 to 18 October 1898.)

No. 61 of 1893.—William Stronach Lockhart's invention for an improved process, and apparatus used therein, for the washing and separating of gems or other substances from the earthy and other mineral matters containing them. (From 13 October 1897 to 13 October 1898.)

No. 3045 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section

(2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 67 of 1893.—Gabriel Dupont-Dennis's invention for an improved process of and apparatus for preserving dried vegetables. (Specification filed 12 July 1893.)

No. 110 of 1893.—Richard Harte's invention for improvements in cryptographic instruments. (Specification filed 12 July 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 69 of 1892.—James Garner, Thomas Cockerill and Christopher Porrett's invention for improvements in and connected with hoists. (Specification filed 16 July 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

No. 228 of 1890.—William Kendall's invention for an improved claw hammer. (Specification filed 10 July 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that the undersigned is prepared to dispose of the Trust Funds held by the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, on account of the individuals named below; claims should be submitted to the undersigned through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, Sergeant John, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, Gunner John, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Samuel	Miss Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, Sergeant J., 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, Gunner J., 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, Gunner S., 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, Corporal J.	Master John Furlong (son).
Flynn, Corporal J.	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, Sergeant R., 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Private Richard, European Infantry Veteran Company	Master Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). Master George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department	Master Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, Gunner James, 2nd Battalion Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Hatherill, Drummer G., 1st Madras Fusiliers	William Edward Hatherill (son).
Healey, Hospital Sergeant P.	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, Bombardier I. T., 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, Half-pay Bugler W. S., D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, 2nd Corporal B., Sappers and Miners	Master James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Staff Barrack Sergeant Michael, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery	Master Andrew McGuire (son).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Miss Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, Sub-Overseer E.	Elianor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Color-Sergeant Michael, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Miss Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, Sergeant R., 2nd Battalion Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, Gunner J., 4th Battalion Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, Gunner R., Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Ditto ditto	Alice Maud Collins (orphan).

GEORGE B. RENNY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS,
1st October, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	Total.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 30th September, 1897	1,07,33,700	2,01,98,300	14,52,55,400	2,83,00,200	1,45,28,900	9,69,600	28,500	20,92,90,900	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,03,61,827
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October, 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October, 1897	...	8,000	14,67,500	21,600	8,000	...	...	15,05,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,05,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October, 1897	1,000	...	6,56,000	23,000	...	...	...	6,79,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,80,000
	1,07,33,700	2,02,06,300	14,73,88,900	2,83,44,800	1,45,36,900	9,69,600	28,500	21,14,75,000	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,25,46,927
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	2,50,000	1,61,500	8,39,700	62,500	21,000	53,500	...	11,38,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,88,200
Balance on 15th October, 1897	1,04,83,700	2,00,44,800	14,65,49,200	2,82,82,300	1,45,15,900	9,16,100	28,500	21,03,36,800	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,11,58,727

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1897, to 15th Aug., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,695 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,819 lakhs.
" 16th Aug., 1897, " 31st " " ditto 1 lakh. ditto 27 "
" 1st Sept., " " 15th Sept., " ditto 14 lakhs. ditto 20 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 25 " ditto 19 "
" 1st Oct., " " 15th Oct., " ditto 22 " ditto 14 "

9,757 lakhs. 8,899 lakhs.
8,899 "

Balance against India . 858 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th October, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th October, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 75,61,774 14 8)	1,30,77,808	0	4
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 55,16,033 1 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,51,89,389	15	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,86,138	12	0
Sundries	22,85,860	10	7
RUPEES	9,90,39,197	6	7

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	63,27,544	0	0
Other authorised Investments	75,38,892	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,38,85,563	3	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,21,92,507	2	4
Bills discounted and purchased	1,40,47,827	5	1
Balances with other Banks	8,03,253	14	1
Bullion	2,927	11	0
Dead Stock	13,32,185	0	0
Stamps	8,402	7	9
Sundries	11,53,924	5	6
	6,72,93,027	9	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,31,56,355 10 10)	3,17,46,169	13	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,85,89,814 2 9)			
RUPEES	9,90,39,197	6	7

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 21st October, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 44·6.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th October, 1897.

No. 12-A.—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Lieutenant J. B. MacGeorge, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	28th August, 1897.
Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Officiating	6th September, 1897.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.*,
Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th October, 1897.

No. 255.—Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th October, 1897.

No. 6500.—In continuation of his Notifications cited in the margin, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that in the table annexed to his Notification No. 3619, dated the 11th July, 1890, the following additions shall be made, *viz.* :—

No. 3619, dated 11th July, 1890.
„ 5140, „ 7th August, 1894.
„ 4043, „ 24th June, 1896.

First column.	Second column.
The Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob	The Zhob District.

No. 6501.—In continuation of his office Notification No. 2288, dated the 26th April, 1897, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that in the table annexed to that notification, the following additions shall be made, *viz.* :—

First column.	Second column.
The Assistant Political Agent at Quetta	The Quetta District.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta . . .	Ditto.
The Assistant Political Agent in Lower Zhob . . .	The Zhob District.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner in Upper Zhob . .	Ditto.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob . .	Ditto.

2. This office order No. 3623, dated the 11th July, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th October, 1897.

No. 4591-G.—This office Notification No. 4065-G., dated the 15th September, 1897, granting privilege leave for one month to Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th October, 1897.

No. 1081—326.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days, with effect from the afternoon of 5th October, 1897.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 16th October, 1897.

No 1.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine,—for one year.

W. CHANDLER,
for *Director, Royal Indian Marine.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1897.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1897.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature, contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military hospitals with the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be conveyed free of charge by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force" as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick soldiers."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Maj.-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 15th October, 1897.

No. 8.—Mr. T. P. Farrell, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank) in Baluchistan, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

ERRATUM.

Lucknow, the 18th October, 1897.

In Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Notification No. 1, dated 9th October, 1897, omit the words "on medical certificate".

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col, R. E.*,
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Ry.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 13th October, 1897.

No. 5.—Mr. C. E. Stanley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 1, is granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 15th October, 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E., & Col.*,
Officiating Manager, North Western Railway.

IN THE COURT OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

RULE OF PRACTICE.

Bangalore, the 30th September, 1897.

No. 129.—The Resident in Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to direct that notwithstanding anything contained in the late Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 25, dated the 23rd March, 1875, the plain water-marked paper referred to in Circular No. 86, dated the 5th July, 1897, may contain writting on both sides provided that an inner or right hand margin, half an inch wide and an outer margin two inches wide, be left.

By order of the Court,

A. RAMAYA PUNJA,
Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
W. 155 & 176 of 1896-97.	X-57—06837	50	Durga Kantha Roy Choudhuri, Special Sub-Registrar, Berhampur, Bengal.
	X-57—25554	50	

J. P. BEDFORD,
Assistant Comptroller General, In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 20th October, 1897.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 12th October, 1897.

No. 210.—Mr. F. W. Cash, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is appointed to the charge of the Dehra Ghazi Khan Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

The 16th October, 1897.

No. 215.—Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, sub. *pro tem.* Assistant Superintendent, Pachbadra Division, is appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, on ₹150 per

mensem, with effect from the 19th August, 1897, *vice* Kour Bijai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, deceased.

No. 216.—Mr. Muhammad Shakur Baksh Kadri, B.A., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, on R150 per mensem, with effect from the 19th August, 1897.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

The 12th October, 1897.

No. 211.—Mr. H. B. Welsh, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is posted to the Central Office on special duty.

The 14th October, 1897.

No 214.—Mr. E. G. Winn, Assistant Superintendent, Pachbadra Division, is posted to the charge of the Khusalgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that a treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at R175-8-0 was discovered on the 25th June, 1897, from the western tower of Sri Smetaraniya Swami temple of Thiruvenkadu Village, Shiyah Taluk, then under repairs, by Agorappier, Agent of Alagapillai, trustee of the said temple :—

Serial No.	Description of the treasure.	No. of articles.	Estimated value.
			R a. p.
1	Pieces of gold set with rubies, weighing R6¾	...	150 0 0
2	Pieces of silver weighing R14.	...	10 0 0
3	Blue precious stones 2, emerald 1, ruby 1.	4	5 0 0
4	Rubies 4, imitation rubies 14.	18	3 8 0
5	Pearls 15, coral 1 .	16	1 0 0
6	Imitation emerald . .	29	2 8 0
7	Imitation diamond weighing R5-6.	503	3 0 0
8	Old broken couches . .	2	...
9	Copper plate with 4 wires .	5	0 8 0
10	Old damaged tray for keeping holy ashes.	1	...
11	Old damaged copper pieces, etc.	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	175 8 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 21st February, 1898, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. ANDREW,
Acting Collector.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of household flour and bran for one year, three years, or five years, from 1st April, 1898, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore, up to 12 noon on the 22nd November, 1897.

2. Form of tenders, schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 20th November, 1897.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (100lbs.) of the flour it is proposed to supply should be sent free of all charges so as to reach the Government Bakery, Bangalore, on the 15th November, 1897.

5. The earnest-money for flour and bran is R1,200 and R70, respectively.

G. F. WATSON, *Major*,
Assistant Commissary General,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
BANGALORE;
The 8th October, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1897.

No. 4238-C.—Mr. R. Keelan is appointed, with effect from the 12th September, 1897, to act as Postmaster, Amritsar, during the absence on deputation to the Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier disturbances of Mr. A. D. Appleby, Postmaster, Amritsar, or until further orders.

The 16th October, 1897.

No. 4282-C.—Mr. A. Lumsden, Postmaster, Delhi, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 21st September, 1897.

A. U. FANSHAWE.
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 18th October, 1897.

Allan, Farran & Co.	Garrett, G., & Co.	Nehapiet, Jute Co.
Editor, Agri-Horticultural Magazine.	George & Co.	Schinasi, J.
Ewing, Mrs., care of A. Ewing, Esq.	Greenway, S.	Schroder & Co. (Tobacconists).
	Kane & Co.	Smallwood, C. L.
	Lyall & Co., M. C.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Albrute, C. B.	Gardanstein, Lazer.	Philben, E.
Alton, F. D.	George, E., Mrs.	Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Atkins, F. T.	Gibson, Miss.	Priestly, W.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.	Gillan, D. H., Rev.	Radmore, F.
	Grenyer, Mrs.	Raines, Mrs.
Bauer, Fritz.	Grosholz, A. E.	Rhode, Capt. J. H.
Baxter, Mrs.	Groshoiz, G.	Rhoden, E. H.
Baxter, W. C.	Gutpay, B. L.	Ridsdale, H.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.	Hardwick, A. A.	Robertson, G.
Blom Mary, Mrs.	Harper, A.	Rogers, G. S.
Braham, A.	Heinesfeir, F.	Scott-Moncrieff, Mrs., care of Major Scott-Moncrieff.
Brew, G.	Hemming, Wm. P.	
Brothers & Co., R.	Heynemanne, K. E.	
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).	Hill, B.	Setters & Co.
	Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.	Smith, Miss M. G.
Browne, J.	Inman, Thos.	Smyth, S. G.
Burlington, F.	James, Herbert.	Soul, C.
Caine, H.	Joakim, W. L.	Soul, Charles F.
Campos, L. DaCosta.	Jones, Alfred.	Southall, W.
Clementson, F.	Jones, K. C.	Stephens, Mrs. A.
Cook, Percy.	Kiep, Chas. J.	St. John Russell.
Dale, Miss S.	Kelsall, Miss L.	Stoke, A., care of Mr. B. McFarland.
Davies, D. Picton.	Kidd, J. A.	
Davis, Miss L.	Lackersteen, A.	Stokoe, Archie.
Delafaye, R.	McCallum, E.	Tetley, A. E.
Dettmer, Henry.	McCrea, G.	Valentin, H.
Devonshire, E. T.	McLeod, C. F.	Vartan, Altonnian.
Duflot, Miss A.	McNamee, R.	Wall, T. D.
Earl, T. S.	Meikle, J.	Williams, F. F.
Eaton, F. C.	Meikle, James.	Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Eisenstark, Leon.	Morris, J. R., Dr.	Winter, H., Dr.
Entwistle, E.	Moulin, Charles.	Woods, W. C.
Flanaker, K., Miss.	Murphy, E.	
Gallaghar, W.	Peters, Miss Maggie.	
Gallway, C. H.		

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W., Revd.	Langer, A.	Semah Youtoff, care of John Wilhem.
	McCrea, G.	
Fischer, Morris.	Priestly, W.	Zemin, John.
Katz, Gusta, Madam.	Rossac, J.	
	Salvatori, B.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk, H. Mirza, Capt.	Hutchinson, S. St.	Plant, Joseph Showell.
	Jackson, H. C., Mrs.	Reley, G. R.
Brown, Ellen, Madam.	Jaisraj Chetram.	Roodoot, James.
	Kenny, C.	Rahand, L., Monsieur.
Brown, Geo. Craig.	Kinsbruner, Majorki.	
Bellasis, H.		Rider, T.
Bisowanath Chatterjee.	King, H.	Richards, W. E.
	Lyan, V.	Simpson, B. G.
Chandler, M. H., Mrs.	Langley, F.	Scott, H. H.
	Lemm, J.	Sliegolmann, A., Miss.
Cutler, D.	Lyan, Madam.	
Collen, J. Clayton.	Leontzinis, Jean.	Sastri, J. C. (M.A.).
Deacott, C. H.	Martin, R. R.	Silverstein, E.
Duperel, Marc.	Munro, M. J.	Twarri, Chetoo.
Elsey, H. C.	Massani, S. P.	
Fiennedori, E. J.	Moses, James.	
Fernandez, A.	Nesbitt, B., Mrs.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th October, 1897.

Nil.

The 23rd October, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	28th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	27th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	23rd ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	30th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	29th ,,	Per French Str. *Kridan.*
Colombo	30th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	28th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	25th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	30th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	30th ,,	Ditto.
South African Ports . .	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Pongola.*
Ditto ditto . .	25th ,,	Ditto. *Via* Madras.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Pollux.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھ روپیہ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

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¼ „	₹3-12,	„	₹4-4.

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বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

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½ আধ „ „	৭৷৷০	„	৮৲
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 080430, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Keeratra, Laldass, late clerk and cashier, Maintenance Division, Bolan State Railway, the proprietori by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KEERATRAI LALDASS,
Contractor, Rohri, Sind.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PROPOSED UNIFORM SYSTEM OF STORM SIGNALS FOR THE INDIA COAST PORTS EXCEPT THOSE ON THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

No. 2954—45-8, dated Simla, the 7th October, 1897.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 26—45-8 (Meteorology), dated the 28th September, 1897.

The following papers relating to the modified scheme of storm signals for the Indian coast ports except those in the River Hooghly are published for general information.

(True Extract),

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Circular No. 26—45-8 (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 28th September, 1897.

From—F. G. SLY, Esq., C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " Burma.

In continuation of the endorsement from this Department, No. 1719-1722—45-1, dated the 18th July 1896, I am directed to forward a modified scheme of storm signals for the Indian Coast Ports (except those in the river Hooghly) which has been approved by the Government of India, and to request that with the permission of the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor they may be brought into use at once and published in the Local Gazette for general information.

Proposed uniform system of storm signals for the India Coast ports except those on the River Hooghly.

In accordance with the request of the Government of India we have carefully considered the uniform system of storm signals proposed by the Meteorological

Reporter to the Government of India in his letter No. 456-S., dated 11th June 1896, to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and also the various suggestions that have been made by the authorities to whom the proposals were sent for the favour of opinion and criticism. We have the honour to submit the following revised system in final recommendation for the consideration of the Government of India and hope they will be judged worthy of adoption. The chief point we have endeavoured to keep in view is to make the system as simple as possible consistent with giving as full warning and information by storm signals as is desirable in the present state of meteorological observation and science in India.

The following gives the uniform system of storm signals and their significance that we propose for adoption at all ports in India, with the exception of those in and near the mouth of the River Hooghly :—

DAY SIGNALS.

I.—CAUTIONARY SIGNAL.

Bay of Bengal.

The square flag *W* of the International Code hoisted on the storm signal staff as a cautionary signal indicates the existence of disturbed squally weather in the Bay of Bengal which may be the first stage in the formation of a cyclonic storm, and which, if it developes, is likely to affect that part of the coast on which the port is situated.

The disturbed conditions may pass away without developing into a cyclonic storm, in which case the cautionary signal will be taken down as soon as it is certain that stormy weather will not shortly follow. If, however, the disturbed weather be the first indication of the probable formation or approach of a cyclonic storm, the cautionary signal will be followed by one of the ordinary storm signals, indicating the probable position, character and track of the approaching storm.

Arabian Sea.

The square flag *W* of the International Code hoisted on the storm signal staff as a cautionary signal, indicates the existence of disturbed weather off some part of the West Coast of India in the neighbourhood of the port or ports at which the signal is hoisted ; or the advance of a cyclonic storm across the Peninsula from the Bay of Bengal which may hence shortly cross the Western Ghats and give squally or stormy weather in the Arabian Sea.

The disturbed conditions may in either case pass away without giving stormy cyclonic weather to the West Coast ports or to the adjacent parts of the Arabian Sea, in which case the cautionary signal will be taken down as soon as it is certain that stormy weather will not shortly follow. If, however, the disturbed weather be the first indication of the probable formation or approach of a cyclonic storm, this cautionary signal will be followed by one of the ordinary storm signals, indicating the probable position, character and track of the approaching storm.

II.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A ball indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it. The same signal will also be hoisted at the larger and more important ports on the West Coast of India to indicate that a storm has formed in the Arabian Sea at some distance from the coast and will shortly cross one or other of the tracks of vessels leaving these ports, but is not likely to give the ports bad weather. The port officers when instructed to hoist the warning signal will also be informed of the object of the signal so as to communicate its full purport to masters of vessels about to leave the port.



III.—DANGER SIGNALS.

(1) A cone apex downwards indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.



(2) A cone apex upwards indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



(3) A drum indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



In order to indicate that a cyclonic storm in the sea area near a port is of great intensity, a ball is added to (and placed underneath) the corresponding danger signal. The following shows the proposed great danger signals and their significance :—

IV.—GREAT DANGER SIGNALS.

(1) A cone apex downwards and ball below indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.



(2) A cone apex upwards and ball below indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



(3) A drum with a ball below indicates that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.



The following gives the night signals corresponding to the day signals named above, together with a statement of their significance :—

NIGHT SIGNALS.

I.—CAUTIONARY SIGNAL.

None.

II.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A red light (corresponding to day warning signal) indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.



III.—DANGER SIGNALS.

(I) A red light vertically above a white light corresponds to day signal No. 1 and indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.



(II) A red light vertically below a white light corresponds to day signal No. 2 and indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.



(III) Two red lights in a vertical line correspond to day signal No. 3 and indicate that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

IV.—GREAT DANGER SIGNALS.

(I) Two red lights with a white light below arranged in a vertical line correspond to day great danger signal No. 1 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the south of the port.

(II) Two red lights with a white light above in a vertical line correspond to day great danger signal No. 2 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast considerably to the north of the port.

(III) Three red lights in a vertical line correspond to day great danger signal No. 3 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

In the above are given the day and night series of storm signals, proposed for general adoption at the storm warning stations on the coasts of India.

It will be observed that there is no night cautionary signal included in the series. We are of opinion that a night cautionary signal is unnecessary and also that the day cautionary signal should be employed only at ports frequented by ocean-going steamers.

We are also of opinion that it is desirable the signals should be as simple as possible, and consider that the system of night signals suggested by the Director, Indian Marine, is much better from this standpoint than the second system as proposed by Mr. Eliot and have hence adopted that system for our proposed series of night signals. The system of night signals we suggest is, it will be seen, a linear arrangement of lights and is not liable to be mistaken in any position of the lights. A triangular arrangement may under certain conditions appear only as two lights and may hence give a false indication.

In the instructions which we received from the Government of India, it was requested that we should take into careful consideration certain remarks and criticisms of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay. These remarks are as follows :—

"That the signal stations under the control of the Salt Revenue Department on the coast of the Bombay Presidency are in each case in charge of the staff employed at the lighthouse. The men, although carefully trained for their particular duties, and fairly intelligent, are more or less illiterate, and it is desirable that directions given to them should be as few and as simple as possible. The steamers which visit the coast ports during the monsoon months are few in number. At present all of them belong to one Bombay Company, and any warnings which may be received in Bombay are communicated to them by the Company's agents at the ports which they enter. The principal use of the signals is to warn the country crafts, which swarm along the coast, of the approach of danger. It is therefore of the first importance that the system employed should be simple, and that no change which is not absolutely necessary should be made in any system to which the native seamen have become accustomed."

"The new system which is now proposed by the Meteorological Reporter is no doubt theoretically more perfect than the one now in use on the coast. But instead of the 5 day and 3 night signals, we shall have either 8 day and 2 night signals or 8 day and 9 night signals. In my opinion this elaboration is, so far as the small coast stations are concerned,

unnecessary and likely to do more harm than good. The men in charge may in course of time be taught to use the correct signals, but the masters of country vessels will certainly be bewildered, and may possibly disregard the signals altogether as some new freak which poor men cannot be expected to understand."

"I doubt whether the advantages resulting from uniformity will compensate for the confusion which will be caused by a change of system. The masters of steamers are presumably acquainted with the system used in the different ports which they visit and are not likely to be misled by the differences which exist. On the other hand, the masters of country vessels will be slow to realize that there has been any change, and still slower to appreciate the meaning of the new signals. For instance, the ball which it is now proposed to use for the day warning signal has been used for many years on this coast to denote the approach of the coasting steamers, and it will be long before the people who have become accustomed to it will take it for anything else."

With reference to the remarks of the Collector of Salt Revenue, we have first to state that we consider it to be of primary importance that as full and effective warning of storms as practicable should be given to the larger ports, and that it would never be tolerated by the various interests concerned that the system of storm signals should be cut down so as to suit the very limited intelligence of the masters of country vessels.

On the other hand, we agree with him that itis desirable the storm signals used at small ports, frequented only by country vessels or small coasting steamers, should be made as simple as possible. This can easily be done by using only a selection of the uniform series of storm signals given above, suited to the exigencies of these ports. In fact, they only require to be warned of storms likely to affect them directly. This can be done by the use of the following three day and the corresponding night signals shown below :—

DAY SIGNALS.

I.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A ball indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.

II—DANGER SIGNAL.

A drum indicates that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

III.—GREAT DANGER SIGNAL.

A drum with a ball below indicates that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

CORRESPONDING SYSTEM OF NIGHT SIGNALS.

I.—WARNING SIGNAL.

A red light (corresponding to day warning signal) indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed, which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.

II.—DANGER SIGNAL.

Two red lights in a vertical line correspond to day signal No. 2 and indicate that a cyclonic storm (probably of slight to moderate intensity) is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

III.—GREAT DANGER SIGNAL.

Three red lights in a vertical line correspond to day (great-danger) signal No. 3 and indicate that a cyclonic storm of great intensity is affecting the port and that its centre will probably cross the coast over or near to the port.

It will be seen that these signals are the same as in the larger series and only include those indicating the approach of a storm to the immediate neighbourhood of the port.

It would depend upon the local authorities concerned whether the smaller or the larger series of storm signals were adopted, and their decision would be communicated to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, Simla, who would frame his warnings to the respective ports in accordance with the wishes of the local authorities as sanctioned by the Local Governments.

We also desire to take this opportunity of suggesting that whenever a cyclonic storm is known to be in existence in the Arabian Sea, and is likely to cross the usual tracks of steamers between Aden and Bombay or Aden and Kurrachee, information to that effect should be telegraphed by the Simla Meteorological Office to the Port Officer, Aden, for communication to the Commanders of mail and other steamers leaving that port for either Bombay or Kurrachee.

BOMBAY;
July 26th, 1897.

T. H. HEMING, *Commander, R.N.,*
In charge, Marine Survey of India.

GEORGE WILSON, *Commander, R.I.M.,*
Port Officer, Bombay.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 16th October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	123,800	11,883,097
	Exports	58,430	5,102,205
		+65,370	+6,780,892
RANGOON	Imports	2,104	374,940
	Exports	400,570	30,179,974
		−398,466	−29,805,034
MADRAS	Imports	36,600	1,549,300
	Exports	10,500	429,200
		+26,100	+1,120,100
BOMBAY	Imports	90,000	11,199,000
	Exports	74,100	5,128,400
		+15,900	+6,070,600
KARÁCHI	Imports	51,600	1,824,071
	Exports	103,000	4,913,876
		−51,400	−3,089,805
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 16th October 1897.
PATNA (*preceding week*)	Imports	32,000	1,281,500
	Exports	10,600	849,500
		+21,400	+432,000
GAYA	Imports	18,200	352,900
	Exports	300	96,100
		+17,900	+256,800
SHAHABAD	Imports	...	352,400
	Exports	...	346,400
		..	+6,000
SÁRAN	Imports	26,300	1,432,600
	Exports	800	175,100
		+25,500	+1,257,500
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	...	476,400
	Exports	5,200	68,400
		−5,200	+408,000
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,200	1,002,040
	Exports	8,200	103,351
		+2,000	+898,689
DARBHANGA	Imports	26,800	1,419,700
	Exports	9,800	162,600
		+17,000	+1,257,100
Bhágalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*preceding week*)	Imports	7,800	320,500
	Exports	20,300	1,195,000
		−12,500	−874,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	2,891	336,924
	Exports	91,409	1,293,986
		−88,518	−957,062
PURNEA	Imports	300	123,135
	Exports	3,200	182,381
		−2,900	−59,246
MALDA	Imports	...	2,200
	Exports	100	2,100
		−100	+100
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	247,463
	Exports	...	466,118
		...	−218,655
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,800	389,400
	Exports	900	59,498
		+1,900	+329,902
DINAJPUR	Imports	100	68,700
	Exports	700	418,184
		−600	−349,484
JALPAIGURI	Imports	10,900	393,703
	Exports	183	17,779
		+10,717	+375,924
DARJEELING (*preceding week*)	Imports	6,700	177,300
	Exports	400	7,400
		+6,300	+169,900
RANGPUR	Imports	500	68,400
	Exports	3,300	90,100
		−2,800	−21,700
BOGRA	Imports	7,500	80,100
	Exports	...	299,100
		+7,500	−219,000
PABNA (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,100	281,900
	Exports	...	22,300
		+2,100	+259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports	400	33,800
	Exports	4,200	38,800
		−3,800	−5,000
NARAINGANJ	Imports	100	33,900
	Exports	...	163,000
		+100	−129,100
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,278	91,707
	Exports	...	9,768
		+1,278	+81,939
FARIDPUR	Imports	20,500	238,900
	Exports	...	129,200
		+20,500	+109,700
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	2,000
	Exports	...	48,700
		...	−46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,300	50,004
	Exports	800	41,463
		+500	+8,541
NOAKHALI (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	700
	Exports	100	7,100
		−100	−6,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports	6,100	619,842
	Exports	...	140,020
		+6,100	+479,822
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	1,700	187,300
	Exports	44,900	1,914,900
		−43,200	−1,727,600
BIRBHUM	Imports	200	37,900
	Exports	11,000	1,677,800
		−10,800	−1,639,900
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	120,400
	Exports	1,200	88,900
		−1,000	+31,500
MIDNAPUR*	Imports	...	498,781
	Exports	...	2,031,089
		...	−1,532,308
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	900	35,100
	Exports	200	26,500
		+700	+8,600
NADIA	Imports	5,700	838,700
	Exports	9,400	888,200
		−3,700	−49,500
MURSHIDABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	300	66,900
	Exports	2,300	317,000
		−2,000	−250,100
JESSORE	Imports	...	272,300
	Exports	...	71,700
		...	+200,600
KHULNA	Imports	100	17,300
	Exports	...	34,000
		+100	−17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—.			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	600	207,800
	Exports	100	3,200
		+500	+204,600
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,100	218,000
	Exports	50	8,350
		+1,050	+209,650
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	51	9,384
	Exports	403	49,303
		−352	−39,919
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	57	3,101
	Exports	...	5,978
		+57	−2,877

* From March to August 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	2,130
	Exports	155	338,127
		−155	−335,997
BALASORE	Imports	400	29,900
	Exports	20,000	1,257,700
		−19,600	−1,227,800
PURI	Imports	23	3,002
	Exports	676	61,362
		−653	−58,360
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	2,519	277,353
	Exports	30,075	282,521
		−27,556	−5,168
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	200	219,600
	Exports	12,200	525,300
		−12,000	−305,700
MEERUT	Imports	1,000	335,340
	Exports	7,100	674,959
		−6,100	−339,619
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	...	47,600
	Exports	4,900	840,800
		−4,900	−793,200
ALIGARH	Imports	4,600	197,600
	Exports	47,900	956,000
		−43,300	−759,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	250	90,818
	Exports	532	178,700
		−282	−87,882
AGRA	Imports	9,100	574,900
	Exports	25,000	586,300
		−15,900	−11,400
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	500	121,700
	Exports	7,700	39,100
		−7,200	+82,600
MAINPURI	Imports	200	18,000
	Exports	200	32,100
		...	−14,100
ETÁWAH	Imports	300	67,400
	Exports	4,200	58,200
		−3,900	+9,200
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	20,200
	Exports	2,500	227,200
		−2,300	−207,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*preceding week*)	Imports	400	238,300
	Exports	400	11,600
		...	+226,700
Moradabad	Imports	2,100	222,400
	Exports	6,700	441,500
		—4,600	—219,100
Shahjahánpur	Imports	1,500	99,764
	Exports	2,100	321,642
		—600	—221,878
Budaun	Imports	200	4,800
	Exports	1,600	25,500
		—1,400	—20,700
Pilibít	Imports	600	55,475
	Exports	4,400	85,450
		—3,800	—29,975
Bareli	Imports	9,700	202,700
	Exports	2,000	216,100
		+7,700	—13,400
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	24,000	1,980,200
	Exports	11,700	728,800
		+12,300	+1,251,400
Fatehpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	5,400	234,800
	Exports	8	3,478
		+5,392	+231,322
Bánda	Imports	6,300	667,400
	Exports	300	12,100
		+6,000	+655,300
Hamírpur	Imports	2,900	161,100
	Exports	1,500	6,900
		+1,400	+154,200
Allahabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	19,800	1,313,600
	Exports	2,700	22,000
		+17,100	+1,291,600
Jhánsi	Imports	7,400	513,900
	Exports	1,700	24,000
		+5,700	+489,900
Jalaun	Imports	7,200	302,600
	Exports	100	16,800
		+7,100	+285,800
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	25,600	730,700
	Exports	1,400	50,100
		+24,200	+680,600
Mirzapur	Imports	5,600	264,215
	Exports	600	15,663
		+5,000	+248,552
Jaunpur	Imports	12,000	245,300
	Exports	...	43,500
		+12,000	+201,800
Ghazipur	Imports	13,500	188,500
	Exports	800	86,000
		+12,700	+102,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	100	26,900
	Exports	6,800	374,200
		—6,700	—347,300
Ballia	Imports	1,400	88,246
	Exports	80	68,607
		+1,320	+19,639
Gorakhpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	200	136,300
	Exports	200	529,100
		...	—392,800
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál	Imports	...	6,700
	Exports	...	...
		...	+6,700
Naini Tal	Imports	...	28,000
	Exports	...	84,200
		...	—56,200
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	15,400	565,200
	Exports	3,200	95,300
		+12,200	+469,900
Unao	Imports	...	62,200
	Exports	...	900
		...	+61,300
Rae-Bareli	Imports	6,200	295,000
	Exports	700	11,900
		+5,500	+283,100
Sitapur	Imports	99	23,094
	Exports	5,400	437,600
		—5,301	—414,506
Kheri	Imports	...	12,700
	Exports	3,300	181,100
		—3,300	—168,400
Hardoi	Imports	300	168,500
	Exports	2,300	55,000
		—2,000	+113,500
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad	Imports	3,600	253,600
	Exports	4,100	349,500
		—500	—95,900
Gonda	Imports	6,300	214,432
	Exports	4,500	207,500
		+1,800	+6,932
Bahraich	Imports	...	8,810
	Exports	1,400	216,900
		—1,400	—208,090
Barabanki	Imports	400	70,700
	Exports	11,200	349,700
		—10,800	—279,000
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	909	50,681
	Exports	1,900	142,156
		—991	—91,475
Bikaner	Imports	4,213	228,655
	Exports	...	5
		+4,213	+228,650

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	2,400	349,300
	Exports	6,800	116,655
		−4,400	+232,645
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	8,600	1,102,000
	Exports	7,100	115,600
		+1,500	+986,400
Rohtak	Imports	100	9,500
	Exports	2,200	9,400
		−2,100	+100
Gurgáon (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,700	117,200
	Exports	22,900	276,700
		−20,200	−159,500
Delhi	Imports	15,500	912,900
	Exports	10,700	487,800
		+4,800	+425,100
Karnál	Imports	900	57,822
	Exports	700	57,300
		+200	+522
Ambala	Imports	8,500	460,800
	Exports	5,500	82,400
		+3,000	+378,400
Simla	Imports	2,800	82,000
	Exports	100	300
		+2,700	+81,700
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	800	116,300
	Exports	25,900	990,500
		−25,100	−874,200
Ludhiána	Imports	4,200	134,300
	Exports	18,300	841,100
		−14,100	−706,800
Ferozpur	Imports	1,300	371,200
	Exports	8,400	858,500
		−7,100	−487,300
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	200	212,200
	Exports	2,900	227,100
		−2,700	−14,900
Jhang	Imports	400	29,300
	Exports	6,300	188,300
		−5,900	−159,000
Montgomery	Imports	1,400	118,400
	Exports	2,200	32,200
		−800	−86,200
Lahore	Imports	8,800	543,121
	Exports	18,200	485,631
		−9,400	+57,490
Amritsar	Imports	6,800	332,200
	Exports	10,300	635,800
		−3,500	−303,600
Gurdáspur	Imports	6,100	67,800
	Exports	6,100	442,318
		...	−374,518

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	3,900	145,600
	Exports	1,300	66,200
		+2,600	+79,400
GUJRÁT	Imports	1,500	157,100
	Exports	300	38,400
		+1,200	+118,700
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,700	127,200
	Exports	6,700	557,400
		−5,000	−430,200
SHAHPUR	Imports	300	78,200
	Exports	500	85,900
		−200	−7,700
JHELAM	Imports	2,448	225,261
	Exports	820	34,665
		+1,628	+190,596
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	133,000	1,280,251
	Exports	4,300	122,900
		+128,700	+1,157,351
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	9,600	318,200
	Exports	8,900	367,700
		+700	−49,500
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	...	7,670
	Exports	300	125,457
		−300	−117,787
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	1,500	24,600
	Exports	5,500	243,100
		−4,000	−218,500
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	100	8,901
	Exports	4,000	177,300
		−3,900	−168,399
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	27,700	674,800
	Exports	10,800	402,400
		+16,900	+272,400
KAIRA	Imports	1,600	224,500
	Exports	700	217,100
		+900	+7,400
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports	28	17,783
	Exports	5,254	671,436
		−5,226	−653,653

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	9,100	409,931
	Exports	1,200	287,366
		+7,900	+122,565
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	14,100	709,900
	Exports	5,400	237,800
		+8,700	+472,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports	...	761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,952	202,812
	Exports	3	5,374
		+3,949	+197,438
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,800	1,060,000
	Exports	2,700	19,500
		—900	+1,040,500
NÁSIK	Imports	3,900	700,400
	Exports	1,300	90,000
		+2,600	+610,400
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	1,700	330,500
	Exports	2,100	83,800
		—400	+246,700
POONA	Imports	14,400	1,130,021
	Exports	900	52,200
		+13,500	+1,077,821
SHOLAPUR	Imports	2,100	494,600
	Exports	900	214,700
		+1,200	+279,900
SATARA	Imports	1,898	626,132
	Exports	2,058	27,791
		—160	+598,341
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	8,700	564,600
	Exports	500	182,400
		+8,200	+382,200
BIJAPUR	Imports	2,600	720,600
	Exports	1,700	18,000
		+900	+702,600
DHARWAR	Imports	1,900	254,733
	Exports	11,600	632,421
		—9,700	—377,688
TANNA	Imports	1,100	224,100
	Exports	1,100	367,400
		...	—143,300
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,200	134,367
	Exports	1,900	153,520
		+300	—19,153
KOLHAPUR	Imports	2,306	835,696
	Exports	2,326	89,064
		—20	+746,632
KANARA	Imports	...	30,000
	Exports	...	127,300
		...	—97,300
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,400	725,200
	Exports	300	25,400
		+4,100	+699,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
Shikárpur	Imports	3,778	165,814
	Exports	41,202	2,294,578
		−37,424	−2,128,764
Thar-Párkar	Imports	10,000	417,699
	Exports	2,600	384,700
		+7,400	+32,999
Upper Sind Frontier	Imports	400	31,200
	Exports	11,400	346,000
		−11,000	−314,800
Hyderabad	Imports	...	172,100
	Exports	...	273,700
		...	−101,600
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
Saugor	Imports	7,900	385,300
	Exports	100	22,560
		+7,800	+362,740
Jubbulpore	Imports	4,500	467,100
	Exports	4,900	283,800
		−400	+183,300
Nerbudda Division—			
Narsinghpur	Imports	2,400	218,600
	Exports	1,000	98,300
		+1,400	+120,300
Hoshangabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,500	278,500
	Exports	700	46,200
		+3,800	+232,300
Nimar	Imports	600	280,200
	Exports	3,400	42,100
		−2,800	+238,100
Nágpur Division—			
Wardha	Imports	2,200	120,800
	Exports	300	22,600
		+1,900	+98,200
Nágpur	Imports	17,200	643,000
	Exports	3,700	137,500
		+13,500	+505,500
Chánda	Imports	..	17,600
	Exports	100	72,100
		−100	−54,500
Bhandára	Imports	2,300	399,800
	Exports	4,400	107,700
		−2,100	+292,100
Chhattisgarh Division—			
Raipur	Imports	5,600	131,700
	Exports	1,600	519,800
		+4,000	−388,100
Bilaspur (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,800	219,459
	Exports	200	60,498
		+6,600	+158,961
Sambalpur	Imports	100	13,800
	Exports	13,500	666,400
		−13,400	−652,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	4,100	376,900
	Exports	1,100	29,100
		+3,000	+347,800
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	2,700	274,100
	Exports	800	136,500
		+1,900	+137,600
BULDÁNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	256	53,525
	Exports	...	5,300
		+256	+48,225
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	6,400	213,400
	Exports	600	137,400
		+5,800	+76,000
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	9,800	651,800
	Exports	300	42,500
		+9,500	+609,300
GODÁVARI	Imports	2,400	231,100
	Exports	20,000	1,748,800
		−17,600	−1,517,700
KISTNA	Imports	5,500	60,174
	Exports	3,800	1,248,807
		+1,700	−1,188,633
NELLORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	400	28,058
	Exports	1,400	94,604
		−1,000	−66,546
KARNÚL (,,)	Imports	500	132,900
	Exports	800	41,300
		−300	+91,600
BELLARY	Imports	4,700	638,600
	Exports	2,200	169,100
		+2,500	+469,500
ANANTAPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,400	147,000
	Exports	2,900	186,400
		−500	−39,400
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,100	148,300
	Exports	2,000	128,700
		−900	+19,600
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	2,100	332,900
	Exports	21,600	779,400
		−19,500	−446,500
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	300	33,300
	Exports	22,400	364,100
		−22,100	−330,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,300	102,800
	Exports	32,500	1,135,600
		−31,200	−1,032,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 16th October 1897.	30th January to 16th October 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM	Imports	3,900	47,900
	Exports	8,200	523,300
		−4,300	−475,400
COIMBATORE	Imports	15,600	426,800
	Exports	3,600	1,020,400
		+12,000	−593,600
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	1,261	53,777
	Exports	15,540	374,353
		−14,279	−320,576
TANJORE	Imports	7,400	208,300
	Exports	135,100	4,476,900
		−127,700	−4,268,600
MADURA	Imports	6,700	124,300
	Exports	8,600	687,800
		−1,900	−563,500
TINNEVELLY	Imports	17,000	1,009,300
	Exports	15,700	859,300
		+1,300	+150,000
MALABAR	Imports	22,500	1,900,600
	Exports	6,300	429,700
		+16,200	+1,470,900
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	1,300	116,520
	Exports	100	628,890
		+1,200	−512,370

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the six months, April to September, of									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,07	98	1,26	1,51	1,51	1,47	1,45	1,56	1,64	1,69
Liquors:										
Spirit	23,14	23,87	26,50	24,71	26,87	24,83	25,55	28,25	28,14	28,17
Other liquors	3,01	3,04	2,97	3,31	3,02	3,11	2,66	3,15	2,87	2,83
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,51	3,26	3,55	2,43
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,26	1,23	1,19	1,29
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,79	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,45	27,34	20,43
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,65	10,68	8,19
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,03	11,17	6,15
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,27	97	70
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,54	1,50	1,63	1,76
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	1,80	1,81	1,90
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,53	1,70	2,01	1,31
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,55	3,32	3,74	3,38
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,79	3,47	2,78	2,88
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13	1,96	1,95	1,89
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,60	15,57	15,76	20,92
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	66	66	54
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,07	1,31	1,02	1,24
Oils: Petroleum	5,80	7,71	7,10	8,60	8,56	8,47	7,03	23,27	19,36	22,57
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	81	91	75
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	1,23	1,26	85
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,32	3,00	3,55	3,88
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,04	7,09	6,47	4,72
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,96	1,3[illegible]	1,63	2,08
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	66	79	55
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,53	8,21	5,95	8,24
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,40	78	94	56
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	87	82	78
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	75	53	55
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,82	3,23	3,89	2,53
Imports by post	...	1	...	1	1	1	61	68	68	66
All other articles	2	1	2	1	1	9	9,49	10,78	11,17	11,13
TOTAL	33,04	35,62	37,91	38,15	39,98	37,98	1,08,76	1,92,35	1,76,86	1,07,55
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Rice and rice-flour	25,46	32,48	42,58	39,79	29,47	33,33	40,68	40,73	33,82	23,87
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	58,50	68,10	80,49	77,94	69,45	71,31	1,49,44	2,33,08	2,10,68	1,91,42
TOTAL NET REVENUE	56,83	66,19	78,34	75,33	67,57	69,08	1,46,02	2,27,79	2,04,58	1,87,01
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	10,05	11,56	12,28	13,03	13,85	12,81	27,56	74,69	66,18	60,80
Bengal — Export	7,91	6,06	8,34	8,30	6,60	6,73	6,89	8,90	6,19	2,77
Bombay — Import	8,79	8,73	10,35	10,39	11,20	11,17	53,95	68,74	69,25	64,63
Bombay — Export	59	94	78	52	83	82	1,68	1,23	1,31	1,26
Sind — Import	3,20	3,18	3,50	3,02	3,19	3,22	5,81	10,54	11,11	9,93
Sind — Export	19	24	38	31	33	25	29	30	16	32
Madras — Import	5,26	5,36	6,03	5,38	5,27	5,25	10,90	18,59	12,88	15,06
Madras — Export	2,05	3,42	2,32	2,14	1,98	2,09	3,86	2,58	4,18	6,05
Burma — Import	4,97	5,65	4,74	5,10	5,38	4,31	8,05	15,41	12,33	12,89
Burma — Export	13,22	21,05	29,62	27,14	18,94	21,83	27,03	26,81	20,99	12,70

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
October 21, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1897.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
OPIUM.

No. 4780.

Simla, the 27th October, 1897.

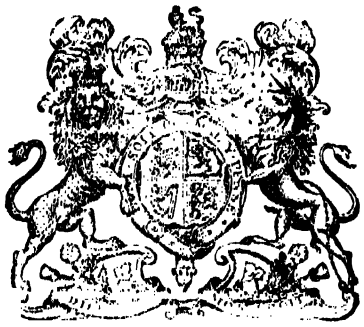
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act I of 1878 (the Opium Act, 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce by Rs. 100 per chest the duty on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay.

Accordingly it is hereby notified that, till further orders, all opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, and covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay, granted in accordance with Rule 16 of the Rules made under the Opium Act, 1878, published by the Government of Bombay in their Notification No. 4472-A, dated the 3rd June 1885, shall be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140¼ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely :

	Rs.
When the pass for such opium is granted at Ajmere	525
When the pass for such opium is granted elsewhere	500

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 44. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilat

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 44.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1897.

No. 18.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14) has been pleased to nominate Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 27th October, 1897.

No. 19.—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

No. 781.—Home Department Notification No. 770, dated the 22nd October 1897, granting privilege leave to the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, of the Indian Civil Service, is hereby cancelled. The services of Mr. James are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 784.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:

Mr. E. A. Gait, I.C.S, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

Mr. A. J. Chotzner, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Assam.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th October, 1897.

No. 375.—With reference to Rules 5 and 10 of the Rules published with Home Department Resolution No. 2-Ex.—188-199, dated 5th June 1894, and to Rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 364-T. F., dated 10th October 1894, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, respectively, in January 1898. The exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M., daily. There will be no examination for the Clerical Service of the Government of Bengal.

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is ten. Of these, five will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining five vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates, temporarily resident but not domiciled in any of the provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs 10) into the nearest Treasury and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this Notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of the 5th June 1894 prescribing the particulars and documents* which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of 5th June 1894.

(1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which scholars' good-conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and whose status if known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office; this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

MEDICAL.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 1336.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively make over charge of their duties under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:

Surgeon-Captain H. B. Melville, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain J. S. S. Lumsden, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 1339.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W. C. Sprague, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

SANITARY.

The 23rd October, 1897.

No. 2327.—Whereas cases of plague have occurred in Kankhal and in the neighbourhood of Hardwar and there is consequently danger of an outbreak at Hardwar if large numbers of persons assemble there:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Roorkee, Landhaura, Lhaksar, Pathri, Jawalapur, and Hardwar shall be sold from the 23rd day of October 1897 till the 16th day of November 1897.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 2374.—The following notification which has been issued by the Government of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is published for general information:

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 7th October 1897.

No. 212.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Quarantine Act, 1870, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor cancels, with effect from the 18th October 1897, the rules for quarantine against plague contained in the undermentioned notifications:

Port in which rules had effect.	Port against which quarantine was imposed.	Number and date of General Department Notification.	Number and date of Notification under which the rules were republished by the Government of India.
Rangoon	Bombay	100, dated the 20th October 1896.	369, dated the 29th October 1896.
Rangoon	Bombay	101, dated the 21st October 1896.	385, dated the 3rd November 1896.
Rangoon	Bombay	101, dated the 27th May 1897	1079, dated the 11th June 1897.
Akyab	Bombay ..	15, dated the 20th January 1897.	248, dated the 28th January 1897.
Moulmein ...	Bombay	17, dated the 25th January 1897.	324, dated the 5th February 1897.
Bassein ...	Bombay	18, dated the 26th January 1897.	325, dated the 5th February 1897.
Rangoon Moulmein Akyab Bassein	Ports in Burma	53, dated the 15th March 1897	1101, dated the 26th March 1897.
Rangoon	Goa	101, dated the 27th May 1897	1070, dated the 11th June 1897.

NOTE.—These rules have been superseded by rules issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. The latter rules will be found in Notification No. 207—211, dated 7th October 1897, printed on pages 514 to 524 of the *Burma Gazette* of the 9th October 1897.

No. 2376.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, XIV of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 22 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 262, dated the 5th October 1896:

22. The upper deck and the between decks of every pilgrim ship shall be either of wood, or of iron or steel sheathed with wood and caulked.

No. 2388.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Pushkar in the Ajmere district if pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency are permitted to visit Pushkar on the occasion of the fair which was fixed to be held there on the 5th to 9th November next;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Ajmere, or to the stations on the railway next on either side of Ajmere, that is to say, to Tabiji, Saradhna or Mangaliawas, or to Madar, Ladpura or Akhri, or to Nasirabad or Bundanwara, shall be sold from the 1st day of November, until the 11th day of November 1897, at Roho or any station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways south of Roho, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to attend the Pushkar Fair.

JAILS.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 542.—In Home Department Notification No. 1607, dated 9th December 1882, for the words "the Juvenile Reformatory at Poona" read "the Reformatory School, Yeravda."

JUDICIAL.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 1431.—Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, was granted furlough out of India for three months on medical certificate under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th April 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Majesty's Government in order to discuss the subject of currency reform, in which the Governments of both those countries are at present much interested.

2. The result of those discussions is that Her Majesty's Government have been asked whether, on certain conditions, the question of reopening the Indian mints, which have been closed since 1893, would be taken into consideration.

3. Her Majesty's Government understand that the Governments of France and of the United States desire to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, as well as of gold, such silver to be made legal tender to an unlimited amount at a ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver to 1 of gold, provided that they are satisfied they would receive such assistance from other Powers in increasing the demand for silver as would, in their opinion, justify them in such a policy. They propose to summon an International Conference to deal with the matter, if they are led to believe, by the preliminary inquiry which they are now undertaking, that such a Conference would arrive at any satisfactory result; and they ask whether, if their mints were opened as suggested, your Excellency's Government would undertake to reopen concurrently the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and to repeal the order which made the sovereign legal tender in India. It would, in this case, be clearly understood that no action shall be taken by you until you are satisfied that the intentions and undertakings of the two Governments will undoubtedly be carried into effect.

4. Her Majesty's Government have replied that they will consult your Excellency's Government upon these proposals, and I invite you accordingly to give them your most careful consideration.

5. It is argued that, on the one hand, very great advantages would be gained for India under an arrangement which could not fail to have the effect of raising materially the gold value of silver, and consequently of the rupee, and which, if it were maintained, would give a good prospect of a more stable ratio, when once the first disturbance was over, than has been known for many years. In that case the heavy loss which is now sustained both by your Government and by all individuals who depend upon a silver currency for the payment of liabilities contracted in gold, would, in all likelihood, disappear; and holders of rupee values would benefit greatly by the increased command of sterling values which such a change would necessarily give them.

6. The present system, however great may be the benefits which it has conferred, may appear to be one of artificial and arbitrary restriction, which is thought by some to have an injurious effect on the course of trade, and the fact of its removal would have the advantage of leaving the expansion and contraction of the currency to the natural forces of the market. I believe, moreover, that your Excellency will agree with me in thinking that the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at a point considerably above the intrinsic value of the silver which it contains is not without inconvenience, and that a policy which without lowering exchange would restore the rupee to a value practically unmodified by mint regulations, has much to recommend it.

7. On the other hand, there are certain objections which will readily occur to your Excellency, such as the disturbance and dislocation of trade which might perhaps follow a great alteration in the rate of exchange, and the possibility, however remote, that the value of the rupee, as measured in commodities in India, would be so far enhanced as to cause discontent by increasing seriously the amount payable as taxation.

8. A more serious question, in my opinion, is whether the combination of only two Governments, even though the countries which they represent are as important financially as France and the United States, is sufficient to give such a reasonable promise of stability and permanence to an arrangement of this nature as would justify India in facing the undeniable risks and inconveniences attaching to such a change in her system of currency. No doubt, however, the conclusions to be formed on this aspect of the question must in part depend on the terms of the arrangement made between the Governments concerned.

9. In conclusion, I will remind your Excellency that in 1892 the policy of closing the mints was only recommended by your Excellency's predecessor in Council on the ground that an international arrangement, similar to that which is now contemplated, was not then obtainable. This is clearly stated in the Letters of Lord Lansdowne's Government, dated 23rd March and

21st June 1892, and I shall be glad to learn whether your Excellency sees any reason to modify the views therein expressed, and, if so, on what grounds.

10. The question involves issues of such magnitude that I cannot ask your Excellency to reply to this despatch without taking such time as you may require for full deliberation and confidential discussion. As, however, it is important that Her Majesty's Government should, as soon as possible, be in a position to give an answer to the French and American representatives, I trust that you will at once undertake the consideration of the matter, and that you will let me know your views without any unnecessary delay.

Financial Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 261, dated the 16th September 1897.

MY LORD,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 129 of August 5, 1897, asking for our opinion whether the Indian mints may be reopened to silver as part of a contemplated arrangement under which France and the United States of America will open their mints to silver as well as gold.

2. The present currency systems of the three countries may be thus described. France and the United States both have a gold standard; their mints are open to gold and closed to silver; but gold and silver coins are alike legal tender to an unlimited amount in both countries, at a ratio of 15½ to 1 in the former and of 16 to 1 in the latter. The currency system of India is in a transition state; the Government of India in 1893 decided to establish a gold standard; and the first step towards that object was the closing of the mints to silver by Act VIII of 1893. The silver rupee is still the sole legal tender coin, though the Government has by executive orders undertaken to receive gold and sovereigns under certain restrictions set forth in Notifications No. 2662 and No. 2663 of June 26, 1893, the rate of exchange adopted being 16*d.* the rupee or Rs. 15 = £1. The measures to be taken when the transition period has passed have not been laid down, but it is probable that the Indian mints will be opened to gold, and gold coins will be made legal tender to an unlimited amount; silver rupees would also continue to be legal tender to an unlimited amount, and the ratio between the rupee and the gold coins as legal tender would at the same time be finally settled. The system towards which India is moving is thus a gold standard of the same kind as that which now exists in France and the United States, but with a different ratio for legal tender; but for the present the mints are closed both to gold and silver. The transition period has lasted for more than four years, but there is ground for hope that it is now drawing to a close.

3. The changes which are involved in the arrangements proposed to Her Majesty's Government are the following. France and the United States are to open their mints to the free coinage of silver, continuing the free coinage of gold and the unlimited legal tender of coins of both metals, the ratio remaining unchanged in France and being altered to the French ratio of 15½ to 1 in the United States. India is to open her mints to silver, to keep them closed to gold, and to undertake not to make gold legal tender. France and the United States would thus be bimetallic; India would be monometallic (silver); while most of the other important countries of the world would be monometallic (gold).

4. The object which the proposers have in view is the establishment of a stable relation between the values of gold and of silver. This would include the establishment of a stable exchange between the rupee and sterling currency, which was the object of the Government of India in the proposals made in our Financial despatch No. 160 of June 21, 1892, which proposals ultimately resulted in the adoption, in view to the attainment of that object, of the policy of a gold standard, and in the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver.

If then it were certain that the suggested measures would result in the establishment of a stable ratio, the Government of India might well consider whether their adoption would not be preferable to the policy to which they committed themselves in 1893 in the hope of attaining the same result by

isolated action on the part of India alone. The principal questions therefore for us to consider are whether the measures are more likely to succeed than the policy of 1893, and what consequences to India may be apprehended if the measures should fail of success after being brought into operation. From this point of view we propose to discuss the effect on trade and industry, and on our own revenues, of the changes when made, and of the failure of the arrangement if it should fail, the chances of success, and the risks of failure.

5. The first result of the suggested measures, if they even temporarily succeed in their object, would be an intense disturbance of Indian trade and industry by the sudden rise in the rate of exchange which, if the ratio adopted were $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, would be a rise from about 1*s*. to about 23*d*. the rupee. Such a rise is enough to kill our export trade, for the time at least. If the public were not convinced that the arrangement would have the effect intended, or believed that it would not be permanent, the paralysis of trade and industry would be prolonged and accompanied by acute individual suffering; none of the advantages expected would be attained; and the country would pass through a critical period which would retard its progress for years. How long the crisis would last before normal or stable conditions were restored it is not possible to conjecture. It would be long even if the mercantile and banking community saw that silver was being steadily maintained at the prescribed ratio, while any indication of unsteadiness would greatly prolong the period by giving foundation for doubt. If the doubt should happen to be justified by the results, the position would be disastrous alike to the State, to individuals, and to trade generally. The exchange value of the rupee having risen suddenly, without any intermediate steps, from 16*d*. to some higher figure, it would fall quite as suddenly to a point far lower than its present level, probably to 9*d*., or even lower. Such a fall would, apart from other disastrous results, necessitate the imposition of additional taxation to the extent of many crores.

6. We may here remind Your Lordship that such an agreement as is proposed is an infinitely more serious question for India than for either of the other two countries; for it seems clear that practically the whole risk of disaster from failure would fall on India alone. What would happen in each of the three countries if the agreement broke down and came to an end? France possesses a large stock of gold, and the United States are at present in much the same situation as France though the stock of that metal is not so large. It may be admitted that if no precautions were taken these gold reserves might disappear under the operation of the agreement, and in that case if the experiment ultimately failed, the two countries concerned would suffer great loss. But it is inconceivable that precautions would not be taken, at all events so soon as the danger of the depletion of the gold reserves manifested itself, and therefore it is probable that no particular change would take place in the monetary system of France or the United States, the only effect of the agreement being a coinage of silver which would terminate with the termination of the agreement. Thus the whole cost of the failure, if the experiment should fail, would be borne by India. Here the rupee would rise with great swiftness, it would keep steady for a time, and then, when the collapse came, it would fall headlong. What course could we then adopt to prevent the fluctuation of the exchange value of our standard of value with the fluctuations in the price of silver? We do not think that any remedy would be open to us, for if the Indian mints were reopened to silver now, it would, in our opinion, be practically impossible for the Government of India ever to close them again; and even if they were closed it would only be after very large additions had been made to the amount of silver in circulation.

7. There is another important consideration in which India is affected in a manner different from France and the United States. The effect of the scheme will probably be an increase in gold prices (that is, in the prices current in France and in the United States) and a fall in silver prices (that is, in the prices current in India). This is not the place in which to discuss the economic effects of a rise or a fall in prices, a matter in respect of which there may be difference of opinion. But we presume that France and the United States contemplate with equanimity the possible effects of the change of prices upon their

trade and production generally, while it is manifestly impossible for us, affected as we are in the opposite direction, to take the same view.

8. Moreover, it seems to us somewhat unfair to expect that India should, after its struggles and difficulties of the last decade, consider itself on the same plane, in the discussion of these projects, as France and the United States. India has since 1893 passed through a period of serious tension and embarrassment alike to trade and to the Government. We are satisfied that, great as have been the troubles which have attended this period of transition, the attainment in the end of the paramount object of stability in exchange is worth more than all the sacrifices made. We believe that our difficulties are now nearly over and that we shall in the near future succeed in establishing a stable exchange at *16d.* the rupee by continuing the policy initiated in 1893.

9. The United States are possibly, in part at least, inspired, in making these proposals, by the idea that they may have before them some of the difficulties and dangers which we have experienced. We need not say that, if our way was clear before us, the consideration that another and a friendly nation would derive benefit from the course adopted by us, would present itself to our minds as a good reason for the adoption of a course of action which would have that result. But the case is quite different when, on the eve of emerging with success, by our own unaided efforts, from the monetary disturbances of the last twenty years, we are asked, in view of the benefit to other nations, to throw away the advantages we have gained and plunge into a new period of struggle and change. Only the most absolute certainty of early and permanent success would warrant our acceptance of such a position. We cannot help seeing that if the policy of 1893 is now abandoned, and if the triple union now proposed as a substitute should fail in its operation or should terminate, and in its failure subject Indian trade to the violent shocks we have described, the Government of India could not, as a responsible Government, call upon the commercial public to face another prolonged period of doubt, suspense, agitation, and difficulties. For it must be clearly and fully recognised that if India joins in the proposed measures, we shall be left dependent, as the sole means of attaining stability in exchange, on the success of those measures, and that if they should fail, India must be content to remain permanently under the silver standard with all its admitted disadvantages.

10. If then there is any reasonable doubt of the success of the suggested measures, we are of opinion that we ought to refuse to co-operate and should maintain our freedom to watch the course of events and take such action from time to time as these may render expedient. A possibility or even a probability that the efforts of France and the United States might meet with success would not be enough to justify us in parting with our freedom or doing anything to further an experiment which, if it fails, will entail consequences to the trade and finances of India which must be described, without any exaggeration, as disastrous.

11. We have given very careful consideration to the question whether France and the United States are likely, with the help of India, to be able to maintain the relative value of gold and silver permanently at the ratio they intend to adopt, and have come to the conclusion that while we admit a possibility of the arrangements proposed resulting in the permanent maintenance of the value of gold and silver at the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, the probability is that they will fail to secure that result; and that it is quite impossible to hold that there is anything approaching a practical certainty of their doing so.

12. One reason for this conclusion is that the arrangement would rest on too narrow a basis. A union consisting of two countries, with a third lending assistance, is a very different thing from the general international union of all or most of the important countries of the world, which was advocated by the Government of India in the despatches of March and June 1892 and of February and September 1886.

13. To afford a hope that a monetary union will succeed in establishing stability in the relative value of gold and silver, it is essential that the nations

adhering to it should be of such number and importance that the metallic currency of the whole body shall be of sufficient extent to allow of the exercise of adequate influence on the value of the two metals. We doubt whether any two or even three nations in the world, unless indeed one of them was Great Britain, could comply with this condition, and we have no hesitation in saying that France and the United States and India certainly could not. The intended ratio assigns to coined silver a much higher value than the present market value of silver; and the market value could only be raised by transferring the demand for coinage from gold to silver. But France, the United States, and India all possess a very large stock of silver coin, and it is doubtful whether there is much room in them for a large increase in the silver coinage except by the displacement in France and the United States of the existing gold coins. It is quite possible that the whole of the gold coinage of both France and United States might disappear and be replaced by silver coins before the market value of silver was raised to the intended ratio with gold. Whether the Governments of those countries will allow a total displacement of their gold by silver coins and the possible export from the country of the entire stock of gold is, as we explain in paragraphs 6 and 17 of this despatch, open to more than doubt: and in so far as either enforces measures to prevent gold from being exported, the power of the union, and possibly also its desire, to effect its object will be diminished.

14. A further doubt occurs to us in the possibility that either France or the United States may, for reasons which will suggest themselves to Your Lordship, be reduced for a time to a paper currency. In that case the agreement would cease to operate for an indefinite period under the stress of circumstances This possibility, though of no importance in the case of a union comprising all the important countries of the world, cannot be disregarded when two or three countries only form the union.

15. Another important source of doubt lies in the consideration that a three-sided agreement is open to much greater risk of termination by the action of one or two of the parties than a many-sided agreement such as the Government of India advocated before 1893. In the latter all the commercial countries would be in the union and all would be in an equal position; there would be no ground for supposing that the operation of the agreement benefited one country at the expense of another. There would therefore be no substantial inducement for withdrawal from the régime adopted by common consent; the union might for practical purposes continue to subsist and to produce its effect even after the dissenting country had withdrawn.

16. On the other hand, in a three-sided agreement such as is now proposed, either France or the United States might any day find some reason for thinking that some other nation was obtaining some advantage at their expense in consequence of the great difference in the standard of value; and thereupon discussions might ensue as to the expediency of terminating the agreement which would have only a less serious effect than its actual termination.

17. Another reason for anticipating that the proposed agreement is not likely to succeed will be found in the considerations mentioned in paragraph 6 regarding the improbability of France and the United States allowing their gold reserve to disappear. We attach great importance to these considerations because we are convinced that they vitally affect the prospects of any agreement being successfully carried out. With the precautions to which we have referred the experiment might be continued, for the risk to the two nations would be very small. But without these precautions, or if they proved to be inadequate for their purpose, *i.e.*, the retention of a sufficient stock of gold, we believe the inducement to abandon the experiment would be very strong, and if even one country adopted that course it would be impossible to prevent the whole agreement breaking down.

18. For these reasons alone, without taking into consideration the objections based on the particular ratio proposed, which we shall separately discuss, we have no hesitation in recommending Your Lordship to refuse to give the undertaking desired by the Governments of France and the United States. We are quite clearly of opinion that the interests of India demand that her mints shall not be opened as part of an arrangement to which two or three countries only are parties, and which does not include Great Britain.

19. We note that the proposals of the Governments of France and the United States are subject to the proviso that they are satisfied that they will receive assistance from other Powers in increasing the demand for silver. We believe that a limited increase of the quantity of silver used as currency will exercise a very trifling influence, if any, in raising the gold price of silver, and that the only assistance from other Powers which can be of any real value would be the addition of other countries to the bimetallic union of France and the United States. If, however, assurances of really substantial co-operation should be secured from other countries, we shall be glad to learn the exact nature of the assurances, and we shall then consider whether the promised co-operation changes the conditions of the problem or adds materially to the chances of success.

20. We believe, however, that whatever inducements are held out to us by other nations, our best policy in monetary matters is to link our system with that of Great Britain. Our commercial connexions with that country are far more important than those with all the rest of the world put together, and more than a sixth part of our expenditure is incurred in that country and measured in its currency. The advantages, which in this respect we gain by following the lead of Great Britain, are not obtained, or not fully obtained, if we become members of a monetary union in which Great Britain takes no part. And, indeed, as we have already explained, we have little hope of an efficient union being formed unless Great Britain is a member. We think it a reasonable position for us to take with regard to the present proposals by France and the United States, that we should say that the Government of India strove long and earnestly to further the formation of an International Union: that when they saw that the opposition of England rendered impossible the attainment of that object within any measurable time, they temporarily abandoned their efforts in that direction and decided, as the least prejudicial of the courses open to them, to throw in their lot with Great Britain and to adopt the gold standard: that, as it appears improbable that an effective union will be formed without the adhesion of Great Britain, and as the measures adopted to introduce a gold standard in India are now approaching final success, they consider that it will be wisest to adhere to the course adopted in 1893 until Great Britain is prepared to join in international bimetallism; and that they therefore wish to adhere to the same monetary standard as Great Britain, with which nation they are most closely linked both in respect of their commercial relations and in all other respects, and to refrain from becoming a party to arrangements with other nations in which Great Britain sees ample reason for refusing to join.

21. So far, the arguments we have offered, in discussing the chances of success or failure of the arrangement, have been independent of consideration of the precise ratio proposed by France and United States. We have objected to the arrangement on grounds which apply to it whatever be the ratio adopted, but we must add that our objections are greatly strengthened by the fact that so high a ratio is proposed as $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. It seems to us that the difficulty of making the arrangement effective will be immensely increased by the adoption of a ratio differing so widely from the present market ratio. Indeed, even if it could be maintained successfully, we should object to that ratio in the interests of India, and we recommend that Your Lordship should, on behalf of India, decline to participate in or do anything to encourage the formation of a union based on that ratio.

22. We have said in paragraph 5 that the first result of the proposed arrangement would be an immediate disturbance of trade and industry by the advance of the exchange value of the rupee, which will be very intense if the rise is from between 15 and 16 pence to about 23 pence. There is no doubt that the effect would be to throw some branches of the export trade of India and the industries connected therewith, (the planting industries, for example, in which a large amount of European capital has been embarked), into the most depressed condition for some time at least. The period of depression might be long or comparatively

nevertheless, strongly deprecate any steps of the kind being taken without the fullest preliminary consideration on the part of the banking and commercial bodies in this country.

30. To sum up, our reply to Your Lordship's reference is a strong recommendation that you should decline to give the undertaking desired by France and the United States. Our unanimous and decided opinion is that it would be most unwise to reopen the mints as part of the proposed arrangements, especially at a time when we are to all appearance approaching the attainment of stability in exchange by the operation of our own isolated and independent action.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated the 21st October 1897.

After careful consideration in Council of your letter of 16th September on the subject of currency proposals, I forwarded a copy to the Treasury with a covering letter, dated 13th October, expressing my concurrence in your wishes that the proposals should be declined. Her Majesty's Government have now decided that they cannot agree to the proposal to re-open the Indian mints. As regards the remaining proposals, in view of decision above mentioned, they do not consider it necessary to discuss them at present, but they desire to know how far the views of France and the United States are modified by this decision, and whether they wish to proceed further with the negotiations. A communication in this sense was sent from the Foreign Office to the American and French representatives on the 19th October. A despatch follows, and the correspondence will be published here forthwith.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 27th October, 1897.

No. 4780.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act I of 1878 (the Opium Act, 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce by Rs. 100 per chest the duty on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay.

Accordingly it is hereby notified that, till further orders, all opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, and covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay, granted in accordance with Rule 16 of the Rules made under the Opium Act, 1878, published by the Government of Bombay in their Notification No. 4472-A, dated the 3rd June 1885, shall be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140½ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely :

	Rs.
When the pass for such opium is granted at Ajmere . . .	525
When the pass for such opium is granted elsewhere . . .	500

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 28th October, 1897.

No. 4818-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

eptember 1897. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

—	In September.		To end of September.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1896-97.
Civil Revenue.						
and Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,18	1,03	8,83	9,16	26,59	24,84
pium	45	58	2,76	3,39	5,82	6,41
lt	66	64	4,16	4,23	8,73	8,42
amps	39	30	2,50	2,50	4,84	4,78
xcise	50	51	2,70	2,86	5,67	5,61
rovincial Rates	20	17	1,44	1,46	3,62	3,56
ustoms	37	40	1,90	2,16	4,49	4,49
ssessed Taxes	20	21	84	90	1,72	1,73
orest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	20	23	57	50
egistration	4	4	27	25	44	46
ributes from Native States	3	1	22	23	90	88
ther Civil Revenue	26	25	1,72	1,80	3,84	3,67
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,33	4,28	27,69	29,17	67,23	65,35
Civil Expenditure.						
terest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 10	— 10	— 1,89	— 1,85	— 3,79	— 3,73
pium	— 36	— 37	— 2,13	— 2,24	— 2,65	— 2,48
amine Relief	— 21	...	— 1,80	— 3	— 1,49	— 60
ther Civil Expenditure	— 2,21	— 1,91	— 12,48	— 11,01	— 29,77	— 25,86
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,85	— 2,38	— 18,30	— 16,03	— 34,70	— 32,67
eceipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
ost Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 21	+ 24	— 15	+ 1,38	+ 56	+ 59
orest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 7	+ 4	+ 10	+ 31	+ 25
uaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 15	+ 7	+ 1,41	+ 1,48	+ 2,64	+ 2,91
„ Repayment of Surplus Profits, etc.	— 9	— 30	— 9	— 37	— 10	— 45
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 0	+ 29	+ 30	+ 71	+ 84
„ Issues	— 1,72	— 1,31	— 8,50	— 7,92	— 10,41	— 16,91
Telegraph Receipts	+ 7	+ 6	+ 37	+ 35	— 1	+ 76
„ Issues	— 6	— 6	— 32	— 34		— 71
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,06	+ 1,17	+ 6,65	+ 6,13		+ 13,12
„ „ Issues	— 92	— 1,04	— 5,75	— 5,48		— 11,67
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 44	+ 34	+ 2,67	+ 2,47	— 2,68	+ 5,03
„ „ „ Issues	— 31	— 20	— 1,33	— 64		— 2,15
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 27	+ 17	+ 1,00	+ 1,34		+ 2,83
„ „ Issues	— 94	— 53	— 6,28	— 3,34		— 8,92
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 2,19	— 1,29	— 6,39	— 4,73	— 14,74	— 14,48
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
ermanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	+ 60	+ 7	+ 2,50	+ 3,82	+ 3,42	+ 5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	— 4	+ 2	— 7	..	— 12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 3	— 61	— 2,48	— 6,30	— 8,62	— 9,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 45	— 1,53	— 5,01	— 8,66	— 13,00	— 14,97
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 31	— 14	— 1,15	— 1,04	+ 27	— 1,63
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 19	— 2,25	— 6,12	— 12,34	— 17,93	— 20,83
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 90	— 1,64	— 6,27	— 3,93	— 14	— 2,63
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,50	14,21	13,87	16,50	13,46	16,50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	7,60	12,57	7,60	12,57	13,32	13,87

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 28th October, 1897.

No. 4819-*Gl.*—Mr. W. Siddons, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, in charge of the Sidwana Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days, with effect from the 15th November 1897.

Mr. J. J. Durham, Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, and is placed in charge of the Didwana Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Siddons, or until further orders.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 4853-*Gl.*—Mr. T. C. Eagles, 1st Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th November 1897.

Mr. W. A. Kelly, 2nd Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, is appointed to act as 1st Assistant Comptroller, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Eagles, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 4845-*S. R.*—In the Notification in this Department No. 4720-S. R., dated the 22nd October 1897, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 23rd instant, *for* "No. 5119-S. R." *substitute* "No. 5199-S. R."

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1180.—Captain H. L. Rosher, Dorsetshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Bellary, and officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, *vice* Major T. A. H. Davies, D.S.O., whose tenure has expired. Dated 20th October 1897.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1181.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants appointed to the establishments noted below in G. G. O. No. 1036 of 1897, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:

Bengal Command.	
John George Patrick Murray.	18th September 1897.
Punjab Command.	
Samuel Anderson.	
Madras Command.	
Alexander Fenton.	
Bombay Command.	
James Leslie Marjoribanks.	
Francis Hope Grant Hutchinson ...	11th September 1897.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 1182.—Captain E. F. Marriott, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain C. H. Selwyn, on leave, and in

relief of Captain I. Philipps, appointed to the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. Dated 17th September 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1183.—Lieutenant E. L. Tomkins, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 11th October 1897.

No. 1184.—Lieutenant J. E. H. Young, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 13th October 1897.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1185.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:

To be extra Aides-de-Camp.

2nd-Lieutenant H. F. Fraser, 5th Lancers. Dated 24th September 1897.

2nd-Lieutenant H. A. Cape, 18th Hussars. Dated 2nd October 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1186.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Granville Warneford, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), wing officer, on probation 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—29th July 1896.

Lieutenant Arthur Hunter Buist, Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 24th Punjab Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—20th August 1896.

Lieutenant Percyvall Hart Dyke, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry,—4th September 1896.

Lieutenant Lionel Maury Ross Deas, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), officiating wing officer, 19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—13th September 1896.

Lieutenant Dennis Deane, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—22nd September 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Wilfrith Gerald Key Green, East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—3rd October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Claude Bayfield Stokes, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), officiating squadron officer, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—7th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Cunliffe Hamilton Martin, Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—7th October 1897.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 1187.—Colonel E. A. Money, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Major-General R. M. Jennings, C.B., officiating in command of the Oudh District, and in relief of Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, C.B., D.S.O., appointed to command the Peshawar Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force. Dated 14th October 1897.

DISTURBANCES.

No. 1188.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, forwarding a despatch from Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., Commanding the Peshawar District, giving details of the engagement near Shabkadr on the 9th August 1897.

The Governor-General in Council agrees with the Commander-in-Chief in approving the promptitude with which measures were taken by Brigadier-General Elles to repel the incursion of the tribesmen in the neighbourhood of Shabkadr, and concurs in the opinion expressed by His Excellency regarding the skilful manner in which the troops were handled by him. His Excellency in Council

also desires to express his cordial appreciation of the excellent behaviour of the troops engaged on the occasion.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 1335-F., "Disturbances—Peshawar," dated Simla, the 4th October 1897).

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward a report from Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., Commanding Peshawar District, giving details of the engagement near Shabkadr on the 9th August 1897. His Excellency recommends that the report may be treated and published as a despatch.

2. In forwarding this report, Sir George White desires me to express his high approbation of the prompt measures taken by Brigadier-General Elles to repel and punish an unprovoked raid within our borders, and of the skilful way in which the troops were handled by him, on his arrival at a critical moment on the scene of action.

3. The Commander-in-Chief considers that the troops engaged behaved in a most creditable manner in the face of the large number of tribesmen which opposed them, more especially as they were called upon to act after 36 hours of continuous heat and hard work. The steadiness of the Infantry and the brilliant charge of the 13th Bengal Lancers are specially brought to notice by Brigadier-General Elles, whose remarks on these points His Excellency cordially endorses.

4. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief commends for the favourable consideration of Government, Brigadier-General Elles and all those mentioned by him in his report.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. R. ELLES, C.B., Commanding Peshawar District, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command,—(No. 348-M., dated Peshawar, the 10th August 1897).

I have the honour to make the following report on operations carried out against a rising of Mohmands and other tribes led by the Adda Mullah.

2. Two or three days before the 7th August rumours had reached the Commissioner that the Adda Mullah with his gathering was somewhere in the hills near by, and intended attacking the Hindu village of Shunkargarh under the walls of Fort Shabkadr. I offered to reinforce the Border Police in the Fort with a squadron and two companies, but the Commissioner declined.

3. At about 8-30 P.M. on the evening of the 7th, Saturday, the Commissioner came to me and informed me that Shunkargarh would be attacked and that he wanted troops sent out.

I at once issued orders for the following troops to move without delay:

51st Field Battery	...	...	...	4 Guns.
13th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	2 Squadrons.
Somersetshire Light Infantry	...	...	...	2 Companies.
20th Punjab Infantry	...	...	...	The Battalion.

Fortunately 100 sapper mules had arrived that morning, so ammunition and *pukhal* mules could be supplied, but I had been entirely stripped of trans-

port by the Malakand emergency. A number of tum-tums were also taken up to help the British Infantry.

The troops marched between 12 and 1 A.M. on the 8th. The distance to Shabkadr is fully 19 miles, and there was a ferry at 13 miles, the *Adizai*. It was an intensely hot night and the troops reached the ferry by daylight. Owing to paucity of boats a large number of the cavalry horses were swum across the stream over 200 yards wide and running very strong.

Adizai.—At Adizai, which I visited at daybreak, I heard and saw that Shunkargarh had been burnt, and from a report by the Border Police "Subadar" at Shabkadr it appeared that the enemy had come down at 4 P.M. on the 7th, and after burning the village and attacking the Fort had retired in the morning to the low hills. Cavalry were pushed on to reconnoitre, and at 8·30 Lieutenant-Colonel Woon moved on Shabkadr with the remainder of the Cavalry, 2 guns 51st Field Battery, 2 companies Somersetshire Light Infantry and 2½ companies 20th Punjab Infantry. He reconnoitred the enemy and found them occupying the low hills west of Shabkadr covering the Gandab Pass. The heat was intense the troops done up, and the column was not yet concentrated, so Lieutenant-Colonel Woon withdrew to the Fort.

4. I returned myself to Peshawar by noon on the 8th as it was absolutely necessary for me to do so.

5. On the morning of the 9th, in accordance with my orders, which were to attack the enemy as soon as possible, Lieutenant-Colonel Woon moved out with the force given in margin and found the enemy occupying the position on the undulating plateau at the foot of the hills. He determined to make a frontal attack with his Infantry whilst moving his Cavalry and Artillery to turn the enemy's left flank. He came into contact with the enemy at 7-40 A.M., but his guns, owing to getting into bad ground, only came into action at 8-30.

51st Field Battery	...	4 guns.
13th Bengal Lancers	...	151 Lances.
Somersetshire Light Infantry	...	186 Rifles.
20th Punjab Infantry	...	400 "

The engagement soon became very hot and the enemy made a determined attempt to turn Colonel Woon's left flank and he was forced to commence a retirement to prevent the enemy getting between his force and the Fort. At this period of the engagement I arrived on the scene having left Peshawar early, as I thought it necessary to proceed personally to Shabkadr and inform myself of the situation. I had started four companies of the 30th Punjab Infantry during the night as a re-inforcement, but there was a very heavy storm in the night with torrents of rain which delayed them.

On nearing Shabkadr I heard the guns and pushed on, reaching the scene of action a little before 9. I found that the enemy's line extended for about two miles, the left being on the lower spurs of the main hills. Our small force was outflanked and was too cramped up, being subject to cross-fire. The Artillery were close to the Infantry, and Cavalry with the guns. I brought the guns into action again to support the Infantry and sent the Cavalry well to the right flank, telling Major Atkinson to be prepared to charge. I also saw the necessity of extending the Infantry more to the left.

About this time there were many casualties, including Captain Blacker, the only officer with the guns, so I sent Captain Graham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to take charge of them.

When Major Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers, had got into position, I ordered him to charge from under the hills right along the enemy's front and to double up his line. He carried out the order in the most brilliant manner covered by Artillery fire, charging for 1½ miles over nasty stony ground and completely cleared the enemy from the front. The effect of bolder tactics

was such that the enemy at once retired into the hills. With the small force at my disposal suffering from the heat and hard work of the last 36 hours I did not think it desirable to follow the enemy into the hills. I formed up the force on the edge of the plateau in an extended line and waited for an hour. It was then reported by the Cavalry that the enemy had completely cleared off to the hills and I ordered the troops to withdraw to the Fort. The Cavalry and part of the Infantry advanced some distance to the front before retiring. Two companies of the 30th Punjab Infantry came up as a reserve under Captain Dobbie just after the Cavalry charge.

6. I would beg to bring to favourable notice the following officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Woon, 20th Punjab Infantry.—Owing to the paucity of officers he was mounted in the firing line throughout and greatly exposed.

Captain P. G. Walker, 20th Punjab Infantry.

Captain W. C. Cox, Somersetshire Light Infantry.—Commanding the detachment as Major A. Lumb was almost the first man wounded.

Captain S. W. W. Blacker, Royal Artillery.—Severely wounded.

Major F. G. Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers.—Who brilliantly carried out the orders given him. Horse shot.

Lieutenant A. Y. Cheyne, 13th Bengal Lancers.—Horse shot; slightly wounded.

Captain H. W. G. Graham, 5th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant G. B. Roney-Dougal, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Orderly Officer.

Surgeon-Captain T. H. J. C. Goodwyn, Army Medical Staff.—I would bring to very special notice the gallantry of this officer, the only medical officer with the force. He was attending to the wounded wherever the fire was hottest, and showed great devotion to his duty. He was himself knocked out of time by a stone or spent bullet, but refused to leave his work.

Subadar Ganda Singh ... ... } 20th Punjab Infantry.—Commanded their Companies in an able and gallant manner.
Jemadar Sant Singh ... ... }

Jemadar Mahomed Sarwar Khan ... ... } 13th Bengal Lancers, who were conspicuous for their conduct.
Duffadar Sewa Singh ... ... }
Duffadar Fazal Hosain Khan ... ... }
Sowar Hira Singh ... ... }

Battery Sergeant-Major Wallman, 51st Field Battery, who fought the guns, when Captain Blacker was wounded, with great coolness.

7. The steadiness of the Infantry under trying circumstances was very noticeable, more especially considering the small number of British officers present.

8. I attach casualty reports on Army Form B. 103. The enemy's numbers have been estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 men, and they appear to have lost heavily,* and some 30 or 40 headmen of note were killed, whose names are known. Our losses were, I regret, heavy for the small force engaged, amounting to 4 officers wounded, 9 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 61 wounded.

* Has been since confirmed from other sources.

51st Field Battery, Royal Artillery. Return of casualties in action at Shabkadr on 9th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officer 1, killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*. Non-commissioned officers and men 61, killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	*Nil.*	.....

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain ...	Blacker, S. W. W. ...	Bullet above knee, severe ...	Perforating wound of thigh.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
...	...	*Nil.*	.....

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
10320	Battery Sergeant Major.	Wallman	Bullet—slight ...	Graze of hand.
15882	Sergeant ...	Chase	Bullet—slight ...	Graze of hand.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No., if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
.....	*Nil.*	.....

SHABKADR; *Dated 18th August 1897.*

A. BURTON, *Major,*
Comdg. 51st Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers. Return of casualties in action at Shabkadr on 8th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers 8, killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*. Non-commissioned officers and men 100, killed *nil*, wounded 5, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	*Nil.*	.....

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
.....	*Nil.*	.....	.....

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	.....	*Nil.*	.....

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
135	Duffadar ...	Uttam Singh	Severely wounded ...	Bullet, right thigh.
787	Lance Duffadar	Atma Singh	Severely wounded ...	Bullet, right fore-arm.
811	Sowar ...	Gopal Singh	Slightly wounded ...	Bullet, right fore-arm.
1151	Sowar ...	Hurnam Singh	Slightly wounded ...	Bullet, right hand.
1319	Sowar ...	Khudadad Khan ...	Slightly wounded ..	Bullet, left thigh.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No., if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
.....	*Nil.*	.....

CAMP SHABKADR;
Dated 18th August 1897.

G. W. DEANE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 13th (D.C.) Bengal Lancers.

15th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers. Return of Casualties in action at Shabkadr on 9th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers 10, killed *nil*, wounded 3, missing *nil*. Non-commissioned officers and men 143, killed one, wounded 19, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	*Nil.*	...

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant ...	A. Y. Cheyne	Slightly wounded ...	Sword cut and bullet.
Ressaidar ...	Khuda Baksh	Slightly wounded ...	Sword cut, right hand.
Jemadar ...	Mohamed Azim Khan ...	Slightly wounded ...	Sword cut, right thigh.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1137	Sowar ..	Chanda Singh	By bullet.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound (dangerously, severely, or slightly).	Nature of wound.
202	Duffadar ...	Jagat Singh	Slightly wounded	Bullet, chest.
771	Sowar ...	Mihr Singh	Severely wounded	Sword cut, left hand.
324	Sowar ...	Kahn Chand	Severely wounded	Sword cut, left hand.
1228	Sowar ...	Gholam Hus ain ...	Slightly wounded	Sword cut, right hand.
918	Sowar ...	Sultan Khan	Slightly wounded	Sword cut, right shoulder.
1673	Sowar ...	Shamas Khan	Severely wounded	Bullet, right shoulder.
1310	Sowar ...	Bostan Khan	Severely wounded	Bullet, left thigh.
867	Sowar ...	Zaman Ali Khan ...	Slightly wounded	Sword cut, right hand, toe.
198	Duffadar ...	Ghazan Khan	Slightly wounded	Bullet left thigh.
1218	Sowar ...	Sheibaz Khan	Slightly wounded	2 bullets, chest and back.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No., if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
.....	*Nil.*	.....

CAMP SHABKADR;
Dated 18th August 1897.

G. W. DEANE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 13th (D.C.) Bengal Lancers.

1st The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry). Return of Casualties in action at Shabkadr on 9th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers 5, killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*. Non-commissioned officers and men 205, killed 3, wounded 9, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	*Nil.*	.....

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Major	Anthony Lumb	Severe	Perforating wound of neck and shoulder.
2nd-Lieutenant ...	Eric Drummond	Severe	Perforating wound of upper arm.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
2173	Sergeant ...	William White	Perforating wound of chest.
3792	Private ...	Ernest Tickler	The bodies when recovered were so much cut up and mutilated that it is impossible to state the wound which caused death.
3199	Private ...	Thomas Atkins	

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1202	Sergeant ...	Jesse Miles	Severe ...	Perforating wound of back.
3539	Private ...	Henry Eyles	" ...	Ditto ditto of head.
3369	" ...	Charles Gleed	" ...	Ditto ditto.
1776	" ...	John Gatehouse	" ...	Ditto ditto abdomen.
1310	" ...	Thomas Walker	" ...	Contused wound of chest.
3520	" ...	William Barker	" ...	Perforating wound of head.
3205	" ...	George Langford... ...	" ...	Ditto ditto shoulder.
3327	" ...	Thomas Troake	" ...	Ditto ditto head.
2872	" ...	Albert Miles	Slight ...	Ditto ditto shoulder.

Nominal Return of Officers and Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No., if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
....	*Nil.*	.....

SHABKADR FORT;
Dated 18th August 1897.

A. C. BORTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
1st The P. A. Somerset Light Infantry.

20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry. Return of Casualties in action at Shabkadr on 9th August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers 4, killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*. Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men 440, killed 5, wounded 35, missing *nil*. Public followers, wounded 1

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
.....	*Nil.*	.....

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	[illegible]	Nature of wound.
.....	*Nil.*	.....	.....

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
...	Sepoy ...	Isa Khan	Killed by a bullet.
4932	Sepoy ...	Kishna	Killed by a bullet.
4381	Sepoy ...	Feoo	Killed by a bullet.
4504	Sepoy ...	Khushal Singh	Killed by a bullet.
4819	Sepoy ...	Diyan Singh	Killed by a bullet.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
3942	Havildar ...	Pian Khan	Severe ...	Perforating chest.
4781	Sepoy ...	Chet Singh	Slightly ...	„ left arm.
130	„ ...	Jehan Gul	Severely ...	„ buttock.
4289	„ ...	Bazai	„ ...	„ right foot.
4632	„ ...	Khairai	„ ...	„ left hand.
4044	„ ...	Fazal Shah	„ ...	„ right buttock.
...	Jemadar ...	Arjan Singh	„ ...	„ „ „
4343	Sepoy ...	Bachan Singh	„ ...	„ left „
...	Recruit ...	Naham Singh ...	Slightly ...	„ left foot.
421	Sepoy ...	Ghazan Khan	Severely ...	„ „ leg.
4335	Havildar ...	Nur Jung	„ ...	„ right forearm.
2935	Sepoy ...	Kabir	Slightly ...	„ left thigh.
4897	„ ...	Bazira	Severely ...	„ left forearm.
4588	„ ...	Nur Gul	„ ...	„ right foot.
4881	„ ...	Azad Khan	„ ...	„ head.
4375	„ ...	Mohammad Ali	„ ...	„ chest, abdomen and arm.
4464	„ ...	Zar Gul Khan ...	Slightly ...	Contused wound of back.
2716	„ ...	Atar Singh	Severely ...	Perforating right foot.
128	„ ...	Bahadar Singh	„ ...	„ groin.
4871	„ ...	Sandoo Khan	„ ...	„ chest.
4178	„ ...	Fakir	„ ...	„ buttock.
3051	„ ...	Laloo	Slightly ...	Contused wound, chest.
3908	„ ...	Makhan	„ ...	„ perforating buttock.
4685	„ ...	Sodama	Severely ...	„ right arm.
3890	„ ...	Tajah	„ ...	„ buttock and ankle.
4674	Naik ...	Ajmeer	„ ...	„ left thigh.
3780	Sepoy ...	Alain Khan	„ ...	„ lower jaw.
4682	„ ...	Mir Baz	„ ...	„ left thigh.
4696	„ ...	Hanina	Slightly ...	„ head.
4510	„ ...	Nikoo	Severely ...	„ left arm.
4698	„ ...	Eshan Singh	„ ...	„ „ knee.
18	„ ...	Zar Kan	„ ...	„ „ arm.
4559	„ ...	Nur Khan	„ ...	„ foot.
...	Recruit ...	Sohbat Khan	„ ...	„ right leg.
4771	Sepoy ...	Baloock Khan	„ ...	„ left foot.

Public Followcr wounded.

No.	Mule Duffadar.	Severely
5779	Nawab Khan	Gunshot wound, perforating right knee joint.

Missing.

	Name and Regimental No., if a soldier.	Explanatory remarks.
.....	*Nil.*	.....

J. B. WOON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own),
Punjab Infantry.

FORT SHABKADR;
Dated 18th August 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 1189.—The following alterations in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are notified in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1160 of 1897:

1st Brigade, 1st Division.

Commanding — Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, C.B., V.C., Commanding Belgaum District, *vice* Brigadier-General I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., incapacitated.

Orderly Officer — Lieutenant A. H. S. Hart, East Surrey Regiment, *vice* Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers, reverted to regimental duty.

No. 1190.—The following addition to and alteration in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are notified in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1160 of 1897:

The Peshawar Column.

Provost Marshal — Captain E. H. R. C. R. Platt, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Brigade Transport Officer — *For* "Lieutenant C. Charlton, Royal Horse Artillery," *read* "Lieutenant P. Holland-Pryor, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers."

No. 1191.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, the following appointment is made in the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Brevet-Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Captain W. P. Blood, Royal

Irish Fusiliers, who has become unfit for service.

No. 1192.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, it is notified that Honorary Major His Highness Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, *Lokendar Bahadur*, of Dholepur 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is attached as Orderly Officer to the Staff of Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., Commanding First Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 1193.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, Captain W. R. Birdwood, officiating Commandant, Governor-General's Body Guard, is appointed extra Orderly Officer to Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B, Commanding 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

TOCHI.

No. 1194.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, Lieutenant C. D. Vaughan, 2nd Battalion, the Border Regiment, is appointed Regimental Commissariat-Transport Officer, First Brigade, Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, *vice* Lieutenant T. S. Cox, invalided.

No. 1195.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897, Captain R. S. Maclagan, R.E., and Captain G. P. Campbell, R.E., are appointed Field Engineers, Tochi Field Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1196.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 5th October 1897, page 5444.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;
5th October, 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Charles Samuel Steward, Madras Cavalry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th September 1897.

Major General James May, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 20th September 1897.

Colonel George Crawford Hogg, C.B, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 20th September 1897.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant (local Captain in British Central Africa) W. H. Manning, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Central Africa Protectorate whilst commanding the Armed Force of the Protectorate. Dated 6th October 1897.

No 1197.—In G. G. O. No. 1164 of 1897, notifying the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to certain Majors appointed regimental Commandants, Indian Army, *for* "C. F. Cambier" *read* "C. F. Gambier."

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1198.—Conductor Michael Donoghue, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th October 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1199.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 28th October 1897.

William Henry Fothergill Macmullen.
Francis Sheffield Sorell.
Charles Pulley.
Lambart John Browne.
Robert Feild Jameson.
John Haughton.
Arthur George Frederick Browne, D.S.O.
Arthur Wapshare.
George Henry B. Coats.

Captains to be Majors.

Louis Samuel Hyde Baker.
George Charles Atkinson.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Dated 27th October 1897.

William Leith Malcolm.

To be Lieutenant.

Dated 16th April 1897.

Second-Lieutenant George Dighton Probyn Swinley.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bombay.

No. 1200.—*To be Surgeon-Major-General*—

Surgeon-Colonel G. Bainbridge, M.D., *vice* Surgeon-Major General H. Cook, M.D, deceased, —dated 16th August 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 1201.—3rd class Assistant Surgeon Christian Albert Rudolph Haegert to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 8th September 1897, *vice* 2nd class Assistant Surgeon Henry Albert John Gidney, resigned.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1202.—*6th (The Prince of Wales') Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Mewa Singh to be Ressaidar, Kot-Dafadar Jhanda Singh and Dafadar Ismail Khan to be Jemadars, *vice* native officers left with the depôt squadron, with effect from the 1st September 1897.

No. 1203.—*8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Ghulam Mustafa Khan to be Ressaidar, and Woordie-Major Kot-Dafadar Abdul Majid Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Makbul Khan, promoted, with effect from the 23rd July 1897.

No. 1204.—*2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.*

Havildar Ranjit Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Budh Sing Burathoki, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd September 1897.

No. 1205.—*7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.*

Havildar Abdus Sattar to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Aziz, dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-martial, with effect from the 8th August 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1206.—*4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Gauhar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1207.—Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel Arthur Tomes, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th October 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1208.—Surgeon Major Framji Ruttonji Divecha, Indian Medical Service, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st November 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 1209.—The promotion of Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain T. Smith, Ordnance Department, Bengal (retired), to the honorary rank of Major, subject to Her Majesty's approval, for services with the Chitral Relief Force, notified in G. G. O. No. 139 of 1897, will have effect from the 27th March 1896, and not from the 27th July 1896, as notified in G. G. O. No. 561 of 1897.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 1210.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:

From the 4th April 1897, in room of Colonel E. W Begbie, D.S.O., General List Infantry, Madras, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL ALEXANDER CLARK-KENNEDY, INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	29th July 1862.
Lieutenant	15th November 1864.
Captain	29th July 1874.
Major	29th July 1882.
Lieutenant-Colonel	29th July 1888.
Brevet-Colonel	23rd August 1889.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 1862-67.

Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Madras, 1868-69.

Regimental duty, 1869-71.

Commissariat Department, 1871 to 1897.

War Services.

Egypt, 1882.—Medal and bronze star.

Burma, 1887-89.—Executive Commissariat Officer, 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Wolseley, and as Principal Commissariat Officer under Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B.

Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1888-89-90.—As Executive Commissariat Officer under Brigadier-General E. Faunce and as Principal Commissariat Officer under Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B. Mentioned in despatches, brevet of Colonel—medal and clasp.

From the 4th April 1897, in room of Colonel W. L. Ranking, General List Infantry, Madras, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL JAMES GRAHAM ROBERT DOUGLAS MACNEILL, C.B., MADRAS GENERAL LIST INFANTRY.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	22nd December 1859.
Lieutenant	1st April 1862.
Brevet-Captain	22nd December 1871.
Captain	13th April 1873.
Major	22nd December 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel	22nd December 1885.
Colonel in the Army	22nd December 1889.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 1859-80.

Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch in India, 1880-82.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, District Staff, 1882-85.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Burmese Expedition, 1885-86.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, District Staff, 1887.

Regimental duty, 1887-89.

District Staff Officer, 1st class, 1889-90.

Regimental duty, 1891-94.

War Services.

Burma, 1885-88.—As Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General for Intelligence duties. Acted as guide to the column at attack of Minhla redoubt (severely wounded). Commanded the 14th Madras Infantry on the Wuntho frontier. (Mentioned in despatches, C. B.—medal and two clasps.)

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1211.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 865 of 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native non-commissioned officer and soldier in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited by them during the attack on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th June 1897:

No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

No. 2357, NAICK UTAM CHAND, served No. 3 gun and helped to carry the carriage out of action when the mule was wounded.

No. 2523, GUNNER DULLA KHAN, served No. 4 gun and helped to carry the gun when the mule was wounded.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 1212.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles—*

Lieutenant P. A. Fox resigns his commission, with effect from the 19th October 1897.

No. 1213.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles-*

Captain C. Hoskins, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th December 1891, and is permitted as a special case to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

No. 1214.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Atherton West to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st May 1897, *vice* Priestley, resigned.

No. 1215—*Agra Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Anthony William Ulysses John to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th October 1897, *vice* Spencer, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1216.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant T. E. Crichton resigns his commission.

No. 1217.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant John Wickes Molyneux Hawes to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1896, *vice* Collins, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Milton Dwane to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th October 1897, *vice* Clark, transferred to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1218.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers—*

Second-Lieutenant A. B. Jackson resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 23rd and the 29th October 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate / Intestate.
Indian Staff Corps (32nd Bengal Infantry).	2nd-Lieutenant E. D. Wylie.	5th October 1897.	Kohat.	
Royal Horse Artillery .	Lieutenant R. St. C. Harman	11th October 1897.	Peshawar.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th and the 29th October 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Thomas Atkins (a) .	Conductor .	Unattached List.	12th August 1897.	Intestate .	718 12 4	...	28th December 1897.

(a) *Widow.*—Mrs Elizabeth Atkins.
Children.—Ernest Quale Atkins, Mary Ellen Atkins.
Address.—Allahabad.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1897.

No. 441.—Mr. J. N. D LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 68, dated the 18th February 1897.

The 26th October, 1897.

No. 442.—Mr. James Bernard Ralph, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Department, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

No. 443.—Mr. A. Grant, Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major E. A. Waller, R.E.

No. 444.—Mr. Walter Richard Pearce is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 445.—The services of Lieutenant W. E. Manser, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 23rd September 1897.

No. 446.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 343, dated the 11th August 1896, Mr. J. G. Maclean, officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th October 1897.

The 27th October, 1897.

No. 447.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows:

To Madras.

Mr. Angus William Campbell.
Mr. Walter Guy Molesworth.

To Bombay.

Mr. John Kynaston Williams.
Mr. Denniston Wilson McGuffie.

To Bengal.

Mr. Walter Birch Bucknill.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Gerrard Finch Dawson.

To Punjab.

Mr. James Douglas Stuart.
Mr. Wilfred Clunies Ross.

To Burma.

Mr. Frank Currie Lowis.
Mr. George Herbert Bell.

To State Railways.

Mr. Robert Bawn Addis.
Mr. William Aubrey Crane Sisson.

No. 448.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 447, dated the 27th October 1897, the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, are posted to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways:

Mr. R. B. Addis.
Mr. W. A. C. Sisson.

The 28th October, 1897.

No. 449.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Martyn, G. V.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	7th July 1897.
Curry, T. E. .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	
Hilton, J. E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent .	12th July 1897.
Cleĕte, H. N. C. .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	
White, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Preston, S. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	15th July 1897.
Horn, D. B. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	
Connan, W. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	27th July 1897.
Barron, A. H. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	
Jeffery, T. J. P. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	29th July 1897.
Way, R. A. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* (*supernumerary*).	
Hodson, C. W. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	
Inglis, W. A. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	
Campion, J. M. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	1st August 1897.
Harington, H. S. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	
Rollo, J. T. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	

The 29th October, 1897.

No. 450.—The services of Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 451.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 450, dated 29th October 1897, Mr. O. C. Lees, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 452.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:

Captain R. S. Maclagan, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab.

Captain G. P. Campbell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Department, temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Punjab.

No. 453.—Mr. H. L. Monk, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, is, on relief of his duties as officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the North Western Railway, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of Railway Surveys in connection with the North Western Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 23rd, 1897.

For the first four days of the week under review conditions were very quiet and settled over the Indian region. On each day, from the 17th to 20th, pressure was relatively high and uniform over Northern and North-Western India, while a shallow depression occupied the Bay area. This depression very slowly drifted westward during the period under review, at the same time steadily filling up. It occasioned showery weather first in Burma, subsequently in Bengal and finally in the Peninsula. At the same time the high pressure area in the north-west was accompanied with fine clear weather. On Thursday, the 21st, more disturbed conditions showed themselves in the east of the Indian region. A storm which had apparently crossed the Eastern Peninsula was shown lying over Lower Burma, Tenasserim and the Gulf of Martaban. This storm moved along a curved path towards the head of the Bay during the next two days, gales and heavy rain accompanying it over Burma and the Bay. Over North-Western and Central India and the greater part of the Peninsula during these three days the weather was quiet and fine. During the week temperature has been fairly steadily low for the time of year over North-Western and Central India and fairly steadily high over the Central Provinces and Southern and Eastern India, though the heavyish rain which fell over Lower Burma at the close of the week resulted in the appearance of lower temperatures than usual over Tenasserim and Deltaic Burma.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 17th.*—A large shallow depression was shown over the Bay and a large area of uniform and relatively high pressure over North-West India. Between these two areas moderate gradients were shown. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the low pressure area, while northerly breezes and calms were reported from North-Western and Western India. The mean temperature was higher than usual over the Gangetic Plain, Upper Burma and Assam and the Madras Coast districts and generally lower than usual elsewhere. Lower Burma, Bengal, Assam, Ganjam and the south-west of the Peninsula had received fairly general rainfall, while a few light showers had fallen at some central stations.

Monday, October 18th.—There had been no important change in the general distribution of pressure. The depression over the Bay, though somewhat slighter, was still shown as also was the high pressure area in the north-west. The winds were irregularly cyclonic around the depression, while they were more or less variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over North West India and Burma and more or less excessive in other places. Rain continued to fall fairly generally over Central and Upper Burma, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers were reported from Lower Bengal, Ganjam and Malabar.

Tuesday, October 19th.—The depression over the Bay was drifting slowly westward and still filling up. There was no other change to record. The winds varied considerably in direction and were light to moderate in force. The mean temperature was low over North-Western and Western India and the Gangetic Plain and was higher than usual elsewhere. Rain had occurred over Bengal, Orissa, North Madras and at a few central stations.

Wednesday, October 20th.—The Bay depression had continued to drift westward and to fill up, and readings, though somewhat higher in the north-west than elsewhere, were becoming uniform generally. Light variable winds were reported from most parts of the country. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was generally similar to that reported on the preceding day, except that over North Madras the heat had fallen to below the average. Rain had fallen over Assam, Bengal, the east of the North-West Provinces and of the Central Provinces, North Madras and parts of Burma.

Thursday, October 21st.—The depression which had been traced across the Bay had almost disappeared, and pressure over India was even more uniform than on the preceding day, but a fresh depression had appeared over Lower Burma and the Gulf of Martaban, where the barometer was falling briskly to rapidly. The wind had shifted to north in Lower Burma and was blowing strongly at Diamond Island, but elsewhere light to moderate rather variable winds continued. The mean temperature was relatively low over the whole of North-West India and above the normal average elsewhere. Scattered showers had been received over North-East India, Burma, the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

Friday, October 22nd.—The storm which has been crossing Lower Burma on the 21st had passed out into the centre of the Bay, so that while a recovery of pressure had occurred in Burma a decrease had taken place over the greater part of India. The winds were again cyclonic around the Bay, blowing with the force of a gale at Diamond Island, but elsewhere there had been no important change. The mean temperature remained low for the time of year over North-West India and had fallen to below the normal over Lower Burma and Tenasserim, but elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. Showers had again been received over Lower Burma, Assam, the west of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. At Sibsagar and Diamond Island the amounts exceeded two inches.

Saturday, October 23rd.—The storm was moving towards the head of the Bay, where pressure was falling briskly, while at Diamond Island there had been a further brisk recovery. The wind was cyclonic around the Bay and the force was rising in the north, while it was falling in the south. The mean temperature remained low in the north-west and higher than usual elsewhere.

Temperature.—During the present week the variations of the mean temperature from the normal have not agreed with the distribution of rainfall. Most of the rainfall has occurred over the eastern half of India, and here temperature has been generally above the normal, while in the north-west the weather has been dry and fine, and here the heat has been less than usual. This result has been due principally to the night temperatures. Cloudy skies in the east and south have been accompanied with high night temperatures, while the clear skies in the north-west, allowing of the free radiation of heat, have been accompanied with abnormally low minimum temperatures.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

Province.	October 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+0·5	+0·2	+1·3	+1·9	+2·7	+2·0	+2·6	+1·6
Bengal and Assam	—0·3	+2·2	+2·1	+2·0	+3·1	+3·9	+3·3	+2·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·3	—0·5	—0·2	—0·1	+1·1	+0·9	—0·7	+0·3
Punjab	—1·4	—2·0	—1·4	—1·5	—0·2	—0·1	—0·2	—1·0
Bombay	—0·9	—1·6	—1·2	—1·1	+1·1	+2·4	+2·7	+0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·3	+1·8	+1·4	+1·3	+3·6	+3·9	+2·4	+2·1
Central India and Gujarat	—0·5	—1·2	—3·1	—2·9	—2·1	—2·6	—3·6	—2·3
Sind and Rajputana	—2·4	—3·8	—4·4	—4·6	—4·2	—4·4	—3·9	—4·0
Madras	+1·1	+2·1	+2·4	+1·5	+2·7	+2·4	+4·0	+2·3
Mean for whole of India	—0·3	—0·3	—0·3	—0·4	+0·9	+0·9	+0·7	+0·2

The means for the whole country show very small variations from the normal on each day of the week, but the provincial variations show that in different parts of the country the heat differed considerably from the average. Thus in the Punjab the mean temperature for the week was 1° in Central India and Gujarat 2° and in Sind and Rajputana 4° lower than the normal, while in Burma it was 1½°, and in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Madras 2° above the normal.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

October	17th	98°·5	at Jacobabad.
„	18th	99°·6	„ Hyderabad (S.).
„	19th	98°·5	„ Jacobabad.
„	20th	98°·5	„ „
„	21st	98°·8	„ Tinnevelly.
„	22nd	98°·3	„ „
„	23rd	98°·8	„ „

Up to the middle of the week the hottest area was shown in the extreme north-west, but on the 21st this area was suddenly transferred to the south of the Peninsula.

Rain.—Practically the whole of the rainfall which has occurred throughout India during the week under review has been attributable to the two depressions which have appeared over the Bay area. The first was a large shallow depression which drifted across the Bay between the 17th and the 20th, occasioning rain over Burma, Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces and the Peninsula; the second was a deeper but smaller storm which appeared over Tenasserim and Lower Burma on the 21st, occasioning rain over Burma and Lower Bengal on that and the two following days. As the influence of these two disturbances was mainly confined to the Bay area the rainfall in the greater part of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula, North Bombay, Rajputana and Central India was either light or altogether *nil*, and in the Central Provinces and Madras was moderate to light, while over Burma and Bengal which came under the influence of both storms the rainfall was moderately heavy. In Burma the rain fell mainly on the first two and the last days of the week. In Bengal, Assam and the east of the North-West Provinces the rain occurred mainly during the first four days, the last three days being generally fine. In Upper India there was practically no rain. In the west of the Peninsula a few scattered showers occurred in the latter half of the week. In the central parts of the country showers occurred at intervals throughout the week, while in Madras there was daily rainfall in the northern districts and practically none in the centre and south.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that for Tenasserim and Lower Burma the rainfall data owing to the break in the telegraph wires are incomplete. Omitting those two divisions the table shows that fifteen divisions have received actually no rain during the week and that six more have received less than one-tenth of an inch or practically no rain. The area over which the rainfall has been practically or absolutely *nil* includes the following divisions:—North Oudh, the North-West Provinces (West, West Submontane and Hills), all the Punjab divisions, South-Central Madras, the Konkan, the North Bombay divisions, Rajputana, the south of the East Coast and South Madras. In all the remaining divisions effective rainfall has been received which varies in amount from 4·39 inches in Arakan, 3·34 inches in the North-West Provinces (East), 2·85 inches in Orissa and 2·41 inches in South Bihar, to 0·11 inch in the North-West Provinces (Central), Mysore and Central India (East), 0·16 inch in Coorg, 0·17 inch in South Oudh and 0·19 inch in Khandesh. The average actual rainfall of the week has exceeded the normal average in twenty-two of the rainfall divisions and been less than the normal in thirty-three divisions. The region of excessive rainfall includes Burma, Assam, Bengal (except North and Hills), the east, central and east submontane divisions of the North-West Provinces and South Oudh, the Central Provinces, Ganjam and Hyderabad. Within this area the principal cases of excess are 3·13 inches in Arakan, 1·98 inches in South Bihar, 3·11 inches in the North-West Provinces (East) and 1·79 inches in the east of the Central Provinces. The area of deficient rainfall includes roughly the Punjab, the west of the Peninsula, North Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and Madras, except Ganjam. The principal cases of deficiency are 2·24 inches in Malabar, 2·19 inches in the East Coast (Central) and 2·06 inches in the south of the East Coast. The principal cases of deficiency are thus reported from the southern half of the Peninsula, and are in part due to the delay in the setting in of the autumnal rains in that region.

The three concluding columns of the table show the same information as the first three columns, the present week being the first of a new rainfall period.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 23rd, 1897.			Rainfall data from October 17th to 23rd 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 17th to 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Central do.	2·04	1·04	+ 1·00	2·04	1·04	+ 96
	4. Upper do.	1·37	0·63	+ 0·74	1·37	0·63	+ 118
	5. Arakan	4·39	1·26	+ 3·13	4·39	1·26	+ 248
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	1·28	1·23	+ 0·05	1·28	1·23	+ 4
	7. Assam Surma	1·38	1·21	+ 0·17	1·38	1·21	+ 14
	8. Do. Hills	2·32	1·39	+ 0·93	2·32	1·39	+ 67
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	1·61	0·85	+ 0·76	1·61	0·85	+ 89
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·71	1·14	+ 0·57	1·71	1·14	+ 50
	11. Central do.	2·15	1·22	+ 0·93	2·15	1·22	+ 76
	12. North do.	0·38	1·11	— 0·73	0·38	1·11	— 66
	13. Bengal Hills	0·75	0·95	— 0·20	0·75	0·95	— 21
	14. Orissa	2·85	1·17	+ 1·68	2·85	1·17	+ 144
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·64	0·48	+ 1·16	1·64	0·48	+ 242
	16. South Bihar	2·41	0·43	+ 1·98	2·41	0·43	+ 460
	17. North do.	1·49	0·42	+ 1·07	1·49	0·42	+ 255
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	3·34	0·23	+ 3·11	3·34	0·23	+1,352
	19. South Oudh	0·17	0·13	+ 0·04	0·17	0·13	+ 31
	20. North do.	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	0·02	0·16	— 88
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·11	0·05	+ 0·06	0·11	0·05	+ 120
	22. Do. West	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·43	0·37	+ 0·06	0·43	0·37	+ 16
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	25. Do. Hills	0·03	0·08	— 0·05	0·03	0·08	— 63
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·10	— 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·58	2·82	— 2·24	0·58	2·82	— 79
	34. Madras South-Central	0·07	1·93	— 1·86	0·07	1·93	— 96
	35. Coorg	0·16	1·89	— 1·73	0·16	1·89	— 92
	36. Mysore	0·11	1·24	— 1·13	0·11	1·24	— 91
	37. Konkan	0·03	1·13	— 1·10	0·03	1·13	— 97
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·45	1·09	— 0·64	0·45	1·09	— 59
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·19	0·92	— 0·73	0·19	0·92	— 79
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·43	0·77	— 0·34	0·43	0·77	— 44
	42. Central Provinces West	0·89	0·40	+ 0·49	0·89	0·40	+ 123
	43. Do. do. Central	0·82	0·28	+ 0·54	0·82	0·28	+ 193
	44. Do. do. East	2·02	0·23	+ 1·79	2·02	0·23	+ 778
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·11	0·22	— 0·11	0·11	0·22	— 50
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	2·19	1·85	+ 0·34	2·19	1·85	+ 18
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	1·35	1·36	— 0·01	1·35	1·36	— 1
	53. Hyderabad South	1·36	0·43	+ 0·93	1·36	0·43	+ 216
	54. Madras Central	0·20	1·48	— 1·28	0·20	1·48	— 86
	55. East Coast Central	0·79	2·98	— 2·19	0·79	2·98	— 74
	56. Do. South	0·02	2·08	— 2·06	0·02	2·08	— 99
	57. Madras South	0·03	1·76	— 1·73	0·03	1·76	— 99

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *28th October, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rainfall during week good in the Circars; elsewhere very light or *nil*. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general; standing crops are generally in good condition, but in a small area have been damaged by excessive rain. More rain is required in some rain-fed areas. Outturn of crops is poor to average. Pasture is generally sufficient; fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are slightly easier. Prospects continue encouraging. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—3,365 men, 6,880 women, 1,872 children; total 12,117 in Kurnool, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. Weavers—7,220 men, 6,505 women, 764 children; total 14,498 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Figures for Anantapur not reported. Total relief workers 26,615. Kitchen inmates: (dependants) in the Deccan, except Bellary—18 men, 28 women, 860 children; total 906. Others in the Deccan and Ganjam—212 men, 462 women, 2,317 children; total 2,991. Otherwise gratuitously relieved in the Deccan and Ganjam—1,084 men, 2,961 women, 1,975 children; total 6,020. Total on gratuitous relief—9,917. Figures for Anantapur incomplete; Godavari not reported. Grand total on Government relief—36,532. All relief works in Bellary and Ganjam have been closed. Prices on which the famine wage is calculated are—Kurnool 12½, Bellary 15, Cuddapah 16, and Anantapur 17 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week Rs. 4,222; figures for Anantapur not reported.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Rain good in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, and parts of Satara and Dharwar; and slight in one taluka of Khandesh, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and six of Kanara. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in three talukas of Satara, where they are damaged by insects. Locusts have caused damage in one taluka of Karachi and Upper Sind frontier and three of Hyderabad. Reaping of early crops is in progress generally. Preparations for late crops are going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad, and sowings in the Deccan, Karnatak, Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Rajkot, and Baroda. Cotton-picking has commenced in one taluka of Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere, except in one taluka of Thana and Ratnagiri. Prices continue high in Karachi and Shikarpur; are falling in Nasik; stationary in Surat. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 12, Bijapur 12, Sholapur 9⅛, Ahmednagar 9¼, Poona 10, Nasik 12 2/20, Satara 9¾, Khandesh 10½, and Dharwar 13⅛ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 9,037, Sholapur 35,435, Ahmednagar 23,204, Poona 12,821, Nasik 371, Satara 6,106, Khandesh 346, Belgaum 3,606, Dharwar 427, Kolaba 68; total 91,421, of whom 73,640 are relief workers and 17,781 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 11,044, including 1,586 in poor-houses; Sholapur 9,470, including 135 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 13,571, including 159 in poor-houses; Poona 17,565; Nasik 229, including 74 in poor-houses; Satara 2,069, including 149 in poor-houses; Belgaum 641; Dharwar 1,101; Kolaba 1,376; total 56,866. Total number on relief 148,287.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th October.*—There was general and in some parts heavy rain during the week. In Chittagong a cyclone occurred on the 24th, which, besides doing destruction to houses and trees, damaged the standing crops. In all other districts the prospects of the crops are reported to be favourable. The cultivation of the spring crops is going on but in parts of Bihar the sowing has been somewhat retarded by the recent rain. Jute is still being steeped and washed. There was a fall in the price of rice in some districts. In Manbhum where relief works remain open the average price of common rice is 10 seers per rupee against

9 seers last week. The numbers on Government relief were—Khulna 529, Hazaribagh 151, Manbhum 12,490; total 13,170 against 12,487 in the preceding week. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund were—Khulna 3,811, Champaran 179, Bhagalpur 980, Sonthal Parganas 1,259; total 6,229 against 6,267 in the preceding week. The above totals are distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 6,238, women 3,002, children 214; total 9,454. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 495, women 807, children 2,414; total 3,716. Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund—men 684, women 3,569, children 1,976; total 6,229.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th October.*—Heavy rain fell in Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Ghazipur; in Jaunpur, Ballia, and Benares over 3 inches and in Azamgarh over one inch were recorded; elsewhere there was little or no rain. Harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings are in active progress. Locusts appeared in certain districts and caused some damage to the crops. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 23rd October, were as follows:—Cawnpore 48, Hamirpur 6,362, Jhansi 5,726, Jalaun 4,095, Family Domains of Maharaja of Benares 871, Lucknow 243; total 17,345; of this total 363 were relieved in poor-houses and 16,982 under other provisions of the Famine Code; these figures include 8,681 persons relieved from the Charitable Relief Fund. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall in most districts. The districts of Banda, Allahabad, and Unao have been removed from the list of distressed districts. The numbers relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Crops sown late in some localities of Shahpur have dried up. The stock of food-grains is sufficient in all districts, except Rohtak and Peshawar, where it is reported average. Locusts have damaged the crops to a certain extent in parts of Rohtak, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan. An insect called *tela* has also damaged certain crops in parts of Gujranwala. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts, except Gujranwala. Prices are generally high; rising in Sialkot, Jullundur, and Peshawar; falling in Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, and unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10¾ to 13, gram 9 to 11, bulrush-millet 12½ to 18, barley 15 to 17, maize 13¼ to 21, great millet 13, rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th October.*—Weather cloudy with showers of rain in twelve districts in the early part of the week, but bright and clear in the latter part. Bilaspur received 3 inches; Raipur and Mandla 2 inches; Wardha and Balaghat one inch and a half. The showers have been beneficial to autumn crops, especially to rice in Raipur and Seoni where rain was required, but slight damage has been caused to early winter sowing in one tahsil of Raipur. More rain is required for winter sowings in Hoshangabad, where high lying lands have hardened. Reaping of autumn crops continues and the threshing of coarser kinds of rice has begun in parts of Bhandara and Sambalpur. Prospects continue excellent but a swarm of locusts passed through parts of Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, and Nimar, causing, it is feared, considerable damage within limited areas. Spring sowings are in full swing. Prices show a further tendency to fall in most districts and coarse rice is now selling at 14 seers per rupee in Sambalpur. The number of relief workers has contracted by 25,000 as works are being gradually closed; there is also a decline of 24,000 in the number on gratuitous relief. The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 4,480, Damoh 2,857, Jubbulpore 4,506, Mandla 3,854, Seoni 775, Narsinghpur 1,923, Hoshangabad 2,617, Betul 5,931, Chhindwara 9,541, Wardha 894, Nagpur 6,512, Bhandara 9,709, Balaghat 17,080, Raipur 35,287, Bilaspur 39,145, and Sambalpur 801; total 145,912. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 29,900, Damoh 18,911, Jubbulpore 33,516, Mandla 26,483, Seoni 14,286, Narsinghpur 13,771, Hoshangabad 9,485, Nimar 2,415, Betul 17,922, Chhindwara 17,966, Wardha 3,418, Nagpur 6,696, Chanda 9,339, Bhandara 22,990, Balaghat 17,011, Raipur 43,483, Bilaspur 79,769, and Sambalpur 92; total 367,473. Total number on relief 513,385. There were also 7,265 persons employed on

railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 46,941, women 70,119, and children 28,852. Dependants—men 1,426, women 1,745, and children 15,947, with 1,485 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 3,557, women 4,291, and children 7,401. Otherwise relieved—men 51,398, women 108,175, and children 125,921, with 46,127 unclassed. Wage prices—Sambalpur 14, Nagpur 11½, Nimar, Chanda, and Bhandara 10½, Mandla, Seoni, Wardha, and Raipur 10, Jubbulpore 9½, Narsinghpur, Betul, and Bilaspur 9, Balaghat 8¾, Hoshangabad 8 1/16, Saugor, Damoh, and Chhindwara 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending the 23rd October.*—In Lower Burma transplanting completed. Reaping of hill side paddy progresses. Prospects continue good. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts, being good in the Ruby Mines, Lower Chindwin, and Meiktila districts. More rain is wanted in Shwebo, Yamethin, and Myingyan. Transplanting of paddy is nearly completed and reaping of early paddy is in progress. Ploughing for island crops commenced. Standing crops continue favourable, except in parts of Minbu, Pakokku and Myingyan. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Prome; considerably in Myaungmya, Minbu, and Shwebo and largely in Thaton and Mandalay; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 593, Myingyan 9,391. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 86, Yamethin 111, Myingyan 2,749. Total number on relief 12,930. Price of rice—Meiktila 10 seers 15 chittacks, and Myingyan 9 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Weather seasonable. Floods are subsiding. Rice promises well, except in Goalpara where it has been damaged by floods. Some damage done by insects in parts of Darrang and Lakhimpur. Sowing of pulses and mustard continues. Tea doing well. Prices—common rice—Silchar 8, Sylhet 9, Gauhati 9½, Tezpur 7½, Sibsagar 10, and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th October.*—MYSORE.—Slight rain in parts. Prospects are favourable. Prices fallen in five districts. Paddy sown in Bangalore and Kolar.

COORG.—Rainfall 5 cents. Rice crop getting into ear. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been reaped. Coffee ripening and picking commenced in parts of South Coorg. Picking of cardamoms continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th October.*—BERAR.—Weather warm and cloudy. Monsoon crops are in thriving condition. Preparation of land for the winter crops is in progress. Sowings of wheat and linseed continue. Weeding operations nearing completion. Fodder and water enough for requirements. Prices fluctuating in three districts and stationary elsewhere. Relief workers—Buldana 438. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 108, Buldana 118, Ellichpur 223. On gratuitous relief—Ellichpur 235. Total number on relief 1,122. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10, Ellichpur 11, Wun 13 seers per rupee. No cases of cholera on relief works.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 81 cents. Autumn harvest continues. Spring sowings completed in parts. Rice harvest commenced. Prospects are everywhere favourable. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda were 8,799. Prices in affected districts—6½ Mahbubnagar, 7½ Gulburga, 7¾ Raichur, 8 Lingsagar, 8½ Bir, 8¾ Naldrug, 9 Nalgonda, and 9½ seers per rupee in Elgandal. 401 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir, 201 Lingsagar, 5 Naldrug, 263 Mahbubnagar, and 388 Elgandal. Total number on relief 10,057. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6, and *jowari* 9¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th October.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition, but have been slightly damaged in a few places by locusts. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices of food-grains continue high in Bundelkhand; but are falling in the other agencies. Opium cultivation commenced in Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works are—18 in Gwalior, 91 in Bhopal, 5,001 in Bundelkhand, not reported

from Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—106 in Gwalior, 370 in Bhopal, 12,711 in Bundelkhand, not reported from Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 18,297. Prices—in Gwalior not reported, in Bhopal 9⅜, in Bundelkhand 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th October.*—No rain during the week. Harvesting of some autumn crops and preparations for sowing spring crops are progressing generally. Standing crops are thriving. Prospects are good. Damage by locusts slight in parts of Meywar, Bhurtpore, Jaisalmere, Haraoti, and Bikanir; considerable in parts of Jeypore. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Kherwara, Kotah, Ajmere, Jeypore, Dholepore, Bhurtpore, Bikanir; fluctuating in Pertabgarh; falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief were—Marwar 54, Dholepore 99, Bhurtpore one. Total number on relief 154.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 26th October.*—Weather fine. Rice and maize crops reaping going on. Spring sowings in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 26th October.*—No rain. Harvesting of autumn and sowings of spring crops in progress. Slight fall in prices.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rainfall 0·35. The weather is again dry and clear. Prospects of lowland rice good. Land is being prepared for the spring sowings. Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	37,134	36,615	73,749	13,023	23,509	36,532	—37,217
Bombay . .	138,301	76,053	214,354	91,421	56,866	148,287 (*a*)	—66,067
Bengal . .	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716	13,170	+ 683
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	12,399	12,399	...	8,664	8,664 (*b*)	— 3,735
Central Provinces	170,994	391,172	562,166	145,912	367,473	513,385	—48,781
Burma . .	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930	+ 1,582
Berar . .	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122	— 2,425
Hyderabad .	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057	— 6,419
Central India .	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297	— 3,431
Rajputana . .	...	225	225	...	154	154	— 71
TOTAL .	384,874	543,605	928,479	284,141	478,457	762,598	— 165,881

(*a*) Exclusive of 6,229 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
(*b*) Exclusive of 8,681 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{8}{144\text{-}4}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Veterinary Administration),—dated Simla, the 21st October, 1897.

Read—

The Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1895-96.

RESOLUTION.

The working of the Civil Veterinary Department continues to show an improvement in nearly every branch of the operations. Although there was a slight decrease in the number of Government stallions, owing to casualties, the number of mares covered increased from 13,435 to 14,920. The average number of mares covered per Government stallion employed has been raised from 43·37 to 46·7, marked improvement being shown in the South Punjab, Baluchistan, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The detailed statistics confirm the opinion expressed by the Government of India in paragraph 4 of their Resolution on last year's report, that a redistribution of stallions might advantageously be made, some being removed from the Deccan, where they are not fully employed, to relieve the pressure in Northern India. The cost of the feed and keep of Government stallions again shows the results of careful management, which was the more necessary owing to the high price of grain. As remarked by the Inspector-General, economy in this matter can only be secured by the exercise of constant care and supervision by the Superintendents, to whom great credit is due for the results attained.

2. There is an increase in the number of branded mares, and, except in the Deccan, the system is not generally unpopular. The Government of India have considered the question whether the grant of covering certificates for unbranded mares should be abolished in the Punjab; but while the need for such certificates is probably decreasing with improved arrangements for branding, they have decided that the present system should have a further trial under carefully prescribed conditions. Another important question which has come under consideration is the prohibition of the sale of branded mares to Remount Officers. Whilst in the Punjab it was recommended that all restrictions should be removed, the Bombay Government desired to prohibit the purchase of branded mares and fillies, not only by the Remount Department, but also by the Native Cavalry and Police. After a careful consideration of this most difficult question of free trade in horses, the Government of India have decided to adhere for the present to the existing rules, although they hope that a time may eventually come when it will be possible to remove all restrictions.

3. There is a slight increase in the number of remounts and young stock purchased, but in the near future, there may be some decrease, owing to various causes. The suggestion of the Inspector-General that Native Cavalry

should be permitted to purchase young stock is receiving separate consideration. The advantages that would spring from a system of regimental horse-runs are undoubted; but it is difficult to devise a scheme that shall at once be compatible with the financial resources of the regiments, and with the self-supporting character of the silladar system. The question of remounts for the Native Cavalry is an important one, and the Government of India desire to impress upon all concerned, the necessity for making the fullest possible use of the existing fairs and horse-shows. Much useful information upon this subject is given in the Report. An attempt made during the year to assist the Native Cavalry in obtaining remounts, by collecting horses at different centres at times other than those at which shows are held, was not quite successful owing to the arrangements being incomplete; but the matter is deserving of further attention, although it is doubtful whether the prices obtained will be sufficiently attractive to induce horse-owners to bring their stock from any long distance to selected centres.

4. In paragraph 2 of the Resolution upon the Report for 1894-95, it was remarked that a noticeable feature of the report was the change of opinion which seemed to be taking place regarding the employment of stallions of the Trotter and Hackney strain. The heavier sires have done good work, and have left behind them a larger and roomier class of mare than previously existed in the country; but though it will doubtless be necessary to continue to import, from time to time, some Hackney stallions of good pedigree in order to keep up the standard, yet at the present moment, what are chiefly needed are horses of higher breeding and quality. The thorough-bred English stallions received during the year were an excellent selection, and Sir John Watson's visit to this country will doubtless assist him in judging the class of animal required. The experiment of introducing thorough-bred Australian stallions has so far proved a success, and merits further trial.

5. Satisfactory progress has been made in mule-breeding. There is a marked improvement in the number of Government donkey stallions employed at stud work, and indeed the demand is greater than can be supplied at present. The number of mares covered rose from 17,262 in the previous year to 19,557, and there was an improvement in the reported results of the coverings. In their Resolution on last year's report, the Government of India drew attention to the fact that the supply of mules is inadequate, particularly of those suited for ordnance purposes. A larger class of stallion is required, and the suggestion that they may be obtained from Spain is deserving of attention.

6. An important administrative change was effected by the transfer of the control of operations in the Derajat Districts from Baluchistan to the Punjab. This has resulted in a more even distribution of work, and it is anticipated that horse-breeding in both tracts will show improved results.

7. The appointment of a peripatetic Judging Committee to attend the various fairs in a province, and so secure uniformity of standard and information as to comparative results, was made for the first time during the year under report. Much excellent work was done in the North-Western Provinces, but the results were not quite so satisfactory in the Punjab, where the scope and object of the measure were misunderstood. The defect will be easily cured; and the best results are anticipated from the system.

8. The work of Dr. Lingard at the Bacteriological Laboratory was principally confined to further investigations of "surra," and much valuable information was collected which bore upon interesting physiological and pathological problems. The important question whether true anthrax exists in India, is still under investigation. The Glanders and Farcy Act was extended to the whole of India, and measures were taken to ensure its better working in the City of Bombay.

9. The Inspector-General has been active in his endeavours to promote the industry of horse-breeding in Native States, with the hearty co-operation of their Chiefs. Much improvement has resulted in the management of the State horse-studs, and the system of breeding from zamindars' mares by the aid of State stallions has been largely extended.

10. Whilst the improvement in the working of that branch of the Department which is under direct Government management has been considerable, the results of the work of District and Local Boards are even still more encouraging. The number of horse and pony stallions employed has increased from 144 to 160, and the number of mares covered from 4,972 to 7,682. There is also an improvement in the figures for mule-breeding. The District Boards have thus done most valuable work in supplementing the Government operations. The Government of India attach much importance to the aid thus afforded, and they hope to see it still further extended.

11. As in the previous year, but little progress has been made in the investigation or prevention of cattle-disease, nor can much be expected in the absence of a sufficient Subordinate Civil Veterinary Establishment. It is hoped that the final settlement of the scheme for this establishment, which is still under the consideration of Local Governments, will not be much longer delayed. Mortality from contagious diseases was excessive among cattle in Burma, and the magnitude of the resulting loss points to the importance of trying to check their ravages. The rules in force are probably sufficient, but it is difficult to enforce them with the present limited agency. Much has been done by the Assistant to the Inspector-General to systematize the work of Veterinary Assistants in the Punjab, and the number of cases treated by them has considerably increased. Useful work was also done in the investigation of cattle-disease and cattle-breeding, and Veterinary Captain Pease has apparently solved the mystery of the well known poisonous nature of *jawar* under certain conditions.

12. The Veterinary dispensaries established in the different provinces continue to do much good, and the expenditure on their maintenance is money well spent. The record of work done during the year is very satisfactory, and the spread of these institutions is deserving of every encouragement. They are very fitting objects for private liberality; and the Government of India desire to cordially acknowledge the munificence of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and Sardar Bahadur Bacheri Das Vihari Das Dasai.

13. The institutions for Veterinary instruction also shew some progress. It is noticed, however, that the cost of instruction in Bombay is high in comparison with the number of students who qualify; while on the other hand the classes in the Lahore School are too large. The demand for Veterinary Assistants in the districts and elsewhere continues to increase. The proposal to give students a practical knowledge of cattle disease by taking them to visit outbreaks as they occur is worthy of general adoption.

14. The Government of India regard the report as a record of excellent work done by the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department in all directions during the year under review; and they are well satisfied with the Inspector-General's energetic administration of a Department which is charged with many important duties, and the good results of whose labours will year by year become more apparent.

The numerous changes which have taken place in the personnel of the department must necessarily have hampered its working, but the Government of India hope soon to be able to announce the measures which they have formulated with the object of obtaining a permanent staff of officers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations, noted in the

To the Government of Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
the Punjab.
Burma.
To the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
To the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.
To the Resident at Hyderabad.
Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information and favour of communication to the Director, Army Remount Department, the Commissary General-in-Chief, and the Adjutant-General in India, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and ather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from ons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.			For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Cuddapah	13,626	14,987	28,613	6,850	12,187	19,037	4,515	10,512	15,027*	1,544	8,980	10,524
Kurnool	61,946	21,259	83,205	45,950	17,987	63,937	31,159	9,906	41,065	22,940	7,672	30,612
Bellary	52,318	24,832	77,150	21,702	20,679	42,381	7,079	16,094	23,173	777	12,772	13,549
Anantapur	34,746	8,592	43,338	24,044	7,557	31,601*	16,942	4,998	21,940	11,741	4,158	15,899
Ganjam	4,825	15,065	19,890	2,873	11,235	14,108	2,156	4,688	6,844	132	2,309	2,441
Vizagapatam	2,221	2,775	4,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	26	712	738*	67	712	779	...	349	349	...	724	724
TOTAL MADRAS	169,708	(1) 88,322	257,930	101,486	(2)70,357	171,843	61,851	(3)46,547	108,398	27,134	(4)36,615	73,749
Bombay.												
Bijapur	79,700	16,751	96,451	51,190	16,357	67,547	28,506	16,156	44,662	18,986	14,747	33,733
Sholapur	94,413	15,453	109,866	80,257	15,237	95,494	65,591	14,001	79,592	53,309	12,081	65,390
Ahmednagar	98,132	21,465	119,597	76,329	18,383	94,712	63,082	17,138	80,220	39,204	14,845	54,049
Poona	18,092	33,497	51,589	17,083	34,026	51,109	14,440	30,318	44,758	13,797	26,355	40,152
Nasik	3,891	1,124	5,015	2,924	817	3,741	1,984	704	2,688	700	540	1,240
Satara	12,192	5,569	17,761	10,393	5,580	15,973	7,409	4,660	12,069	6,231	3,582	9,813
Khandesh	1,744	652	2,396	1,476	703	2,179	1,141	258	1,399	458	128	586
Belgaum	16,825	1,102	17,927	13,655	945	14,600	7,562	501	8,063	5,124	870	5,994
Dharwar	2,199	923	3,122	3,038	1,208	4,246	515	738	1,253	475	499	974
Ratnagiri	112	...	112	33	...	33	32	...	32	33	...	33
Kolaba	228	...	228	252	2,724	2,976	288	2,982	3,270	209	2,406	2,615
TOTAL BOMBAY	327,828	96,536	424,364	256,630	95,980	352,610	190,550	87,456	278,006	138,526	76,053	214,579
Bengal.												
Champaran	1,609	671	2,280	606	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	564	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	1,884	1,884	...	324	324	...	88	88	...	...	...
Khulna	...	3,733	3,733	...	3,541	3,541	...	3,082	3,082	...	529	529
Saran	...	2,656	2,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	108	624	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	15,225	5,100	20,325	8,804	4,602	13,406	7,347	4,516	11,863	7,289	4,514	11,803
Hazaribagh	...	165	165	...	141	141	...	148	148	...	155	155
Bankura	7,817	...	7,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	...	918	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BENGAL	24,759	16,356	41,115	9,410	8,608	18,018	7,347	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198†	12,487
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Agra	...	6,512	6,512	...	753	753	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah	...	765	765	...	415	415	...	765	765	...	...	...
Banda	...	34,374	34,374	...	27,449	27,449	...	19,376	19,376	...	382	382
Cawnpur	...	1,898	1,898	...	1,351	1,351	...	867	867	...	428	428
Hamirpur	...	7,672	7,672	...	6,625	6,625	...	5,385	5,385	...	2,071	2,071
Allahabad	...	23,128	23,128	...	20,857	20,857	...	20,842	20,842	...	312	312
Jhansi	...	7,210	7,210	...	6,152	6,152	...	5,621	5,621	...	3,265	3,265
Jalaun	...	11,962	11,962	...	6,924	6,924	...	5,565	5,565	...	3,018	3,018
Jaunpur	...	9,738	9,738	...	2,535	2,535	...	50	50	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	...	5,926	5,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	16,341	16,341	...	1,122	1,122	...	946	946	...	47	47
Unao	...	12,905	12,905	...	10,179	10,179	...	4,710	4,710	...	2,485	2,485
Rai Bareili	...	1,218	1,218	...	475	475	...	108	108	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	630	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	35,947	35,947	...	16,870	16,870	...	7,240	7,240	...	...	...

(1) Includes 38,377 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) " 30,862 " " " " " "
(3) " 18,994 " " " " " "
(4) Including 17,491 weavers relieved at their own trade.
* Incomplete.
† Exclusive of 6,267 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.			For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
Mirzapur	...	2,602	2,602	...	343	343	...	287	287	...	...	...
Bijnor	...	1,066	1,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	...	800	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	...	291	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	...	1,134	1,134	...	1,134	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etah	...	251	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farukhabad	...	739	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budaun	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Shahjahanpur	...	896	896	...	248	248	...	161	161	...	...	...
Pilibhit	...	1,870	1,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	...	180	180	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pertabgarh	...	648	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	186	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	...	5,546	5,546	...	5,546	5,546	...	120	120	...	...	...
Azamgarh	...	568	568	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	...	12,517	12,517	...	11,502	11,502	...	10,108	10,108	...	...	...
Total for N.-W. P. & O.	...	205,561	205,561	...	120,606	120,606	...	82,151	82,151	...	*12,008	†12,008
Punjab.												
Hissar	3,554	...	3,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	660	660	...	623	633	...	619	619	...	...	...
Karnal	1,214	210	1,424	...	210	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Punjab	4,768	870	5,638	...	833	833	...	619	619	...	...	...
Central Provinces.												
Saugor	9,322	26,192	35,514	8,818	28,517	37,335	7,618	30,250	37,868	8,115	30,810	38,925
Damoh	14,597	18,636	33,233	13,821	18,914	32,738	9,459	19,281	28,740	5,717	18,796	24,513
Jabalpur	25,341	34,694	60,035	23,539	34,999	58,538	17,848	34,217	52,065	9,137	33,086	42,223
Mandla	11,703	25,077	36,780	9,457	24,806	34,263	8,384	24,629	33,013	6,819	24,972	31,791
Seoni	1,810	16,851	18,661	1,647	33,482	35,129	1,382	18,509	19,891	1,025	17,361	18,386
Narsinghpur	12,852	16,225	29,077	11,998	15,892	27,890	6,249	15,482	21,731	3,968	14,360	18,328
Hoshangabad	36,010	8,528	44,538	26,702	8,745	35,447	19,974	9,044	29,018	11,564	8,532	20,096
Nimar	1,613	1,669	3,282	1,371	1,750	3,121	1,107	2,354	3,461	918	2,729	3,647
Betul	7,869	16,148	24,017	8,528	18,450	26,978	8,453	20,426	28,879	3,872	16,506	20,378
Chindwara	8,051	9,175	17,226	9,644	11,748	21,392	8,255	13,976	22,231	8,807	16,292	25,099
Nagpur	6,742	9,722	16,464	6,668	10,616	17,284	6,204	10,582	16,786	3,458	10,573	14,031
Chanda	...	5,331	5,331	...	6,401	6,401	97	6,831	6,928	142	9,218	9,360
Bhandara	20,186	15,312	35,498	18,925	17,217	36,142	18,580	18,945	37,525	14,125	20,532	34,657
Balaghat	32,648	15,220	47,868	28,006	16,891	44,897	25,475	15,968	41,443	21,461	15,817	37,278
Raipur	42,312	36,509	78,821	45,068	39,735	84,803	44,538	42,897	87,435	44,778	40,976	85,754
Bilaspur	46,235	102,249	148,484	46,696	103,156	149,852	46,293	98,088	144,381	45,552	89,364	134,916
Sambalpur	682	100	782	936	84	1,020	421	98	519	893	...	893
Wardha	1,788	777	2,565	1,158	464	1,622	949	4,136	5,085	963	3,490	4,453
Total Central Provinces	279,761	358,415	638,176	262,985	391,867	654,852	231,286	385,713	616,999	191,314	373,414	564,728‡
Burma.												
Meiktila	367	61	428	489	75	564	316	54	370	667	104	771
Myingyan	12,794	3,716	16,510	12,831	3,527	16,358	10,059	439	10,498	8,095	2,482	10,577
Yamethin	...	163	163	...	150	150	...	147	147	...	...	...
Total Burma	13,161	3,940	17,101	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348

Exclusive of 9,987 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
Exclusive of 606 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 2nd October 1897.			For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola	...	539	539	...	...	...	...	2,196	2,190	...	...	...
Basim	...	323	323	...	317	317	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	1,153	1,462	2,615	1,236	1,416	2,652	1,031	1,209	2,240	774	792	1,566
Amraoti	110	636	746	112	384	496	...	248	248	...	412	412
Buldana	479	1,483	1,962	787	4,357	5,144	820	1,187	2,007	600	969	1,569
Total Berar	1,742	4,443	6,185	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	20,086*	191	20,277	22,251*	182	22,433	19,485*	115	19,600	15,002*	99	15,101
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	1,000	1,000	...	325	325	...	300	300	...	434	434
Bir	...	714	714	..	677	677	...	340	340	...	19	19
Mahbubnagar	...	396	396	...	376	376	...	355	358	...	344	344
Elgandal	...	516	516	...	635	635	...	608	608	...	578	578
Aurangabad	...	1,346	1,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hyderabad	20,086	4,163	24,249	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	5,649	13,463	19,112	5,397	13,290	18,687	5,153	13,192	18,345	5,801	13,089	19,890
Baghelkhand	6,421	3,918	10,339	1,026	2,928	3,954	2,987	2,732	5,719	217	2,581	2,798
Gwalior	1,525	216	1,741	1,077	216	1,293	50	187	237	(not reported).	40	40
Bhopal	601	593	1,194	565	577	1,142	396	490	886	(not reported.)		
Total Central India	14,196	18,190	32,386	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	589	589	...	339	339	...	189	189	...	94	94
Dholpur	198	209	407	75	75	150	1	178	179	...	116	116
Bikanir	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhurtpur	...	59	59	...	43	43	...	38	38	...	15	15
Tonk	435	2,736	3,171	265	2,695	2,960	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoli	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundi	...	212	212	...	157	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rajputana	633	3,842	4,475	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406	...	225	225†
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	856,642	800,538	1,657,180	676,622	721,000	1,397,622	531,332	634,521	1,165,853	405,419	525,456	930,875

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

† Besides 7 on ordinary works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however only show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 30th October, 1897.

No. 64-G.
S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

Read the reports of the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1896-97, received with the letters noted below:

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 943-Misc.—3762-G., dated the 22nd May 1897.

From the Government of Burma, No. 51—I.-T.-2, dated the 3rd June 1897.

From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, No. 140, dated the 3rd June 1897.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 519—VII—117-B., dated the 14th June 1897.

From the Government of Madras, No. 873, dated the 19th June 1897.

From the Government of the Panjab, No. 415-S., dated the 24th June 1897.

From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 696—817, dated the 30th June 1897.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6205, dated the 13th July 1897.

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 981, dated the 22nd July 1897.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 2439-P., dated the 3rd August 1897.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 6341, dated the 25th August 1897.

From the Resident in Mysore, Nos. 2839, 3595, and 4313 dated, respectively, the 7th July, 28th August, and 15th October 1897.

The number of companies and the capital invested in them stood as follows at the end of each of the last three years:

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Number of companies ...	1,204	1,309	1,596
Nominal capital, Rx ...	38,158,518	41,891,447	49,562,286
Paid-up capital, Rx ...	27,668,773	29,387,279	31,156,559

There was thus an increase in the year of 287 in the number of companies, being at the rate of 21·9 per cent, and of Rx 7,670,839 in the nominal capital, being at the rate of 18·3 per cent; but the increase in paid-up capital was at the much lower rate of 6 per cent.

The changes made in the year, which produced the results shewn above, were:

(1) the capital of 157 companies was increased by (nominal) Rx 665,184, (paid-up) Rx 2,337,773;

(2) the capital of 18 companies was reduced by (nominal) Rx 67,705, (paid-up) Rx 151,373;

(3) 101 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rx 1,613,770 and Rx 696,101 respectively, ceased to work; and

(4) 388 new companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rx 8,687,130 and Rx 278,981 respectively, were registered during the year.

2. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years:

Province.	Number of Companies.		Paid-up Capital.		Increase or decrease per cent in capital in 1896-97.	Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1896-97.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
Bengal	560	761	13,143,632	13,929,760	+ 5·98	44·7
Bombay	295	331	11,667,426	12,535,307	+ 7·4	40·2
Madras	217	257	2,041,162	2,049,322	+ ·4	6·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	64	65	1,122,639	1,198,020	+ 6·7	3·8
Panjab	26	31	522,761	549,824	+ 5·18	1·8
Burma	17	17	182,907	195,667	+ 6·9	·6
Central Provinces	12	10	266,365	255,013	— 4·26	·8
Assam	2	2	1,142	2,159	+89·	...
Mysore	105	111	360,516	362,776	+ ·6	1·2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	3	3	2,991	2,991	...	...
Ajmere-Merwara	8	8	75,648	75,720	+ ·09	·3
Total ...	1,309	1,596	29,387,279	31,156,559	+ 6	100

The total net increase in paid-up capital was Rx 1,769,280: in Bombay Rx 867,881, in Bengal Rx 786,128, and in Madras Rx 8,160. Bombay and Bengal between them have about 85 per cent of the whole paid-up capital.

3. The number of companies registered in Bengal is nearly half the whole number registered throughout India; but the average of capital is much higher in Bombay than in any other province, and in this respect Bengal occupies a relatively low place as will be seen from the subjoined figures of the average capital of each company:

	1895-96. Rx.	1896-97. Rx.
Bombay	39,550	37,871
Central Provinces	22,197	25,501
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	17,541	18,431
Bengal ...	23,470	18,305
Panjab ...	20,106	17,736
Burma ...	10,764	11,510
Madras ...	9,406	7,974

4. As indicated in the resolution reviewing the reports for 1895- reason why the average capital in Bengal is so small is to be found in the sudden and extraordinary development of so-called "provident" Companies. As many as 387 such companies have been registered since 1893 with an aggregate paid-up capital of only Rx 8,778, giving an average of under Rx 23 to each company and as many as 266 have no paid-up capital at all. In 1895-96 there was a pause in the launching of such companies, only 28 having been registered in that year, but last year the fever of promotion was stronger, as many as 208 having been registered. The contagion has now extended to Madras and Bombay where also numbers of such companies were registered last year.

5. In the resolution reviewing the reports for 1895-96 the Government of India suggested that compliance with all the requirements of the law should be strictly enforced in the case of such companies, and it appears from the letter from the Government of Bengal cited in the preamble that the matter is now

under the consideration of the local Government on special reports received from the Registrar of joint-stock companies. The Governor-General in Council will await the communication promised by the Government of Bengal and trusts that it will not be long deferred. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the attention of the Governments of Bombay and Madras may also with advantage be directed to the question.

6. The following table shews the distribution of the aggregate capital in the principal classes of joint stock enterprise:

Companies.	Number.		Nominal Capital.		Paid-up Capital.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance ... Banking and loan	299	353	6,687,256	7,293,305	4,046,672	4,150,567
Insurance ...	183	373	572,797	2,154,942	89,901	114,192
TOTAL	482	726	7,260,053	9,448,247	4,136,573	4,270,759
Trading ... Merchants and traders ...	165	169	3,452,707	3,534,157	2,220,004	2,320,080
Navigation ...	9	8	1,211,500	1,163,000	874,546	1,051,685
Railways and tramways ...	14	20	1,326,000	3,556,000	897,110	1,048,271
Co-operative associations ...	27	29	99,040	102,040	59,441	64,260
Shipping, landing, and warehousing	5	5	71,060	71,060	47,760	55,110
TOTAL	220	231	6,160,307	8,426,257	4,098,861	4,539,406
Mills and Presses .. Cotton mills	62	67	5,937,125	6,902,125	4,917,042	5,100,462
Jute mills	19	19	2,864,225	2,864,225	1,722,196	2,127,643
Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc	84	104	6,803,263	8,568,263	4,727,458	5,225,023
Cotton and jute screws and presses ...	111	112	1,784,550	1,806,125	1,519,258	1,553,704
Other mills and presses	46	49	1,037,950	1,284,450	801,845	822,856
TOTAL	322	351	18,427,113	21,425,188	13,687,799	14,879,688
Tea and other Planting Companies. Tea ...	156	156	4,537,549	4,588,269	3,522,059	3,600,464
Coffee and chinchona	3	2	30,000	17,500	27,680	16,150
Others ...	13	13	148,900	162,900	124,725	124,225
TOTAL	172	171	4,716,449	4,768,669	3,674,464	3,740,839
Mining and quarrying	63	64	2,763,850	2,785,250	1,923,708	1,857,162
Ice manufacture	11	10	217,875	284,375	172,827	162,224
Sugar manufacture	6	8	337,500	467,500	223,299	230,236
Breweries ...	3	3	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Others ...	30	32	1,838,300	1,886,800	1,299,658	1,306,245
Total of all Companies ...	1,329	1,596	41,891,447	49,562,286	29,387,279	31,156,559

(i) There is a striking contrast between the nominal and the paid-up capital of insurance companies, and their increase in the year is equally striking. Most of these are the so-called provident or mutual aid societies to which reference has already been made.

(ii) Over 47 per cent of the paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of Rx 9,537,958, being nearly two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Rx 3,528,721 represent the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, a large number of them being jute mills and presses.

In this connection an error of classification is observed in some of the local returns in which printing presses have been included under "mills and presses." Presses here mean screws and presses for the baling of cotton, jute, or other material. Printing presses should be classed under trading companies.

(iii) The paid-up capital invested in banking, loan, and insurance companies amounts to Rx 4,270,759, of which Rx 2,499,166 are in Bengal and Rx 1,028,642 in Madras.

(iv) Trading companies have a paid-up capital of Rx 4,539,406 of which Rx 1,051,685 are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, and Rx 1,048,271

in railways and tramways. The bulk of the railway and tramway capital is invested as follows :

	Rx.
Bombay Tramways	309,800
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	175,000
Tarkessar Railway	175,000
Rangoon Steam Tramway	60,000
Powayan Steam Tramway	29,450
Deogarh Railway	27,500
Bengal Provincial Railway	84,590
Tezpur-Balipara Tramway	40,000
Ahmadabad-Prantej Railway	102,300
Bengal District Road Tramways	43,300

The last two companies in the list are additions made in the year, and others have since been added, but the figures are still quite trifling.

(v) In tea, coffee, and other plantations, Rx 3,740,839 of paid-up capital are invested, of which Rx 3,497,442 are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies owning gardens in Northern and Eastern India being registered in Calcutta.

(vi) Of the Rx 1,857,162 invested in mining and quarrying companies, Rx 1,648,147 are in companies registered in Bengal, of which Rx 983,620 are in coal-mining companies, and about Rx 623,000 in gold-mining companies.

7. There was a substantial expansion in the paid-up capital applied to the manufacture of cotton and jute and to navigation and railways. In the capital applied to tea-planting there was a smaller increase, but this is perhaps explained by the activity displayed during the last year in the formation of companies in England for the purchase of Indian tea estates. In coffee there has been a decline, as also in mining; but in most other directions there has been an augmentation of capital.

8. The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last thirteen years :

Year.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase or decrease of paid-up capital.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1884-85	694	27,887,691	20,635,844	+ 1,885,233 = 10 %
				+ 366,724 = 2
1886-87	886	29,136,165	21,380,442	+ 377,874 = 2 „
1887-88	910	30,254,284	22,326,192	+ 945,750 = 4 „
1888-89	895	31,330,845	22,997,508	+ 671,316 = 3 „
1889-90	886	32,321,731	23,684,202	+ 686,694 = 3 „
1890-91	928	35,058,776	24,458,445	+ 774,243 = 3 „
1891-92	930	36,023,238	26,585,480	+ 2,127,035 = 9 „
1892-93	956	35,372,842	26,793,186	+ 207,706 = 0·78 „
1893-94	1,065	36,251,188	27,510,059	+ 716,873 = 2·68 „
1894-95	1,204	38,138,518	27,668,773	+ 158,714 = 0·58 „
1895-96	1,309	41,891,447	29,387,279	+ 1,718,506 = 6 „
1896-97	1,506	49,562,286	31,156,559	+ 1,769,280 = 6 „

9. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee, so far as they go, shew that there were 70 such companies at the close of 1895-96, and that, with the addition of 69 companies registered in 1896-97 and the deduction of 5 companies which ceased to work during the year, there were 134 such companies at the close of the year. A large proportion of these companies were registered in Bengal, their nature being similar to those of the provident societies limited by shares to which reference has been made in preceding paragraphs.

10. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were:

Province.		Fees.	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	...	42,851	568
Bombay	...	26,919	1,034
Madras	...	8,690	1,109
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	1,579	...
Panjab	...	2,574	...
Burma	...	555	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...
Assam	...	20	...
Mysore State	...	764	...
Bangalore	...	340	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	15	...
Ajmere-Merwara	...	...	...
Total	...	84,307	2,711

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Resident in Mysore.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

* Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " the Panjab.
" " Burma.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " Assam.
" " " Ajmere.
" " " Coorg.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

TABLE I.

Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of 1896-97.

Province.	Capital.	Banking or Loan.		Trading.		Mills and Presses.		Tea and other Planting Companies.		Mining and Quarrying.		Ice.		Sugar.		Breweries.		Others.		Total.	
		No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.	No.	Rx.
Madras	Nominal...	181	3,406,546	26	288,700	31	889,500	6	84,900	7	304,200	...	...	6	247,500	...	...	...	...	257	5,121,346
	Paid-up ...		1,028,842		184,755		630,647		74,526		99,562		...		31,190		...		...		2,049,322
Bombay	Nominal...	17	1,217,499	69	3,718,490	224	13,735,913	1	2,000	2	108,200	4	92,350	...	...	...	...	14	1,581,500	331	20,455,852
	Paid-up ...		64,223		1,636,200		9,537,958		...		86,938		79,735		...		...		1,130,253		12,535,307
Bengal	Nominal...	400	3,703,322	80	3,823,990	56	5,163,725	157	4,383,319	51	2,412,850	5	82,125	1	160,000	...	...	11	275,800	751	20,005,131
	Paid-up ...		2,499,166		2,358,575		3,528,721		3,497,442		1,648,147		76,210		160,000		...		161,439		13,929,760
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Nominal..	17	254,000	23	280,500	12	671,500	5	271,700	1	6,000	...	...	1	60,000	2	50,000	4	22,000	65	1,616,100
	Paid-up ...		209,536		155,310		589,563		142,874		3,000		...		39,046		50,000		8,586		1,198,020
Panjab	Nominal...	5	230,000	8	89,500	13	525,600	1	23,750	1	12,000	1	10,000	...	...	1	120,000	1	2,000	31	1,012,850
	Paid-up ...		139,663		35,434		281,698		23,750		12,000		6,279		...		120,000		1,000		549,824
Burma	Nominal ...	2	22,000	10	166,680	1	17,350	...	...	2	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,500	17	253,430
	Paid-up ...		16,735		149,260		17,350		...		7,515		...		...		...		4,907		195,667
Central Provinces ...	Nominal ...	2	30,020	2	11,000	3	273,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	314,020
	Paid-up ...		12,795		1,065		241,153		...		..		...		...		...		...		255,013
Assam	Nomiral ...	...	...	2	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,000
	Paid-up ...		...		2,159		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		2,159
Mysore (Native State) ...	Nominal ...	85	380,860	5	22,000	3	48,600	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	454,250
	Paid-up ...		188,369		10,630		40,000		2,347		...		...		...		...		...		241,246
,, (Bangalore) ...	Nomiral...	17	204,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	204,200
	Paid-up ...		121,530		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		121,530
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Nominal...	...	...	3	2,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,997
	Paid-up ...		...		2,991		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		2,991
Ajmere-Merwara ...	Nominal ...	...	...	3	15,000	5	100,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	115,100
	Paid-up ...		...		3,027		72,693		...		...		...		...		...		...		75,720
Total ...	Nomiral ...	726	9,448,347	231	8,426,257	351	21,435,188	171	4,763,669	64	2,785,250	10	184,475	8	467,500	3	170,000	32	1,886,800	1,596	49,562,286
	Paid-up ...		4,270,759		4,539,466		14,879,688		3,740,839		1,857,162		162,224		330,236		170,000		1,306,245		31,156,559

TABLE II.

Companies divided into shares

PROVINCE.	WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1895-96.			REGISTERED DURING 1896-97.			CAPITAL INCREASED DURING 1896-97.			CAPITAL DECREASED DURING 1896-97.			CEASED TO WORK DURING 1896-97.			WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1896-97.		
	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up. Capital.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras	317	4,543,097	2,041,162	56	635,663	21,693	52	253,684	127,027	15	...	50,498	16	311,098	90,062	257	5,121,346	2,049,322
Bombay	295	16,216,677	11,667,426	55	4,501,300	69,716	77	249,000	902,148	2	2,625	28,525	19	508,500	75,458	331	20,455,852	12,535,307
Bengal	560	17,498,416	13,143,632	258	3,158,067	186,727	8	100,000	1,150,211	1	65,080	50,510	57	686,272	500,300	751	20,005,131	13,929,760
North-Western Provinces and Oudh... ...	64	1,545,300	1,122,639	3	22,900	...	2†	60,000	79,647	*	...	1,005	2	12,000	3,261	65	1,616,100	1,198,020
Panjab	26	710,850	522,761	6	300,000	845	6	2,500	26,218	...	...	...	1	500	...	31	1,012,850	549,824
Burma	17	274,830	152,997	2	16,000	...	4	...	12,670	...	...	...	2	37,400	...	17	253,430	195,667
Central Provinces	12	367,930	265,365	...	...	...	4	...	15,090	...	...	...	2	53,000	26,442	10	314,020	255,013
Assam	2	7,000	1,142	...	...	...	2	...	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,000	2,159
Mysore (Native State)	90	435,250	244,060	6	24,000	...	*	...	12,137	*	...	14,373	2	5,000	578	94	454,260	241,246
,, (Bangalore)	15	175,000	116,456	2	29,200	...	*	...	11,536	*	...	6,462	...	...	...	17	204,200	121,530
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	2,997	2,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,997	2,991
Ajmere-Merwara	8	115,100	75,648	...	...	...	2	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	115,100	75,720
TOTAL ...	1,309	41,891,447	29,387,279	388	8,687,130	278,981	157†	665,184	2,337,773	18†	67,705	151,373	101	1,613,770	696,101	1,595	49,562,286	31,156,559

TABLE III.

Companies limited by Guarantee, that is, possessing no capital paid-up.

PROVINCE.	Number working at close of 1895-96.	Number registered during 1896-97.	Number ceased to work during 1896-97.	Number working at close of 1896-97.
Madras	9	1	...	10
Bombay	17	18	3	32
Bengal	26	28	2	52
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	...	...	6
Panjab	7	1	...	8
Burma	2	1	...	3
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...
Mysore (Native State)	2	20	...	22
„ (Bangalore)	1	...	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	...	...	...
Ajmere-Merwara	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	70	69	5	134

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 16TH OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 16th October 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 16th October 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 17th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 16th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	11,59,450	668	1,737	10,77,000	620	1,40,70,039	1,57,72,000	16,91,961	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	23,692	190	125	22,000	176	3,18,035	3,55,000	36,965	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	802	1,00,964	117	862	80,000	91	13,00,417	12,46,000	...	54,417
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,28,936	171	752	1,02,000	136	14,42,996	16,38,000	1,95,004	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	1,599	76	21	2,600	124	30,810	48,000	11,190	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	964	107	9	1,000	111	24,991	18,200	...	6,781
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,78,479	209	1,815	3,19,000	176	47,10,805	48,93,000	1,82,195	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	655	39	17	500	29	7,969	7,500	...	469
South Indian	161	1,042	1,62,484	156	1,042	1,79,000	172	75,60,227	86,51,000	90,773	
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	5,926	110	54	4,300	80	75,335	79,200	3,865	
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,40,979	121	1,165	1,07,000	92	17,07,566	22,19,000	4,51,434	
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	40,981	138	296	30,600	103	4,37,852	5,90,000	1,52,148	
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	756	97,985	130	815	1,06,000	130	14,74,622	14,64,000	89,378	
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	14,784	74	200	12,000	60	1,67,782	1,65,000	...	2,782
Assam-Bengal	57	159	9,203	58	238	17,900	75	1,14,974	2,02,000	58,026	...
Burma	145	886	1,10,294	124	888	1,24,000	140	16,50,296	18,88,000	2,37,704	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	23,77,375	240	10,036	21,84,900	218	3,01,19,306	3,32,35,000	31,16,594	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,45,000	224	75,31,918	99,06,000	23,72,082	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,63,574	205	875	1,51,000	173	20,13,643	21,22,000	1,08,357	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,81,070	469	817	3,78,000	463	51,06,712	45,42,000	...	5,64,712
East Coast	89	500	33,879	68	538	45,200	84	6,68,628	9,08,000	2,39,372	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	87	25	2,491	100	25	2,200	88	37,400	25,500	...	11,900
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...		(*g*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,07,590	231	5,138	12,21,400	238	1,53,61,101	1,75,03,500	21,43,169	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,490	4,78,070	321	1,491	3,92,000	263	60,61,767	65,18,000	...	4,43,767
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,42,096	525	461	2,32,000	503	32,[illegible]0,930	33,14,000	34,071	...
Madras	248	840	2,13,101	254	840	2,05,000	244	31,[illegible]8,382	34,56,000	2,[illegible]8,618	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,34,167	335	2,792	8,29,000	297	1,34,10,078	1,32,88,000	...	1,22,078
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,477	44,19,132	253	17,966	42,35,300	236	[illegible]8,[illegible]9,685	9,10,27,400	51,37,715	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	29,711	186	160	31,600	197	3,60,505	4,64,000	1,03,495	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,230	283	22	4,900	223	80,216	76,500	...	3,716
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	9,562	145	66	9,400	142	1,10,721	1,31,000	14,276	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	5,945	165	36	6,700	186	98,413	94,500	...	3,913
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	9,986	128	78	16,200	208	1,79,022	2,37,000	57,978	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,400	34	...	28,100	28,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	17,370	341	51	15,000	291	2,20,641	2,19,000	...	1,641
TOTAL	174	413	78,804	191	454	85,200	188	10,55,521	12,50,100	1,94,579	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	2,050	28	74	1,900	26	28,859	17,900	...	10,959
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,758	86	114	6,200	54	1,46,436	77,900	...	68,536
Nágdá-Ujjain	49	34	1,188	35	35	1,300	37	(*i*)21,490	17,800	...	3,690
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	53,242	160	334	59,500	178	8,62,400	9,08,000	1,45,550	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	1,038	80	13	700	54	17,112	14,100	...	3,012
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	108	11,588	107	108	10,700	91	2,[illegible]8,607	1,62,000	...	96,607
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,636	364	10	3,600	360	54,758	62,400	8,642	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	7,106	108	66	6,200	94	78,107	1,02,000	21,893	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	65	93	5,672	61	93	7,200	77	77,917	79,300	1,363	...
Kolhápur	74	29	1,986	68	29	1,500	52	31,143	30,000	...	1,143
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,746	52	79	3,000	49	45,676	54,300	8,624	...
Ankleśvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	3,400	3,400	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,190	54	22	800	36	15,890	10,200	...	5,690
TOTAL	115	968	1,02,200	106	906	1,03,200	104	16,17,465	16,39,300	1,835	...
Lines owned & worked by n. stat											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	84	334	26,093	78	334	30,000	93	3,61,675	3,63,000	1,325	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	46	3,511	76	46	3,500	76	47,337	54,400	7,063	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,000	30	...	34,400	34,400	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	61	364	26,427	73	364	16,600	45	2,85,101	3,04,000	18,899	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,268	38	60	2,300	38	38,702	33,400	...	5,302
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	7,327	78	94	6,600	70	95,525	99,600	4,075	...
TOTAL	70	898	65,626	73	949	61,900	65	8,28,430	8,88,800	60,370	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	46,65,762	236	20,365	44,85,600	220	6,24,11,101	6,78,05,600	53,94,499	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 17th October 1896.

SIMLA, *the 28th October, 1897.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVII OF 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	11,50,450	668	1,737	10,77,000	620	2,69,50,[illegible]92	3,00,43,000	30,92,308	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	23,692	190	125	22,000	176	5,20,722	5,[illegible]0,000	53,278	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,00,064	117	862	80,000	93	28,08,[illegible]03	29,[illegible],000	43,007	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,28,930	171	752	1,02,000	136	28,05,764	[illegible],74,000	4,67,236	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	1,599	76	21	2,660	124	73,853	82,600	8,747	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	904	107	9	1,000	111	41,774	34,000	...	7,174
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,78,479	209	1,815	3,19,000	176	1,05,25,000	99,65,000	...	5,60,000
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	955	39	17	500	29	28,900	21,400	...	7,560
South Indian	165	1,042	1,62,484	156	1,042	1,79,000	172	49,04,467	51,02,000	1,07,533	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	5,920	110	54	4,300	80	1,44,804	1,50,000	5,196	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,105	1,40,979	121	1,105	1,07,000	92	38,23,445	43,[illegible],000	5,31,555	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	40,951	138	296	30,600	103	8,[illegible],777	11,03,000	2,61,223	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	97,985	130	815	1,06,000	130	29,26,848	33,04,000	3,[illegible],152	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	14,784	74	200	12,000	60	4,[illegible],[illegible]31	4,20,000	28,169	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	9,203	58	238	17,900	75	2,07,859	4,43,000	1,45,150	...
Burma	175	880	1,10,294	124	888	1,24,000	140	35,11,775	41,31,000	6,19,225	...
TOTAL	232	9,894	23,77,375	240	10,036	21,84,900	218	6,08,22,955	6,05,[illegible],600	57,02,[illegible]45	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	6,45,000	224	1,51,47,843	1,71,17,000	19,69,157	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,63,674	205	875	1,51,000	173	43,[illegible],[illegible]63	45,[illegible],000	1,89,377	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,81,979	469	817	3,[illegible],000	403	80,13,251	74,[illegible],000	...	5,89,251
East Coast	94	500	33,879	68	538	45,200	84	1,[illegible],79,679	19,[illegible],000	2,70,321	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	25	2,491	100	25	2,200	88	57,[illegible]47	5,[illegible],000	...	5,347
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 5,059	(*i*) 14,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,07,599	231	5,128	12,21,400	238	2,80,[illegible],[illegible]01	30,[illegible],200	18,33,599	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	407	1,490	4,78,970	321	1,[illegible]01	3,93,000	263	1,67,62,[illegible]05	1,34,81,000	...	27,81,205
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,42,090	525	461	2,32,000	503	[illegible]2,750	78,01,000	...	5,01,759
Madras	253	840	2,13,101	254	840	2,05,000	244	59,04,[illegible]89	64,57,000	4,62,614	...
TOTAL	307	2,791	9,34,167	335	2,792	8,29,000	297	3,10,[illegible],359	2,82,39,000	...	28,20,350
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,477	44,19,132	253	17,956	42,35,300	236	12,07,[illegible],[illegible]03	12,55,07,800	47,15,[illegible]94	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	29,[illegible]81	184	160	31,000	194	6,[illegible],[illegible]83	[illegible],[illegible],000	1,21,152	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,230	283	22	4,900	223	1,[illegible],161	1,07,000	...	2,161
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	[illegible],502	145	66	9,400	142	3,61,239	[illegible],[illegible],000	...	22,239
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	5,245	105	36	[illegible],[illegible]0	150	1,54,067	1,[illegible],000	...	1,967
Dibru-Sadiya	168	28	9,380	128	28	16,[illegible]00	218	3,44,403	4,40,[illegible]00	97,531	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	41	1,100	31	...	(*k*) 44,500	44,500	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	17,370	341	51	15,000	294	4,[illegible],[illegible]02	4,27,000	...	25,602
TOTAL	176	413	78,804	191	454	85,300	188	20,[illegible],[illegible]56	2[illegible],500	2,11,214	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	28	74	2,050	28	74	[illegible],000	26	52,614	50,900	...	1,714
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,758	86	114	6,[illegible]00	54	[illegible],[illegible]70	1,[illegible],000	...	86,710
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,188	35	35	1,[illegible]00	37	([illegible],[illegible]4)	81,[illegible]00	32,810	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	53,243	160	334	59,[illegible]00	178	19,[illegible],[illegible]20	18,[illegible],000	1,64,034	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,038	80	13	700	54	[illegible],[illegible]01	[illegible],100	...	40,061
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	168	11,588	107	168	10,700	64	5,[illegible],089	5,83,000	...	2,11,059
Kolar Gold-fields	339	10	3,030	304	10	3,600	360	88,226	1,09,000	20,774	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangúd	77	66	7,106	108	66	6,200	94	[illegible],30,[illegible]25	[illegible],77,000	37,375	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	*93	5,672	61	93	7,200	77	2,54,741	1,85,000	...	69,744
Kolhápur	70	29	1,986	68	29	1,500	52	64,152	61,000	...	3,152
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	3,746	52	70	3,000	49	1,28,153	[illegible],[illegible]00	...	5,153
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	10	200	11	...	(*m*) 3,400	3,400	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,190	54	22	800	36	34,405	27,500	...	6,905
TOTAL	125	908	1,02,200	106	906	1,03,200	104	34,07,305	32,41,200	...	1,66,105
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	108	334	26,093	78	334	30,000	93	9,[illegible],150	9,18,000	...	49,150
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,511	76	46	3,500	76	96,022	1,08,000	8,978	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,000	39	...	(*n*) 64,400	64,400	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	26,427	73	364	16,600	46	6,14,967	6,45,000	30,033	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,208	38	60	2,300	38	71,064	64,800	...	7,164
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	7,327	78	94	6,[illegible]00	70	2,14,538	2,09,000	...	5,538
TOTAL	82	898	65,626	73	949	61,900	65	19,67,[illegible]01	20,[illegible],200	41,539	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	10,756	46,65,762	236	20,365	44,85,600	220	12,82,38,358	13,30,40,700	48,02,342	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 16th October 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 17th October 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 16th October 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 16th October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, **Simla.**

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3060 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 23rd October 1897:—

No. 403 of 1897.—William Charles Kipling, manager, of Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk, and Edward Arnold, sub-manager, of Sudbury, aforesaid, for improvements in and relating to waterproofing silk, cotton, wool, and other fibrous substances, and fabrics made therefrom.

No. 404 of 1897.—Major Malcolm T. Lyde, administrator of the Radhanpur state, North Gujarat, for the "ryots' friend water-lifting apparatus" for raising water for irrigation and other purposes.

No. 405 of 1897.—John William Hesp, traveller, of 26 Waymouth street, Frederick Templer, agent, of 111 King William street, and William Coombs Hooper, house furnisher, of 49 Hindley street, all in the city of Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for improvements in and connected with boot and shoe protectors, to be called "Hesp's patent sole savers."

No. 406 of 1897.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of impermeable fabrics.

No. 407 of 1897.—Percy Hulburd, of the Hulburd Engineering Co., contractors, of 150 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with stop valves.

No. 408 of 1897.—Percy Hulburd, of the Hulburd Engineering Co., contractors, of 150 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, and Harry Lee Constable, engineer, of 10 Wakefield road, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, for improvements in or connected with brake mechanism for railway carriages and similar vehicles.

No. 409 of 1897.—William Ashton-Hockly, manager, Great Eastern Coal Co., Ld., Goluckdihi colliery, Jerriah Post office, Manbhum district, for an improved hook for the haulage of coal tubs on wheels running on lines up and down inclines to coal seams and at and about pit's mouth, to be called "Ashton-Hockly's patent hook for coal tubs."

No. 3061 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 312 of 1896.—William Martin, indigo planter, of Agra, for a compound lever portable hand-press intended for packing and baling cotton, wool, jute, hay fodder, etc. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 321 of 1897.—Sidney Pratt Blackmore, electrical engineer, of the George Goch Amalgamated Gold Mining Co., Ld., Richard Oliver Gardner Drummond, electrical engineer, of Commissioner street and Edward John Way, general manager of the said company, all of Johannesburg, in the South African Republic, for improvements in rock and like drills. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

No. 3062 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 324 of 1892.—Charles Martin Samuel Rooke's invention for a blacksmith's blower, to be styled "Rooke's patent blower." (Specification filed 22 July 1893.)

No. 120 of 1893.—Samuel Walker and Sidney Stuart Walker's invention for new or improved machinery for aërating liquids. (Specification filed 19 July 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 324 of 1891.—Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for improvements on Romanes' punkah-pulling apparatus, Patent No. 229 of 1890, and for improved appliances for use in connection with any system or method of punkah-pulling. (Specification filed 18 July 1892.)

No. 153 of 1892.—John Pullman and Howard Lane's invention for improvements in the construction of compressing machinery or apparatus for the condensation and liquefaction of gases. (Specification filed 22 July 1892.)

No. 154 of 1892.—John Pullman and Howard Lane's invention for improvements in apparatus for the production of aërated liquids for drinking and other purposes. (Specification filed 22 July 1892.)

No. 155 of 1892.—Howard Lane's invention for improvements in valves and fittings for portable reservoirs or holders of compressed air, or liquefied or other gases. (Specification filed 18 July 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th October, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 95,58,008 3 5)	1,43,92,232	8	1
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 48,34,224 4 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,96,67,915	11	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,97,121	10	10
Sundries	22,81,275	1	8
RUPEES	9,49,38,545	0	4

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				63,34,432	0	0
Other authorised Investments				74,92,397	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,35,04,406	1	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,17,88,618	3	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,40,62,152	9	0
Balances with other Banks				8,96,948	1	11
Bullion				2,888	11	0
Dead Stock				13,33,151	0	0
Stamps				8,602	5	6
Sundries				11,01,917	7	3
				6,65,85,573	15	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,22,67,582	6	10	2,83,52,971	0	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,60,85,388	9	7			
RUPEES				9,49,38,545	0	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 28th October, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

Percentage 42·3.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton and Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy:—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal Presidency.
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. N.-W. P. and Oudh.
12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment.*

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1897.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored.	Colored.	REMARKS.
				₹ a.	₹ a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheet No. 27° N. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	
„ „ 31 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1897.
Sheets Nos. 32 S. W., 33 N. W., and 72 N. W.	1″= 4 M	3	27″×20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1891.
„ „ 33 S. W. and S. E, and 124 S. W.	1″= 4 M.	3	27″×20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1893.
„ „ 9 S. W., 10 S. E., 72 N. E., and 87 S. W.	1″= 4 M.	4	27″×20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1895.
Sheet No. 72 S. E.	1″= 4 M	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1896.
„ „ 76	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1895.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
ASSAM	1″=16 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 8	With additions and corrections to 1897.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	1″=32 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	1 0	With additions to Railways to March, 1896.
DIVISIONAL MAPS.						
PATNA	1″=8 M.	2	40″×25″ each.	2 0	2 8	With additions and corrections to January, 1897.
DISTRICT MAPS.						
BHAMO AND MYITKYINA	1″= 8 M.	1	40″×25″	1 4	1 8	With additions and corrections to boundaries to 1896.
PABNA	1″= 4 M.	1	25″×20″	1 0	1 4	With additionss and correction to May 1897.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Colored.	REMARKS.
				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS.						
BENGAL—						
Sheet No. 138	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	Preliminary Edition.
Sheets Nos. 139 and (*a*) 294	1″= 1 M.	2	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	(*a*) 2nd Edition.
Sheet No. 246	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
BOMBAY—						
Sheet No. 349	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
INDUS RIVERAIN—						
Sheets Nos. 33, 50, 51, and 53	1″= 1 M.	4	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With hills.
„ „ 49, 50, 52, and 53	1″= 1 M.	4	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	Skeleton.
SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER SERIES—						
Sheet Nos. 9 and 10	1″= 8 M.	2	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
SANITARIA OF SIMLA AND JUTOG	3″= 1 M.	1	27″×20″	0 8	0 12	Skeleton, with additions to 1897.
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
DINAJPUR (Bengal)	1″= 8 M.	1	18″×13″	0 6	...	Engraved.
JESSORE (ditto)	1″= 8 M.	1	18″×13″	0 6	...	Do.
SAMBALPUR (Central Provinces)	1″=16 M.	1	18″×13″	0 6	...	Do.
SEONI (ditto)	1″= 8 M.	1	14″× 9″	0 4	...	
NAINI TAL (N.-W. P. and Oudh)	1″=10 M.	1	14″× 9″	0 6	...	Do.
KANGRA (Punjab)	1″=12 M.	1	16″×12″	0 6	...	Do.
STATISTICAL MAPS.						
INDIA, CANAL MAP OF—	1″=32 M.	6	44″×39″ each.	12 0	14 0	1897.
„ showing Railways	1″=64 M.	2	40″×25″ each.	2 0	2 8	Corrected to 31st December, 1897.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Burma-Siam Boundary, Sheets Nos. 1 to 6	1″= 1 M.	6	30″×22″ each.	1 4 each.	1 8 each.	
Alapalle Reserved Forest, Palmaner Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras	4″= 1 M.	1	30″×22″	1 0	1 4	
No 122, Varatanapalle Reserved Forest and Varatanapalle Extension, proposed Reserve, Krishnagiri Taluk, Salem District, Madras	4″= 1 M.	1	30″×22″	1 0	1 4	
No. 124, Valle Malai Reserved Forest, Palur Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras	4″= 1 M.	1	30″×22″	1 0	1 4	
GENERAL MAPS.						
Map of portion of Tibet, explored by Captain Deasy	1″= 8 M.	2	42″×27″	1 8	1 12	
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Sheets Nos. 36 N. E.-1, S. W.-1, S. W.-3, and S. E.-1 and S. E.-3 (in one), and 37 N. W.-2 (District Betul)	4″= 1 M.	5	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Colored.	REMARKS.
Published at the Dehra Office—continued.				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS—*continued.*						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*continued.*						
Sheets Nos. 62 S. W.-2 and 4 and N. W.-4 (in one), 81 N. E.-3, S. E.-1, S. W.-4, 82 N. W.-1 and N. W.-2 (in one), 83 S. W. 1 and 84 N. W.-1 (District Damoh)	4″= 1 M.	7	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
PUNJAB—						
Sheets Nos. 264 S. W.-1, 265 N. W.-2, N. W.-3, and N. W.-4 (District Kangra)	4″= 1 M.	4	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 265 S. W.-4 (Districts Kangra and Hoshiarpur)	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 265 S. W.-3 (District Hoshiarpur)	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 290 N. E.-4 (Patiala State Forests)	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 314 S. E.-2 (Kalsia State Forests)	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
SIMLA	16″= 1 M.	8	40″×25″ each.	1 0 each.	1 4 each.	Revised to 1896.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 12th October 1897.

A. E. SPRING,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Charles J. Bellinger .	Calcutta . . .	27th August, 1897 .	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 25th September, 1897.	Deceased left a Will. His father, the sole Executor named in the Will, applied for Probate, and the 30th of September 1897 was fixed for the hearing of the application.
Thomas Leckie (of 43, Radha Bazar Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	21st September, 1897	The District Judge of 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 25th September, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
John Cunn . .	Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong.	21st August, 1897 .	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 29th September, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
J. W. Pollock . .	Allahabad . . .	21st September, 1897	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 30th September, 1897.	Deceased belonged to the Telegraph Department at Allahabad and left a Will. No application.
George Frederick Parsons.	Delhi . . .	29th September, 1897	The District Judge of Delhi, on 8th October, 1897.	No Will found. No application

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 20th October, 1897.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 15th October, 1897.

No. 4307.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 3 of the rules promulgated with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1756-I. A., dated the 29th May, 1896, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to prescribe as follows with regard to the security to be given by Public Accountants in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

1. The persons from time to time appointed to the posts enumerated in the schedule hereto annexed shall give to the head of the office to which they belong security to the amount noted against their names in cash, or in Savings Bank deposits, or in Government promissory notes, or in Government stock certificates, or, with the special sanction of the Resident, in any other form : Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of persons employed by the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore, otherwise than as cashiers or store-keepers or in the Public Works Department, if the total security prescribed exceeds the aggregate amount of the salary of the appointment for one year, the Municipal Commissioners may accept security in such form as they may see fit for the amount of such excess :

(*b*) in the case of persons whose salaries do not exceed R20 a month, the head of the office to which they belong may accept security in such form as he may see fit ;

(*c*) where the security is personal, the amount thereof shall be twice that prescribed in the schedule.

Schedule.

NAME OF APPOINTMENT.		Amount of security.
Resident's Treasury	Treasurer	10,000
	English Clerk	500
	Shroffs (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th)	500
	Gollars (1st and 2nd)	75
" "	" (3rd)	50
Collector and District Magistrate's office	Sheristadar	200
" " " " "	Magisterial Clerk	200
Second Magistrate's office	Deputy Clerk and Accountant	200
" " "	Shroff and Gollar	200
Office of District Superintendent of Police	Head-Quarters Inspector	150
" " " "	Audit Sub-Inspector	50
Bench Magistrate's Court	Court Clerk	100
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Revenue Department).	Head Cashier	2,000
	Assistant Cashier	500
	Bill Collectors	500
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Town-duty Department).	Cashier	500
	Senior Inspector	50
	Mutsaddies	25
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Works Department).	Accountant	250
	Supervisors and Overseers	250
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Miscellaneous Department).	Store-keeper	100
" " " "	Market Sergeants (General Market)	100
" " " "	" " (other Markets)	50
Office of Municipal Commissioners (Health Department).	Sanitary Inspector	100
" " "	Cess Collection Peons	

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :-

Mr. H. S. Lemon resumes charge of the Rangoon Branch.

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell will act as Agent at Akyab during the absence of Mr. J. Coutts on short leave.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th October, 1897.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 19th October, 1897.

No. 4603-G.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 4232-G., dated the 25th ultimo, it is hereby notified that Military Assistant Surgeon J. T. Fenwick performed the duties of Medical Officer, Haraoti and Tonk Agency, from the 22nd to 30th September 1897, both days inclusive, being relieved by Surgeon-Major H. R. Woolbert, Indian Medical Service, on the forenoon of 1st October 1897.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th October, 1897.

No. 6689.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the Naib Tahsildar of Kohlu to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sub-Tahsil of Kohlu.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1897.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature, contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military hospitals with the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be conveyed free of charge by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force" as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick soldiers."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Maj.-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 21st October, 1897.

No. 219.—Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, Kohat Mines, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th September 1897.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th October, 1897.

No. 83.—Mr. A. R. Barrow, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' leave on Medical Certificate in further extension of that notified in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 15 of the 2nd March 1897.

H. A. F. CURRIE,
for *Offg. Director General.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three

pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1897.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of household flour and bran for one year, three years, or five years, from 1st April, 1898, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore, up to 12 noon on the 22nd November, 1897.

2. Form of tenders, schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 20th November, 1897.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (100lbs.) of the flour it is proposed to supply should be sent free of all charges so as to reach the Government Bakery, Bangalore, on the 15th November, 1897.

5. The earnest-money for flour and bran is R1,200 and R70, respectively.

G. F. WATSON, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
BANGALORE;
The 8th October, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1897.

No. 4423-C.—Mr. J. Yackji is appointed to be Postmaster, Howrah, in place of Babu Kashi Nath Banerji, retired.

No. 4432-C.—Mr. S. P. Vas, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th October 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Vishnu Martand Devbhanker is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Vas, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 25th October, 1897.

Allan, Farran & Co.
Coleman, L. G. (Photo-Artist).
Ewing, Mrs., care of A. Ewing, Esq.
George & Co.
Hoche & Co.
Maxwell, W. L., Jr.
Pugh, H. C.
Thaler, Madame Pepina.
The Manager, Eastern Kangra Tea Co.
The Manager, "Field Gazette."
Vasey, Capt., care of Bent & Co.
Watson-Smyth, Mrs. E.
Watson & Co., D. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.
Anderson, A. G.
Anderson, Geo.
Anderson, Mrs. B.
Atkins, F. T.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Bauer, Fritz.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Bishop, S. O., Dr.
Blackburn, Mrs.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Brew, G.
Brothers & Co., R.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Browne, J.
Burlington, F.
Came, H.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Clementson, F.
Cockburn, R. C. R.
Cook, Percy.
Dale, Miss S.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Geo. J.
Davis, Miss L.
DeBordeaux, M. A.
Delataye, R.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. F.
Dods, Miss.
Duflot, Miss A.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Entwistle, E.
Farrell, Mr.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Gallaghar, W.
Gallway, C. H.
Gardanstein, Lazer.
George, E., Mrs.
Gibson, Miss.
Gillan, D. H., Rev.
Grenyer, Mrs.
Grosholz, A. E.
Gutpay, B. L.
Hardwick, A. A.
Harper, A.
Heinesfeir, F.
Hill, B.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
Horn, Miss R.
Inman, Thos.
Joakim, W. L.
Jones, Alfred.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kelsall, Miss L.
Kidd, J. A.
Knight, Mrs. C.
Lackersteen, A.
Langley, C. H.
Lynch, Mrs. A.
McCallum, E.
McCrea, G.
McLeod, C. F.
McNamee, R.
Meikle, J.
Meikle, James.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Morris, J. R., Dr.
Moulini, Charles.
Murphy, E., Mrs.
Naidler, Miss L.
O'Brien, Mrs. Nellie.
Peters, Miss Naggie.
Philben, E.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Radmore, F.
Raines, Mrs.
Rhode, Capt. J. H.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, G.
Rogers, G. S.
Setters & Co.
Smyth, S. G.
Southall, W.
Spencer, I.
St. John Russell.
Stevens, A. M. B.
Tetley, A. E.
Thorne, C.
Unger, G. E.
Valentin, H.
Vartan, Altonnian.
Vigar, C.
Wall, T. D.
Williams, F. F.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Winter, H., Dr.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W., Revd.
Fischer, Morris.
Katz, Gusta, Madam.
Langer, A.
McCrea, G.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Semah Youtoff, care of John Wilhem.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk, H. Mirza, Capt.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Brown, Ellen, Madam.
Brown, Geo. Craig.
Bellasis, H.
Bisowanath Chatterjee.
Chandler, M. H., Mrs.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Dracott, C. H.
Elsey, H. C.
Fiernusdorf, E. I.
Fernandez, A.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson, S. St.
Dr. Hirsch, J.
Jaistaj Chetram.
Kinsbruner, Mogarki.
King, H.
Lyan, V.
Langley, F.
Lemm, J.
Lyan, Madam.
Leontzinis, Jean.
Martin, R. R.
Munro, M. J.
Moses, James.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrew.
Plant, Joseph Showell.
Rosdoor, James.
Roland, L., Monsieur.
Rider, T.
Richards, W. E.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, T. C. (M.A.).
Silverstein, E.
Twarri, Chetoo.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 25th October, 1897.

Brown, H., Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Thompson, S., Mrs.

The 30th October, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	4th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	3rd ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	30th Oct.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	6th Nov.	Ditto.
Colombo	30th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Ditto	2nd Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. *Pulawan.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	5th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	4th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	30th Oct.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	6th Nov.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	30th Oct.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto .	6th Nov.	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	6th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Ad-ministration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1894-95. R1 (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a.*)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in English. 6*a.* (2*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktear-ship Examinations—

for 1896. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

for 1897. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1895. R2 (4*a.*)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its suburbs for 1896. R1-8 (3*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1896. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto ditto for 1897. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1896. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1896-97. 14*a.* (2*a.*)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Chapters XVI and XIX. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates em-ployed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1896. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establish-ment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8*a.*)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8*a.*)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irri-gation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96. R5 (4*a.*)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-96. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals. Second edition, 1895. 4*a.* (3*a.*)

Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, Esq., R3-8 (4*a.*)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, Esq., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, Esq., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, Esq., 4*a.* (2*a.*)

Navigation Canals in India.—Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. ARJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2*a.*)

Steam Launch Construction.—Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12. (2*a.*)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a.)
Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Burdwan	Division.	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Patna	,,	R4 (3a.)
Ditto	ditto	Bhagalpur	,,	R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Rajshahi	,,	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Dacca	,,	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Chittagong	,,	4a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	Orissa	,,	R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Chota Nagpur	,,	R1 (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a (3a.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)
Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895-96. 4a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st July, 1897. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)
Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96. 8a. (1a.)
The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
The Revenue Officer's Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)
The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)
Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1-6a. (6p.)
Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)
The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889-94. R1-12 (3a.)
Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)
Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Dtto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)
The Fauna of British India, Reptilia and Batrachia R13 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements 1895. 4a. (1a.)
Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889-95. R2-10 (5a.)
Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a. (½a.)
Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)
Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)
Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)
List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)
Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4a.)
Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1895. R1-8 (2a.)
Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)
Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)
Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)
Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)
Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)
Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)
Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)
Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years' old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 080430, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Keeratrai Laldass, late clerk and cashier, Maintenance Division, Bolan State Railway, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KEERATRAI LALDASS,
Contractor, Rohri, Sind.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF INDIA WITH TURKISTAN AND CHANG THANG FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31st MARCH 1897.

No. 185, dated Leh, the 16th July 1897.

From—CAPTAIN W. H. M. STUART, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir,

To—COLONEL SIR A. C. TALBOT, K.C.I.E., Resident in Kashmir, Gulmarg.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for transmission to the Government of India, the statistics of the trade of India with Chinese and Russian Turkistan and Tibet, for the year ending 31st March 1897.

The report has been prepared as expeditiously as was possible after the arrival of the office in Leh on June 30th.

Note.

2. The total value of trade, which passed through Leh during the year under report amounts to R59,30,142-8-6 against R62,16,177-12-0 in the previous year. There appear to be two causes for the decrease in the trade of the year under report—

(1) The Leh road is stated to be open for traffic in ordinary years up to the 15th December. In 1896, however, the passes owing to an early fall of snow were closed in October.

On the Yarkand road more than one hundred pony loads of charas and pasham, etc., were thus detained and could not reach Leh in time for transmission.

(2) The charas crop this year was small in Yarkand.

The subjoined table gives the figures for the past 10 years :—

YEARS.	Import.			Export.			Total.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1887-88	17,16,245	0	0	17,12,328	0	0	34,28,573	0	0
1888-89	13,53,845	0	0	12,12,030	0	0	25,65,875	0	0
188-990	16,00,580	0	0	15,13,626	0	0	31,14,206	0	0
1890-91	15,25,483	0	0	14,40,906	0	0	29,66,389	0	0
1891-92	15,65,278	0	0	14,47,840	0	0	30,13,118	0	0
1892-93	17,95,141	0	0	15,91,544	0	0	33,86,685	0	0
1893-94	21,54,252	0	0	18,37,375	0	0	39,91,627	0	0
1894-95	31,65,218	4	0	28,50,102	12	0	60,15,321	0	0
1895-96	33,20,751	10	0	28,95,426	2	0	62,16,177	12	0
1896-97	31,00,098	0	0	28,30,044	8	0	59,30,142	8	0
Total	2,12,96,891	14	0	1,93,31,222	6	0	4,06,28,114	4	0
Average	21,29,689	3	0	19,33,122	3	9	40,62,811	6	9

3. The schedule below gives the value and direction of the trade for the past two years between India, Chinese Turkistan and Tibet :—

YEAR	India.			Chinese Turkistan.			Tibet.			Total.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Import from 1895-96	18,17,870	0	0	12,93,246	2	0	2,09,635	8	0	33,20,751	10	0
Import from 1896-97	17,69,143	10	0	11,72,697	6	0	1,58,257	0	0	31,00,098	0	0
Export to 1895-96	12,65,006	2	0	15,08,074	0	0	1,22,346	0	0	28,95,426	2	0
Export to 1896-97	12,84,362	12	6	14,35,667	2	0	1,10,014	10	0	28,30,044	8	0

Exports and imports.

During the year under report the total value of the imports amounted to R31,00,098 as against R33,20,751-10-0, and the exports to R28,30,044-8 as against R28,95,426-2-0 in the previous year.

4. *Piece goods.*—The following points may be noted.

There was an advance of R40,562-8 in the value of the trade in European manufactured cotton as compared with last year.

The total exports to Turkistan of English goods amounted R7,67,562-8 and that of Indian Manufactured Cotton to R37,890.

The amount of English Manufactured goods is nearly double that of five years ago. The following figures will show the steady increase under this head :—

	R	a.	p.
1887-88	3,93,120	0	0
1888-89	4,39,760	0	0
1889-90	3,19,840	0	0
1890-91	3,01,820	0	0
1891-92	3,80,280	0	0
1892-93	3,88,620	0	0
1893-94	5,29,920	0	0
1894-95	6,73,440	0	0
1895-96	7,27,000	0	0
1896-97	7,67,562	8	0

5. *Drugs and Medicines.*—The actual number of maunds of charas imported was 4,663-22 seers as against 5,106 maunds, 5 seers and 12 chataks.

There are two cases of decrease this year. Firstly, the early closing of the passes owing to which about 100 pony-loads were detained on the road ;

and secondly, the decrease in the crops in Yarkand. In this connection attention is invited to the 7th paragraph of Mr. Macartney's note No. 2, dated 1st October 1896.

The import figures of charas for the last five years in rupees are as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
1892-93	1,91,563	0	0
1893-94	2,18,886	0	0
1894-95	2,49,105	0	0
1895-96	3,66,368	10	0
1896-97	3,03,130	12	0

6. *Dyeing Material.*—The trade in Indigo is fluctuating and depends on prices obtaining in Yarkand as mentioned in last year's report, from which it will also be seen that a fall was anticipated in this year's import.

The figures for the past four years are as follows :—

	R
1893-94	41,850
1894-95	44,280
1895-96	88,275
1896-97	27,160

Under the circumstances the figures for this last year do not, I think, point to any alteration in the general conditions of the trade.

7. *Hides and skins.*—The value of the trade in skins has also been decreased by R8,702-8 from that of the previous year, and I have no data from which the causes for this decrease could be estimated with any accuracy. It seems reasonable to surmise, however, that considering their facilities the Russian traders will not allow the trade in cheap furs to pass permanently from their hands when they realize the position.

The past four years' figures are quoted below :—

	R	a.	p.
1893-94	62,635	0	0
1894-95	64,298	0	0
1895-96	70,582	8	0
1896-97	61,980	0	0

8. *Leather.*—A decrease of R. 18,000 is shown in the value of manufactured leather this year.

The following are the tables for the last two years :—

	R
1895-96	80,850
1896-97	62,195

This may be owing to Russian competition, or to the ordinary trade fluctuations. It will be noted that the figures for 1894-95 amounted to R. 64,170, a slight excess only on those of the present year.

9. *Carpets and Namdahs.*—The trade under the head of Namdahs shows a further slight decrease as compared with last year's report, though a considerable number of carpets were brought down by the Hindu traders, notwithstanding the anticipated decrease in the trade. Taking both commodities together, there is a small increase in the figures for the present year.

The following are the figures for the past five years :—

	Carpets.	Namdahs.
1892-93	4,815	24,688
1893-94	3,075	20,505
1894-95	5,070	29,748
1895-96	4,365	27,944
1896-97	9,420	23,550

10. *Precious Metals.*—The amount of gold imported in the year under report has increased slightly.

The figures under the above headings for the past five years are as follows :—

	Gold.	Silver.
1892-93	2,49,114	2,96,420
1893-94	2,66,686	2,92,158
1894-95	3,56,702	6,78,331
1895-96	3,25,925	6,17,524
1896-97	3,48,339	5,82,347

11. *Silk, raw.*—Silk, raw, to the value of R34,050 was imported during the year, as against R14,332-8-0 worth imported in the previous year.

12. *Spices.*—The trade under this head shows a very satisfactory increase as compared with last year.

The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

	R
1892-93	28,787
1893-94	26,005
1894-95	35,805
1895-96	30,225
1896-97	58,590

13. *Precious stones, Turquoises and Coral.*—Dealings under the head of turquoises have slightly increased on those of the previous year, while the trade in imported Coral shows a decrease of R61,640 as compared with last year's, owing possibly to the large previous imports having created a temporary glut in the market.

The figures for the last ten years are attached :—

	R
1887-88	6,802
1888-89	11,232
1889-90	35,170
1890-91	45,532
1891-92	56,286
1892-93	56,288
1893-94	1,47,030
1894-95	2,43,262
1895-96	2,48,045
1896-97	1,86,405

14. *Indian tea.*—The trade in Indian tea imported this year has increased by R680, over that shown in the last report. The demand seems to be increasing with satisfactory steadiness.

The figures for the last ten years are as subjoined :—

	R
1887-88	1,04,600
1888-89	9,160
1889-90	51,762
1890-91	32,947
1891-92	37,220
1892-93	39,060
1893-94	45,700
1894-95	57,280
1895-96	72,345
1896-97	73,025

15. *China tea.*—This is green leaf tea imported *vid* Bombay or Calcutta.

The value of the trade in the tea so imported during this year has slightl decreased, being R9,270, as against R9,870 in the year 1895-96.

The figures are as follows :—

	R
1887-88	*Nil*
1888-89	609
1889-90	900
1890-91	1,840
1891-92	1,540
1892-93	4,865
1893-94	8,890
1894-95	7 070
1895-96	9,870
1896-97	9,270

16. *Lhassa brick tea.*—The trade under this head shows a slight decrease as compared with last year. The Lupchak Mission did not bring down this tea this year.

The figures for the last ten years are as follows :—

	₹
1887-88	89,280
1888-89	1,02,600
1889-90	62,580
1890-91	24,640
1891-92	46,980
1892-93	39,285
1893-94	18,447
1894-95	45,448
1895-96	22,320
1896-97	21,881

17. *Wool, Unmanufactured.*—The trade under this head in the year under report shows a decrease of R3,230-8 on that of the previous year.

The trade in Manufactured Woollen goods has increased.

The value of the above goods imported during the year under report was R3,438-8, as against R2,932-8 in the preceding year.

18. *Miscellaneous.*—The trade under this head shows a considerable decrease this year.

The total amount of the Miscellaneous imports is R37,068 against R72,230.

This may be in a great measure due to the early close of the passes above referred to.

General Remarks.—The very unusual snowfall of last winter has already done much damage to roads and bridges in Ladakh, and more is anticipated. A great deal of unnecessary expenditure in this way might be avoided if roads were re-aligned and bridges built on more permanent principles than seem to obtain at present, and the result would affect the trade indirectly.

The Tolumbute road is not expected by the local authorities to be completed this year, but all possible steps will be taken to expedite matters and a further communication made when it has been inspected.

The roads last year reported on are working well, but require more constant supervision.

The road has been much improved from Leh to Chanlang in proof of which it may be stated that the ponymen of Purik, *i.e.*, Kargil and Dras District, have willingly agreed to send their ponies direct to Sasser, which I am told they have never done before.

It has been reported that all Andijani Merchants and pony carriers have been forbidden by the Russians to use the Ladakh trade route. This will no doubt affect next year's trade statistics if true.

I would request that, when printed, two copies of this report may as usual be sent for record in this office.

Ladakh Trade Return for the year ending 31st March 1897.

—	IMPORT FROM INDIA.						IMPORT FROM TURKISTAN.		IMPORT FROM CHANG THANG.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Vid LAHOUL.		*Vid* KASHMIR.		TOTAL.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
1. Cotton, manufactured—												
(a) European	3,130	3,91,250 0 0	3,010 20	3,76,312 8 0	6,140 20	7,67,562 8 0	...	...	...	...	6,140 20	7,67,562 8 0
(b) India	381	22,860 0 0	160 20	9,630 0 0	541 20	32,490 0 0	90	5,400 0 0	...	...	631 20	37,890 0 0
2. Drugs and medicines—												
(a) Charas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,663 22	3,03,130 12 0	...	...	4,663 22	3,03,130 12 0
(b) Miscellaneous	494	17,290 0 0	446	15,610 0 0	940	32,900 0 0	0 11	10 6 0	2 20	87 8 0	942 31	32,997 14 0
3. Dyeing materials—												
(a) Indigo	24	3,360 0 0	170 20	23,870 0 0	194 20	27,160 0 0	...	...	...	...	194 20	27,160 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	6 25	1,987 8 0	39 13	11,797 8 0	45 38	13,785 0 0	...	...	...	...	45 38	13,785 0 0
4. Hides and Skins—												
(a) Other skins	2,235	8,940 0 0	13,260	53,040 0 0	15,495	61,980 0 0	...	...	...	...	15,495	61,980 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	700	437 8 0	2,447	1,528 14 0	3,147	1,966 6 0	18	11 4 0	6,232	3,895 0 0	9,397	5,872 10 0
5. Leather—												
(a) Unmanufactured	...	...	1,777	62,195 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,777	62,195 0 0
(b) Manufactured	250	250 0 0	4,662	4,662 0 0	4,912	4,912 0 0	200	200 0 0	...	...	5,112	5,112 0 0
6. Carpets and namdas—												
(a) Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	9,420 0 0	...	...	628	9,420 0 0
(b) Namdas	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,168	23,550 0 0	...	...	9,168	23,550 0 0
7. Precious metals—												
(a) Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	5,432 0 0	...	...	680	5,432 0 0
(b) Gold dast	...	...	1,022	23,506 0 0	1,022	23,506 0 0	12,902	2,97,896 0 0	935	21,505 0 0	14,909	3,42,907 0 0
(c) Silver coin	5,320	5,320 0 0	83,091	83,091 0 0	88,411	88,411 0 0	191,810	1,91,810 0 0	25,901	25,901 0 0	3,06,122	3,06,122 0 0
(d) Silver yambus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	2,76,225 0 0	...	...	1,905	2,76,225 0 0
(e) Miscellaneous	206	9,270 0 0	312 30	14,073 12 0	518 30	23,343 12 0	...	...	...	...	518 30	23,343 12 0
8. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. (1) Silk, raw	...	...	6	1,800 0 0	6	1,800 0 0	107 20	32,250 0 0	...	...	113 20	34,050 0 0
(2) Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	2,616 0 0	...	...	872	2,616 0 0

(*a*) Brocade of Benares	387	9,675	0	0	1,323	33,075	0	0	1,710	42,750	0	0	...	...	...	...	1,710	42,750	0	0
(*b*) Brocade of Surat	592	14,800	0	0	3,057	76,425	0	0	3,649	91,225	0	0	...	...	...	...	3,649	91,225	0	0
(*c*) Velvet	4,316	8,632	0	0	15,815	31,630	0	0	20,131	40,262	0	0	...	...	...	...	20,131	40,262	0	0
(*d*) Satin Twar	...	...			11	440	0	0	11	440	0	0	6	240	0	0	21	840	0	0
(*e*) Atlas, satin	1109	1,109	0	0	6,530	6,530	0	0	7,639	7,639	0	0	...	...			8,039	8,039	0	0
(*f*) Brocade, European	3,830	7,660	0	0	9,555	19,110	0	0	13,385	26,770	0	0	...	...			13,385	26,770	0	0
(*g*) Miscellaneous	3,380	6,760	0	0	11,022	22,044	0	0	14,402	28,804	0	0	...	...			14,402	28,804	0	0
. Spices	976	34,160	0	0	698	24,430	0	0	1,674	58,590	0	0	...	...			1,674	58,590	0	0
. Precious stones—																				
(*a*) Coral	29,360	29,360	0	0	1,57,045	1,57,045	0	0	1,86,405	1,86,405	0	0	...	...			1,86,405	1,86,405	0	0
(*b*) Turquoises and precious stones	10	10	0	0	18,940	18,940	0	0	18,950	18,950	0	0	955	955	0	0	8,600	8,600	0	0	28,505	28,505	0	0
3. Sugar—																				
(*a*) Refined	366	9,150	0	0	192	4,800	0	0	558	13,950	0	0	...	...			...	...			558	13,950	0	0
(*b*) Unrefined	81	1,458	0	0	118	2,129	0	0	199	3,582	0	0	...	...			...	...			199	3,582	0	0
4. Tea—																				
(*a*) Indian	2,192	54,800	0	0	729	18,225	0	0	2,921	73,025	0	0	...	...			...	...			2,921	73,025	0	0
(*b*) China *vid* India	34 20	3,105	0	0	68 20	6,165	0	0	103	9,270	0	0	...	...			...	...			103	9,270	0	0
(*c*) Lhassa brick tea	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			183 18	21,881	0	0	183 18	21,881	0	0
5. Wool—																				
(*a*) Unmanufactured	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			1,904 20	34,182	0	0	1,904 20	34,182	0	0
(*b*) Manufactured	240	120	0	0	3,600	1,800	0	0	3,840	1,920	0	0	822	411	0	0	2,215	1,107	8	0	6,877	3,438	8	0
(*c*) Shawl and shawls stuff	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...		
(1) Pashm	...	...			...	...			...	...			566	22,640	0	0	628	25,120	0	0	1,194	47,760	0	0
(2) Pashmina	...	...			96	2,400	0	0	96	2,400	0	0	...	...			...	...			96	2,400	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...		
6. Miscellaneous	320	3,200	0	0	1,795	17,950	0	0	2,115	21,150	0	0	50	500	0	0	1,541 16	15,418	0	0	3,706 16	37,068	0	0
	8,211 5	6,44,964	0	0	7,746 3	11,24,179	10	0	15,957 8	17,69,143	10	0	5,477 13	11,72,697	6	0	4,259 34	1,58,257	0	0	25,694 15	31,00,098	0	0
	4,164	...			24 760	...			28,924	...			10,892	...			6,236	...			46,052			
	34,690	...			1,777	...			1,777	...			680	...			935	...			1,777			
	12,875	...			1,022	...			1,022	...			12,952	...			84 501	...			680			
	...	...			2,59,076	...			2,93,766	...			1,905	...			2,615	...			14,909			
	...	...			46,522	...			59,397	...			822	...			...	...			5,21,032			
	...	...			96	...			96	...			1 92,765	...			...	...			1,905			
	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			62,834			
	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			96			

W. STEWART, *Captain*,
Assistant Resident in Kashmir
for Leh, Ladakh.

Ladakh Trade Return for the year ending 31st March 1897.

	EXPORT TO INDIA.						EXPORT TO TURKISTAN.		EXPORT TO CHANG THANG.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Vid LAHOUL.		*Vid* KASHMIR.		TOTAL.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	Md. S.	R a. p.	Md. S.	R a. p.	Md. S.	R a. p.
1. Cotton manufactured—												
(a) European	...	...	48 Md.	6,000 0 0	48 Md.	6,000 0 0	5,830 20	7,28,812 8 0	24	3,000 0 0	5,902 20	7,37,812 8 9
(b) Indian	...	...	21 ,,	1,260 0 0	21 ,,	1,260 0 0	379 20	22,770 0 0	127 20	7,650 0 0	528	31,680 0 0
2. Drugs and medicines—	Md. S. C.											
(a) Charas	4,037 15 4	2,64,769 12 6	590 6 12	38,360 15 6	4,663 22 0	3,03,130 12 0	...	...	...	...	4,663 22	3,03,130 12 0
(b) Miscellaneous	...	...	0 8 12	7 10 6	0 8 12	7 10 6	651 20	22,802 8 0	22 29	795 6 0	674 17 12	23,605 8 0
3. Dyeing materials—												
(a) Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	29,400 0 0	...	...	210	29,400 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 20	18,450 0 0	3	900 0 0	64 20	19,350 0 0
4. Hides and skins—												
(a) Otter skins	...	...	..	...	...	...	13,145	52,580 0 0	...	...	13,145	52,580 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	...	...	3,859 P	2,411 14 0	3,859	2,411 14 0	2,585	1,615 10 0	700	437 8 0	17,144	4,465 0 0
5. Leather—												
(a) Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,911	66,885 0 0	42	1,470 0 0	1,953	68,355 0 0
(b) Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50 0 0	...	...	50	50 0 0
6. Carpets and namdas—												
(a) Carpets	126 P	1,890 0 0	251	3,765 0 0	377	6,555 0 0	...	...	79	1,185 0 0	456	6,840 0 0
(b) Namdas	1,184	2,960 0 0	7,426	18,565 0 0	8,610	21,525 0 0	...	...	35	87 8 0	8,645	21,612 8 0
7. Precious metals—												
(a) Gold	...	...	678	5,424 0 0	678	5,424 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,678	5,424 0 0
(b) ,, dust	722	16,606 0 0	11,392	2,62,016 0 0	12,114	2,78,622 0 0	...	...	37	851 0 0	12,151	2,79,473 0 0
(c) Silver coin	25,606	25,606 0 0	278,844	2,78,844 0 0	304,450	3,04,450 0 0	28,380	28,380 0 0	14,753	14,753 0 0	347,583	3,47,583 0 0
(d) ,, yambus	76	11,020 0 0	1,544	2,23,880 0 0	1,620	2,34,900 0 0	50	7,250 0 0	21	3,045 0 0	1,691	4,45,195 0 0
(e) Miscellaneous	...	...	52 20	2,362 8 0	52 20	2,362 8 0	39	1,755 0 0	36 10	1,631 4 0	127 30	5,748 12 0
8. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. (1) Silk, raw	...	...	101 20	30,450 0 0	101 20	30,450 0 0	...	...	6	1,800 0 0	107 20	32,250 0 0
(2) Manufactured	30 P	90 0 0	711	2,133 0 0	741	2,223 0 0	...	...	100	300 0 0	841	2,523 0 0

(a) Brocade of Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,071	51,775	0	0	120	3,000	0	0	2,191	45,775	0	0
(b) ,, Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,355	83,875	0	0	110	2,750	0	0	13,465	86,625	0	0
(c) Velvet	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,655	33,310	0	0	110	220	0	0	16,765	33,530	0	0
(d) Satin, tawar	...	...	2	80	0	0	2	80	0	0	...	...			...	...		
(e) Atlas satin	...	...	...	...			...	...			6,870	6,870	0	0	500	500	0	0
(f) Brocade, European	...	...	...	...			...	...			5,540	8,810	0	0	3,500	4,750	0	0
(g) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...			...	...			9,936	19,872	0	0	1,675	3,350	0	0
11. Spices	...	...	30	1,050	0	0	30	1,050	0	0	719	20	25,182	8	0	30	1,050	0	0
12. Precious stones—																			
(a) Coral	...	...	550	550	0	0	550	550	0	0	171,405		1,71,405	0	0	15,000	15,000	0	0
(b) Turquoises and precious stones.	...	...	930	930	0	0	930	930	0	0	120		120	0	0	10,020	10,020	0	0
13. Sugar—																			
(a) Refined	...	...	28	700	0	0	28	700	0	0	123		3,075	0	0	52	1,300	0	0
(b) Unrefined	...	...	15	270	0	0	15	270	0	0	39		702	0	0	58	1,044	0	0
14. Tea—																			
(a) Indian	...	...	128	3,200	0	0	128	3,200	0	0	1,594		39,850	0	0	8	200	0	0
(b) China *vid* India	...	...	...	...			...	...			103		9,270	0	0	...	...		
(c) Lhassa Brick Tea	...	...	58	6,960	0	0	58	6,960	0	0	...		...			...	...		
15. Wool—																			
(1) Unmanufactured	369	4,642	0	0	258	4,644	0	0	627	11,286	0	0	...		...		...		
(2) Manufactured	150	75	0	0	...	...			150	75	0	0	900	450	0	0	600	300	0	0
(3) Shawl and shawl stuff	...	...	...	...			...	...			...		...				...			
(a) Pashm	129	5,160	0	0	808	32,320	0	0	937	37,480	0	0	...		...		...			
(b) Pashmina	20	500	0	0	2	50	0	0	22	550	0	0	...		...		45	1,125	0	0
(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...			...	...			...		...				...			
16. Miscellaneous—	125	1,250	0	0	2,156	21,560	0	0	2,281	22,810	0	0	35	350	0	0	2,750	27,500	0	0
	4,696	15	4	3,36,568	12	6	4,294	15	8	9,47,794	0	0	8,990	30	12	12,84,362	12	6	9,785	20	0	14,35,667	2	0	3,117	19	1,10,014	10	0	21,893	29	12	2,83,044	8	6
	1,340			...			12,249			...			13,589			...			21,206			...			1,144			...			35,929			
	722			...			678			...			678			...			1,911			...			42			...			1,953			
	25,606			...			11,392			...			12,114			...			199,905			...			37			...			12,151			
	76			...			280,324			...			305,939			...			50			...			39,773			...			545,608			
	150			...			1,544			...			1,620			...			39,901			...			21			...			1,691			
	20			...			2			...			150			...			...			...			6,385			...			46,436			
	...			...			...			...			22			...			...			...			45			...			67			
	...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			678			

(Sd.) W. STEWART, *Captain*,
Assistant Resident in Kashmir
for *Leh, Ladakh.*

No. 69, dated Yarkand, the 16th April 1897.

From—The Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Chinese Affairs,

To—The Resident in Kashmir.

Conformably to instructions contained in your office endorsement No. 4490, dated the 21st September last, I now have the honour to submit the enclosed report on the results of the Indo-Chinese Turkistan Trade for year ending on the 31st March 1897.

2. The samples of foreign piece-goods referred to in the report will be despatched separately to your address.

Report on the Indo-Chinese Turkistan Trade for the year ending 31st March 1897.

General Remarks.

A perusal of the Trade Report for 1895-96 prepared by the Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, will show that there has been, during the last five years, a steady increase in the value of the trade between India and Chinese Turkistan. For the period under report the general condition of this trade has been, so far as the quantity of goods imported from India is concerned, quite as satisfactory as that of any preceding year. There is even reason to believe that imports have considerably increased. The merchants engaged in trade with Chinese Turkistan usually consist of 20 Muhammadans and 16 Hindus. During the last autumn, the number of the latter has almost doubled.

Increase of Import trade.

2. This increase of trade is, it need scarcely be said, mainly due to the fostering care of the Kashmir Residency and of successive Joint Commissioners of Ladakh. The good results of their work are too well known to need any further comments.

Causes of this increase.

2. On their side, the Chinese authorities in Kashgaria and in particular the former and the present District Magistrate of Yarkand deserve some credit for the generally friendly attitude they have adopted to our merchants. It would be extravagant to say that they have given us any direct and active assistance. But it is only fair to admit they have been ready to protect the interests of British subjects to the same extent as those of their own, meting out to both alike whatever slothful justice is to be had in the Chinese Tribunals. It is especially pleasing to be able to testify to the kindly attitude which Lew Ta-lao-yieh, the present District Magistrate, has assumed towards Hindu merchants, who, in this country, stand in greater need of protection than their Muhammadan neighbours.

4. Another cause to which the recent stimulus in our trade may be traced lies in the fact of the abolition of duty in Chinese territory on Indian goods.

5. If the supply of goods from India was specially great during the last trading season, the demand for them in the Chinese Turkistan markets has not, it appears, proportionately increased. Merchants complain of the lowness of prices.

Demand for Indian goods has not increased proportionately with supply.

6. The taxation of hemp (charas) in India seems, to a certain extent, to have been the cause of this. Most traders, especially amongst the Hindus, take that drug from native dealers in exchange for Indian goods. In consequence of the present instability of the charas market, they have generally preferred payment in specie to bartering in kind, a mode which is neither profitable to them nor convenient to dealers. The important role which charas will ever play in our Central Asian trade should not be ignored. Profits on goods from India may be said to be yearly decreasing; even on those solely supplied from India not excepted. Merchants therefore count on the exportation of charas to make their entire venture remunerative. Once they lose this hope, they will cease to import to the same large extent as they have hitherto done.

How the fluctuations of the charas market in the Punjab may influence imports from India.

7. The severe competition which Indian goods have had to sustain with those from Russia is another cause of the fall in prices. Any one walking through the bazaars in the towns of Kashgaria cannot fail to be struck with the quantity and variety of foreign cotton prints (chintz) with which every booth for the sale of piece-goods is stocked. These prints form the bulk of the imports to Chinese Turkistan from Europe; and it is principally in the development of this branch of trade that the Russians are exerting all their powers. To encourage their export trade, for several years past a bounty has been given on all chintz of Russian manufacture for sale in the Chinese Turkistan markets. When a merchant starts from Marghillan for Kashgar his goods are sealed by the customs officer in that town from whom he receives a certificate. On arrival at Kashgar, the bales are opened in the presence of a customs officer, attached to the Russian Consulate, whose duty it is to examine whether the bales had during transit been tampered with. If these are intact, he endorses the certificate, received by the merchant at Marghillan; and this document henceforth becomes a negotiable instrument, for the payment of which some arrangements would appear to have been made with the bank of Kokand.

Russian competition.

Bounty system.

8. The bounty varies according to the description of the piece-goods.

On calico	Roubles	2-80	per pood (36lb)
On chintz	„	3-20	„ „
On Turkey red or Adrianople coloured chintz	„	4-20	„ „

9. This bounty, it is calculated, is more than sufficient to cover the cost of transport from Moscow or Nijni Novgorod to any city in Kashgaria; and accordingly Russian goods can be sold as cheaply in Chinese Turkistan as in the towns of their manufacture.

10. The bounty system is a combination of the Russian Government which is as skilful as it is economical. Since its establishment, duty on foreign imported cotton has apparently been increased proportionally to the amount of the bounty. This has had the effect of encouraging the growth of the native cotton which in recent years has been to such an extent in Russian Turkistan that the Government has had to make regulations for its restriction. Another important result of the bounty system, and one which chiefly concerns us, is the stimulus which it has given to Russian Foreign cotton trade.

Growth of cotton in Russian Turkistan.

11. If Russian piece-goods are cheap and plentiful in Kashgar, it is not solely due to the above cause. The intimate relation which exists between the manufacturers and the merchants has also contributed to this result. It is not usual for traders in Kashgar to employ middlemen in the purchase of goods. They travel themselves to Moscow; and having direct dealings with the manufacturers, avoid all expenses of brokerage, a course which moreover has the advantage of making known to the manufacturers the exact requirements of native markets.

The direct dealings of Russian merchants with manufacturers.

12. Now, if we examine the conditions under which piece-goods are brought from India, we shall find them much less favourable.

Unfavourable conditions under which goods from India are imported.

13. Despite the road improvements which have been, and are still being made, the difficulties of transport will always be greater on the Indian than on the Russian side; and this disadvantage under which we now labour will, it is expected, be even increased in the near future, when the projected Railway between Samarkand and Kokand shall have been constructed. Indian merchants moreover weaken their position by dealing through brokers who themselves do no direct business with English manufacturers. Even in Bombay, therefore, they do not obtain goods as cheaply as they might, if consignments were directly despatched to them from the trading centres in England.

14. In spite of these undoubted disadvantages, the Indian trade has been increasing. This fact needs some explanation. The force of Russian commerce lies in the export of cotton prints; and in this commodity our capa-

Increase of imports, in which Indian goods do not compete with Russian.

city for competition has been on the wane; but our merchants still command the markets in other articles such as calico (khasa), muslin, broad cloth, nainun and sainun gauze, Benares brocade, turbans, tea, etc., in which there is little or no competition. The import of these commodities has been gradually increasing of late years. It is regrettable however that most of them only form, as it were, articles of luxury; and accordingly, demand for them is not susceptible of increase to the same extent as Russian cotton prints which are worn by the poor as well as the rich.

15. From the foregoing, it will be seen that from the point of view of supply the last year's trade has been a remarkably successful one; but that from the point of view of demand, it could not but have fallen far short of the expectations of merchants.

16. Such a condition cannot naturally last without an eventual diminution of import.

The manner in which Government can most effectively assist trade.

17. To maintain the position we have gained, the Government can do much, but the British manufacturers more. The efforts of the former should, it may humbly be submitted, be unceasingly directed to increasing the facilities for transport; and in doing this, they should, when roads are constructed in the Gilgit District and in Chitral, give due importance to the advantages which improved communication would offer to our Central Asian Trade. But as a matter of immediate concern, it may be suggested that the Government of India should give their attention to the effect of taxation on charas, as a factor on which the exportation of British goods in Chinese Turkistan will always in a large measure depend.

Suggestions for manufacturers.

18. As regards the manufacturers, it is their interest to see that goods, suitable to the Turkistan markets, are accessible to traders. The latter, it has already been said, have so far unfortunately not had any direct dealings with firms in England; but it may serve some useful purpose to give the names of the principal native brokers in Bombay through whom the traders usually make their purchases :—

1. Haji Ahmad Jan and Mahmud, Mahalla Mistari, Bombay.
2. Kaka Singh Jagan Nath, Punjabi-Marwar Bazar, Bombay.
3. Narain Das Chella Ram, Sipi Bazar, Bombay.
4. Murli Dhar Mohan Lal, Marwar Bazar, Bombay.

Samples of Foreign Piece-goods.

19. In order that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce may the better be acquainted with the class of wares in requisition in Turkistan, some samples of the principal piece-goods of Russian, French, and German production are forwarded with this report, together with a list containing some particulars regarding prices, etc.

REMARKS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

1. Cotton, manufactured. (*a*) European.—

Calico or Khasa.—This forms the chief import from India. The quantity which arrived during the last trading season (1895-96) would appear to have been slightly less than during the preceding. It now sells in Yarkand barely above cost price (including carriage). Some traders made profits in 1895-96 by selling the calico at cost price or slightly above it, in exchange for hemp on which considerable gain was realized in India.

In calico, there is at present no real competition. Russian traders have however begun importing it. See Pattern No. 14.

Muslin.—It came in excessively large quantities during 1895-96; and more arrived in 1896-97, when the last year's supply had not been exhausted. The present prices entail a loss of about 5 per cent.

Nainu and Sainu Muslin.—The supply of these articles is also excessive and now sells at a loss of 6 per cent.

Handkerchiefs.—A profit of 5 or 6 per cent. is now realized on this commodity. The handkerchiefs imported from India are mostly oblong, a shape which is not much liked in Turkistan. The people prefer them square.

Doti.—The Doti is muslin, with a coloured border, commonly worn in India loosely round the person. This article is now selling with a profit of 5 or 6 per cent.

Prints (*chintz*).—These were largely imported last autumn; and are being sold at a loss of about 6 per cent. partly on account of their plentifulness and partly on account of Russian competition.

In 1894-95 the profits were 25 per cent.; in 1895-96 none.

It is expected that the quantity to be imported during the next season will be very small.

(*b*) *Indian.—Lungis.*—These are used as turbans in India; but the people of Turkistan prefer them as waistbands. The last season's import seems to have been plentiful. Lungis sell slowly; but 10 per cent. profit is being realized on them.

2. *Drugs and Medicines.*—Native medicines are imported from India in small quantities and can scarcely be regarded as regular articles of trade. The same may be said with reference to opium.

Chinese Opium.—Although the Chinese in this country largely use this drug, yet they prefer that grown in their own country, Ili, Ushturfan, etc., which can be obtained much cheaper than the Indian opium.

Hemp, charas.—Hemp forms the chief export to India. Owing to the fluctuations in the Punjab market, traders have not hitherto (15th April) invested in this drug to the same extent as they had done at a corresponding period in 1896. So far they have only bought about 900 maunds. Their action between now and the time of the departure caravans (July) will largely depend upon the demand for hemp in India. The actual local price of this drug is 14 annas per Indian seer, whilst last year's average price was R1-2-0.

The growth of hemp in Chinese Turkistan is, officially speaking, prohibited.

3. *Dyeing materials.—Indigo.*—These consist of imported indigo and magenta crystals.

The former is considered a fairly reliable article of trade. Ten to 12 per cent. profit is realized on present prices. But the demand is somewhat limited. The usual yearly quantity required is 200 to 250 maunds.

Magenta Crystals.—The demand for Magenta Crystals is much less than that for Indigo. For the last seven years this dye has also been imported from Russia, and the Russian produce is preferred, although the English is cheaper.

4. *Otter Skins.*—Otter Skins are imported from Bengal and are much appreciated in the trimming of hats. The present market is specially good, 25—30 per cent. profits being realized. The demand is strictly limited.

5. *Leather.*—This consists of tanned and dyed goat skins from the Punjab. The market for this article was good last year. The present prices afford a profit of about 25 per cent.

6. *Carpets and felts.*—These are exported, especially the latter, for the Ladak and Kashmir markets.

The prices of these articles in Turkistan are on the increase owing to the large export of Khotan Wool to Russia. Merchants do not now expect to make large profits on the sale of felts in Kashmir. They take this article, partly because it is useful in the packing of goods and the loading of ponies, and partly because its export offers as great a security for the transfer of capital to Kashmir as would offer the export of any other article.

7. *Precious metals.*—The present ratio between gold and silver is 1 to 25½. The quantity of these metals to be conveyed to India this year will largely depend upon the exportation of hemp. If the latter is small, then merchants will be forced to convey a proportionately larger amount of their capital in the form of gold and silver. The exportation of silver yambus will, it is thought, entail losses in India, and no profit is expected on the exportation of gold. Considerable difficulty is experienced in the conveyance of capital to India—so much so that many merchants have taken to remitting paper roubles to Bombay.

Exchange.—A paper rouble at Kashgar is now worth Tael 0·56, whilst the value of the rupee approximates to Tael 0·35.

8. *Silk.*—(*a*) *Raw.*—Some 10 pony loads of raw silk from Khotan was exported to India last autumn, but the venture does not appear to have been a

profitable one. The price of a chuksa, 340 tolas, of raw silk at Khotan is about R46.

(*b*) *Manufactured.*—

Brocades of Benares.—The demand for Benares Brocades is strictly limited. Mohamedan merchants, who give longer credit than the Hindus, are making a profit of about 5 per cent. on this commodity; but that made by the Hindus is less. The real Benares Brocade is preferred to the "imitation."

Brocades of Surat.—The last remark also applies to the Brocades of Surat. On the imitation scarcely any profit is being realised, whilst the "real" is sold at a gain of 25 per cent.

Velvets.—A fair quantity of French and German velvet is yearly imported *vid* India. As the Bazaar is somewhat overstocked, only small profits are realized; but prices are improving. It is calculated that about 70 per cent. of this article is imported *vid* India from Germany and France. The colours liked are dark blue, green and scarlet.

Atlas Satin.—A quantity of Austrian Atlas satin was imported last year. See pattern No. 93. The English satin is too good and too expensive for the Chinese Turkistan markets.

European Brocades.—The "real" European Brocade is not selling well; the losses of the Hindu traders being estimated at about 5 per cent.

The "imitaton" which chiefly comes from France is in demand; but only a small quantity was imported owing, to the scarcity last year of this article in India.

9. *Spices.*—The present demand for black pepper, long pepper, cloves, cinnamon and "Sana" is exceptionally great, 25 per cent. profit being now realized on these spices.

10. *Corals.*—The quantity of coral imported in the last trading season was somewhat less than that during the preceding. In January last, the profits amounted to about 30 per cent.; at present they have decreased to 20 per cent. This decrease is due to the recent order of the Russian Government to prohibit, during the prevalence of the Bubonic Plague, all Indian goods from entering Russian territory. Coral has always found a ready market both in this country and in Ferghana.

11. *Sugar.*—The sugar appreciated in this country is chiefly made at Hushiarpur and appears to be a mixture of English and native preparations. Although this commodity has to compete against Russian sugar, the market for it is still extremely good, a profit of about 35 per cent. being at present realized in Yarkand.

12. *Wool.*—(*a*) *Unmanufactured.*—*Pashm*—Pashm is likely to be exported in unusually large quantities this summer. This commodity forms a fairly profitable and reliable medium for transferring capital to Kashmir. The quantity, however, will largely depend upon the export of hemp, gold, silver, etc., which can serve a similar purpose.

(*b*). *Manufactured.*—*Banat.*—The manufactured woollen goods imported from India are chiefly in the form of Board cloth (Banat).

Through the medium of this article, we foster German and French trade more than our own. It is calculated that of the quantity imported last autumn, at least 70 per cent. was of foreign manufacture. The present Yarkand prices offer a profit of about 15 per cent.

Flannel.—On German flannel, which is not in general demand, the profits amount to about 10 per cent.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,

Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs

to the Resident in Kashmir.

YARKAND;

The 16th April 1897.

List of samples of Russian piece-goods with prices current at Kashghar in January 1897.

No.	Description.	Length in Russian yard (=28 inches).	Width in Russian yards (=28 inches.) 16 som =1 Russian yard.		Price in Moscow on 10 months' credit.		Wholesale price in Kashghar.		Retail price in Kashghar per Russian yard.		Russian Bounty on one pood (lbs. 36.)		Remarks.
			Yard.	Som.	Roubles.	Cop.	Roubles.	Cop.	Roubles.	Cop.	Roubles.	Cop.	
1	Chintz	65	...	9	6	50	7	15	...	12	4	20	
2	,,	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20	Colour in demand.
3	,,	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20	
4	,,	60	...	13	5	40	6	...	...	12	3	20	
5	,,	60	...	8½	8	40	9	60	...	17	3	20	
6	,,	60	...	8	9	60	10	80	...	20	3	20	
7	,,	40	...	7½	4	80	6	...	...	15	3	20	
8	,,	50	1	...	12	...	13	...	...	27	3	20	
9	,,	50	1	...	12	...	13	...	...	27	3	20	
10	,,	60	...	8	9	...	10	20	...	14	3	20	
11	,,	60	...	7½	5	40	6	60	...	12	3	20	
12	,,	50	1	...	45	...	50	...	1	10	Nothing		
13	,,	60	...	6½	5	40	6	50	...	13	3	20	
14	White calico	60	...	6½	6	...	7	20	...	13	2	80	
15	Chintz	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20	Colour in great demand.
16	,,	30	1	...	9	...	9	60	...	33	3	20	
17	,,	50	1	3	7	75	9	...	...	20	3	20	
18	Shaitan tiri	50	...	8	15	...	16	...	...	34	3	20	
19	Red calico	60	...	8	5	40	6	...	...	12	4	20	
20	Cloth (Banat)	20	2	...	80	...	90	...	4	50	Nothing		Not in demand. Probably of German manufacture.
21	,,	20	2	...	60	...	65	...	3	60	Nothing		Probably of German manufacture.
22	Drab	20	...	8	60	...	65	...	3	70	Nothing		
23	Chintz	60	...	6½	6	60	7	80	...	16	3	20	Colour in great demand.
24	Velvet	30	...	6½	9	...	9	60	...	33	Nothing.		
25	Satin	25	...	6½	10	...	10	50	...	45	Nothing.		
26	Chintz	60	...	8	6	60	7	20	...	14	3	20	

List of samples of Russian piece-goods with prices current at Kashghar in January 1897—continued.

No.	Description.	Length in Russian yard (= 28 inches).	Width in Russian yard (=28 inches). 16 som = 1 Russian yard.		Price in Moscow on 10 months' credit.		Wholesale price in Kashghar.		Retail price in Kashghar per Russian yard.		Russian Bounty on one pood (lbs. 36.)		Remarks.
			Yard.	Som.	Roubles.	Cop.	Roubles.	Cop.	Roubles.	Cop.	Roubles.	Cop.	
27	Chintz	70	...	14	6	30	7	70	...	12	4	20	.....
28	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
29	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
30	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
31	,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
32	,,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
33	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
34	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
35	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
36	,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
37	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
38	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
39	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
40	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
41	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
42	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
43	,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
44	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
45	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
46	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
47	,,	60	...	14	5	40	6	60	...	12	3	20	.....
48	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
49	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
50	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
51	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
52	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
53	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
54	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
55	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

| | | |

List of samples of French, German and Austrian piece-goods imported viâ *India with prices current at Yarkand in April 1897.*

	Description.	Length in English yards.	Width in English feet.	Price in Bombay.	Wholesale price in Yarkand.	Retail price at Yarkand per Russian yard (28 inches).	—	Remarks.
		Yards.	Feet. Inch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
91	Banat (German)	16 1/8	3 9	24 0 0	36 0 0	1 13 0	None .	Colour much liked.
92	Brocade (French)	31 3/8	3 5	40 0 0	54 0 0	1 5 6	...	
93	Atlas Satin (Austrian)	30 1/8	3 5	17 0 0	22 0 0	0 10 0	...	
94	Velvet (German)	23	3 5	34 8 0	50 0 0	1 13 0	...	
95	„ (French)	27 3/8	3 5	59 0 0	75 0 0	2 4 0	...	The colours for velvets liked are dark blue and green.
95	„ „	30 3/8	3 5	65 8 0	84 8 0	2 4 0	...	
97	Flannel (German)	30	2 0	22 0 0	30 0 0	0 13 0	...	Not in demand.

DATED YARKAND;
The 16th April 1897.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97 ON THE TRADE, COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE OF KHORASSAN (PERSIA).

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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896-97

ON THE

TRADE, COMMERCE, AND AGRICULTURE

ON

KHORASSAN.

(PERSIA.)

GENERAL REVIEW OF TRADE.

It is impossible to obtain statistical information regarding trade for the whole of Khorassan. Therefore the tables that are appended to this report are confined to imports and exports of the Meshed district only.

The tabular statement at the end of the returns gives totals of the foreign trade of Meshed for the past five years.

It will be observed that the trade of 1893-94 declined by about fifty thousand pounds as compared to the year 1892-93.

The year 1894-95, however, showed an enormous increase, amounting to £96,769 over that of 1893-94.

During that year, though exports to all foreign countries slightly decreased (aggregating about £5,200) an increase of over a hundred thousand pounds took place in the imports. This was accounted for by a decrease of about £13,200 in the Russian imports and an increase of about £113,600 in the British imports from India alone (excluding the value of the articles of English manufacture imported *vid* Trebizond, Tabriz and Teheran). This extraordinary increase was attributable to the proposed establishment of a customs cordon along the Russian frontier in Central Asia, in the anticipation of which Indian traders imported the largest possible quantities in order to push their goods across the frontier before the expected exclusion of certain articles of British and Indian manufacture from the Bokharan market took place, and prohibitive dues were imposed on the others.

The new tariff was introduced at the beginning of the year 1895, and consequently the British imports from India decreased by about £112,900 during 1895-96; but an increase having taken place in the Russian imports and a general rise in all the exports, the net decrease in the total trade of the year amounted to about £20,500 only.

The foreign trade of Meshed, however, showed a considerable falling off during the year 1896-97. Notwithstanding an improvement of about £12,200 in the exports, the total of the whole trade was £101,800, or about 24 per cent. less than that of the previous year, as the imports declined by over £114,000. This serious falling off was due to various causes:—

(I) The first and principal of these was the introduction by the Russian Government, on their Trâns-Caspian frontier, of the new customs regulations by which all European and Anglo-Indian goods are excluded from the Central Asian markets with the exception of tea, indigo, muslin, spices, Indian shoes, precious stones and coral on which heavy dues are levied.

(II) The second, also very important, was the diversion of the Indian trade in articles admitted into Russian territory from the Bandar Abbas-Meshed route to that *vid* Batoum, Baku and Krasnovodsk.

These two causes affected the trade permanently.

Among those which operated temporarily may be mentioned.

(III) The curtailment of the pilgrim traffic to Meshed during the year;

(IV) The closing of the frontiers of Persia against all imports from India and Afghanistan; and (V) the scarcity of food-stuffs.

These require some explanation.

(III) In the early part of the year 1896-97 (1st May 1896) Nasir-ud-Din Shah, Shah of Persia, was assassinated in his capital at Teheran. This occurrence caused great trepidation throughout Persia and gave rise to the wildest possible rumours. Notwithstanding the facts that the day after the Shah's death his heir-apparent, Muzaffar-ud-Din, was formally enthroned at Tabriz; that his accession was proclaimed throughout the country almost immediately; that all his brothers accepted him as Shah and all the Chiefs and nobles offered their allegiance to him; that the most effective arrangements were made by the then Sadr-i-Azam (Prime Minister) for the preservation of order in the country; and that no trouble was apprehended anywhere, the public were not re-assured of the permanence of peace. The new Shah did not arrive at the capital for some little time, and though no disorder took place with the exception of a few highway robberies in two or three districts, yet during his absence from the capital and for some considerable time after his arrival there the rumours that had gained currency remained afloat. Thus large numbers of people who would otherwise have come on pilgrimage to Meshed alone or with their families and children, being under the impression that the roads were unsafe did not venture to leave their homes. They were about to be re-assured in the latter part of the year when the Sadr-i-Azam was suddenly dismissed. Such an occurrence would have caused no particular excitement in any European country, but in Persia it gave rise to disquieting rumours again, which, though nothing happened to distrub the peace, prevented the intending pilgrims from starting on their journeys. The result was that Meshed was visited by very few pilgrims during the year, and large quantities of goods which would have been purchased and consumed by the pilgrims were not disposed of.

(IV) Towards the end of the year 1896, the news of the outbreak of plague in Bombay was received, and although not a single case had occurred either in Afghanistan or Baluchistan, the Russian Government at once issued orders for the formation of a military cordon against plague along the Russo-Afghan frontier. At the same time they obtained permission from the Shah to send a few Russian doctors with cossack escorts to the Perso-Afghan frontier on the south-east of Khorassan. Under this permission two Russian doctors and 150 Russian cossacks were sent from Merv, and posted along the frontier between Pul-i-Khatun and the salt lake south of Hashtadan.

On the recommendation of the sanitary council at Teheran, the Shah ordered all roads leading into Persia from Afghanistan and Baluchistan to be closed with the exception of the main road from Herat to Meshed, that leading from the direction of Kandahar towards Birjand, Kirman and Yezd, and the one coming from Baluchistan. It was decided that these three roads were to be kept *open*, and that sanitary stations were to be established on them for the examination and disinfection of travellers and goods. In other words, it was not the intention of the sanitary council to stop traffic, but only to establish sanitary posts to enable all passengers and merchandise to enter Persia under quarantine regulations which were to be carried out by Russian doctors. But what actually happened was that all intercourse between Persia and Afghanistan was entirely stopped. Not only were caravans of travellers and goods coming from Afghanistan prevented from entering Persia, but not a single soul was allowed to leave Persian territory, that is to say, the road was entirely closed to travellers and goods, and nothing was allowed to pass either way. Similarly, the road from British Baluchistan to Persia *vid* Seistan was also completely closed till after the close of the year under review, and caravans were actually turned back from the frontier after they had travelled about six hundred miles from Quetta. Moreover, large caravans of Indian goods for the Persian new year (21st March 1897), which generally come to Meshed by way of Bandar Abbas, Kirman, Bam, and Narmashir towards the end of the year were stopped on the Kain and Khaf borders at places inside Khorassan, after they had already been travelling in Persian territory for about two months, and not allowed to proceed to their destination. These measures had the effect of putting a stop to the Anglo-Indian trade with Meshed and Khorassan. Free intercourse was still allowed, though by the Russian authorities between Khorassan and Transcaspia. On the road from Meshed to Ashkabad all

travellers and goods were allowed to pass without any detention after medical examination of the travellers and disinfection of Indian tea and indigo.

Again, while all roads from Afghanistan into Persia were closed, no restrictions beyond a three days' quarantine at Takhta Bazar were placed on traffic between Afghanistan and Russian territory on the Herat-Panjdeh road, which was thrown open for all travellers and goods, whether from Afghanistan or India. Thus all Afghan trade was diverted from Persia to Russian territory and the Indian trade with Khorassan was stopped for the time being. The attempt to execute these changes constitutes the principal feature of the year.

(V) The scarcity of food-stuffs in Meshed was also the outcome of the closing of the Herat-Meshed road. Meshed largely depends on Herat for clarified butter, coarse rice, and pulses, important staples of food of the people. As these articles could not be imported owing to the road being closed, their prices rose by 100 to 200 per cent., and there was a tremendous rise in the rates of other articles of daily consumption in consequence, which largely reduced the demand for goods generally.

All the above causes combined with the fact of the market being overstocked on account of unusually large imports of 1894-95, crippled the trade of Meshed during the year; there was no demand for anything; the market was very dull; and little business was done beyond the mere local wants which were reduced to almost nothing. The result was that merchants generally made little or no profits (trade with Russia even not being so profitable as in former years); some lost heavily and became bankrupt; while the business powers of many which were already very limited were further largely curtailed owing to the losses they suffered. In short, the state of the trade and commerce of Meshed during the year 1896-97 was very unsatisfactory, and the situation remains far from encouraging.

Competition between Great Britain and Russia. General remarks.

Up till this year the British trade with Meshed has been much above the Russian trade in value, but owing to some of the causes explained above the position has now been reversed.

The Russian imports have steadily improved during the last three years, while British imports have steadily declined.

In order to give an exact idea of the situation it may be mentioned that Russian imports during 1896-97 showed an improvement of 56 per cent. over that of the year before last (1894-95); while British imports (including Chinese tea passing through Bombay in which British capital was employed, but excluding piece-goods imported *vid* Constantinople and Tabriz) during 1896-97, as compared with the same year, exhibited, a decline of 71 per cent.

As regards exports, the exports from Meshed to Russian territory during the past year showed an increase of 228 per cent. over those of the year before last; while exports from Meshed to India during 1896-97, though much larger than those of the year before last, decreased by 12 per cent., as compared with the previous year (1895-96).

For information as to the increases and decreases in different articles during the year 1896-97, in comparison with those of the year 1895-96, attention is invited to the remarks under the heads "British imports", "Russian imports", "exports to India," and "exports to Russia."

The most remarkable feature in British imports is the extraordinary decrease which took place during the year under report in tea and indigo, the chief articles of British trade with Central Asia, owing to the opening of the Batoum route by which the bulk of the trade from India now passes towards Transcaspia, Bokhara, and Turkistan, instead of, as formerly, by the Bandar Abbas-Meshed route. This has seriously affected the trade of Meshed.

The commercial importance of Meshed depended, not on its trade with Russia, but on that with India, as Meshed served as a distributing centre for tea, indigo, spices and Indian piece-goods for the Central Asian market.

The exclusion of Indian piece-goods from Bokhara and Turkistan by the new Russian customs regulations, and the diversion of the trade in

tea, indigo, spices, and the few articles of Anglo-Indian manufacture admitted into Russian territory by the Khorassan route, as mentioned above, have entirely divested Meshed of that importance, and dealt such a heavy and lasting blow to its trade, that however much the position may improve, it will never, under present circumstances, be able to recover its former prosperity.

The efforts of the Russian Government to increase their trade by giving subsidies, making roads, establishing Consular agencies in different districts of Khorassan, and affording other facilities to their traders, are being crowned with success. Encouraged by the measures taken by the Russian Government for the purpose of improving trade, Russian merchants are pouring in and starting business in different places throughout the province. They have established centres for the purchase of wool and skins in Turbat-i-Haidari, Turbat-i-Sheik Jam and Birjand, and have opened depôts of sugar, kerosine oil and cotton prints in Meshed and Sabzawar. Their dealings being generally confined to ready money, they avoid losses incidental to the Persian system of transactions on credit for from three to twenty or some times even fifty months. Thus they are pushing on their trade to all parts of Khorassan and even as far south as Seistan in districts far away from the Russian border and near the British frontier where Anglo-Indian goods should command the market. As it is, the latter reach those places, not through any British or Indian merchant, but through village shopkeepers, pilgrims, travellers, or camelmen.

On the other hand, British and Indian traders have no such facilities as those enjoyed by Russian traders. They are handicapped by their goods being conveyed by long, difficult and expensive journeys before they reach Meshed, and having to work under many great disadvantages they are losing ground daily. The Central Asian markets are lost to them, and the local business has dwindled down to insignificance. For the present, the British trade is ruined, and the few Indian merchants in Meshed—afflicated by adverse Russian customs regulations, thwarted by Russian rivals; and disheartened by the cunning and dishonesty of the Persian traders who take every opportunity of defrauding them and evading payment of the full value of the goods purchased by them on long credit, under cover and protection of the strong influence of the priests and the shrine sanctuary which supports them in making their own terms with their creditors, and against which the civil authorities are quite helpless—are winding up their affairs and preparing to return to India, leaving the field to Russian traders.

The opening of the new trade route from Quetta to Meshed *vid* Nushki, Seistan and Birjand, described elsewhere, may help British Indian merchants to improve their position later on to some extent, provided Consular protection and other facilities are afforded to them at central points on the road between Seistan and Meshed. At present there is no British Consular Agent either at Nasirabad (Seistan) or at Birjand, though at both places Russian Consular Agents have for some years been posted. In the absence of such British Agents who could protect and give the necessary assistance to traders, the latter are likely to meet with many serious obstacles.

China and Glassware.

A large quantity of Chinaware cups and bowls especially made for the Bokharan market, in former years used to be exported from Bombay through Meshed to Central Asia, although English glassware, being too good and expensive, has been ousted not only from Central Asia, but from Khorassan as well since 1890.

Chinaware cups and bowls however continued to be exported to Bokhara through Meshed till the beginning of 1895, when, owing to the introduction of the Russian tariff, the trade with Bokhara ceased altogether.

Russian china and glassware, being cheaper and of fancy patterns, are more suitable to the Persian taste. Consequently they have assumed complete command of the market and have driven out English and all other European manufactures. Some china and glassware, chiefly of Austrian manufacture, is still imported to Meshed *vid* Turkey, Tabriz and Teheran, but the following

figures will show how Russian imports have increased and British and all others decreased during the past three years :—

Imports and china and glassware.

Year.	British *viâ* Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	Austrian, German, etc., *viâ* Turkey, Tabriz and Teheran.	Total British and all other European manufactures.	Russian.
	£	£	£	£
1894-95	616	407	1,023	3,363
1895-96	244	1,272	1,516	3,749
1896-97	104	575	679	9,147

Cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods.

The imports of Russian cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods have nearly doubled during the year 1896-97 as compared with the two previous years, but, taking the trade as a whole, the goods of other countries far outbalance those of Russian manufacture. However, owing to dearness of provisions prevailing in Meshed and the decreased demand in consequence, the imports have considerably declined during the past two years, as will be seen from the undermentioned figures :—

Cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods.

Year.	English, German, French, Austrian and Swiss.	Russian.
	£	£
1894-95	4,426	337
1895-96	3,530	305
1896-97	1,645	600

No articles of British or Indian manufacture are imported from Bombay; all those that find their way into the market come by Constantinople, Tabriz and Teheran. Great Britain supplies no haberdashery or fancy goods, its imports being confined to cutlery only. Penknives and other articles of steel manufactured in England are highly appreciated. They are preferred by Persians to any others, and continue to command the market, though German articles also find a sale. Unfortunately the genuineness of a large proportion of the articles sold here bearing English names and marks appears to be doubtful. A few samples are forwarded with this report, the examination of which may be of interest.

The haberdashery and fancy goods are of Austrian, German and French manufacture, and the first-named country supplies the bulk of them, with the exception of cheap watches, which are of Swiss make, but it is impossible to give details of figures under the different heads.

At present there is no competition between Russian sugar and sugar of Indian and French manufacture in Khorassan sugar, and the only article procurable in the market is that imported from Russia.

A sugar factory was recently started at Teheran, but the manufacturers cannot afford to undersell Russian sugar as yet, and have so far sent none to Meshed. Therefore Russian sugar holds complete command of the market.

India does not produce sugar sufficient for its own requirements, and the bounty which is still given by the Russian Government to Russian exporters enables them to sell sugar much cheaper in Persia than in Russia or Central Asia, and also to lower their price whenever Indian or French sugar happens to find its way into the market to such an extent that the loss suffered by the importers of Indian or Mauritius sugar from Bombay prevents them from carrying on the trade.

Some Mauritius sugar was imported from Bombay to Meshed during 1892-93, and a small quantity the following year, but the trade has died out since, and there is no hope of its restoration unless Indian merchants can import sugar by the new Nushki-Seistan route at a cost low enough to enable them to sell it at about the price which Russian sugar generally obtains in Meshed, *viz.*, 4½ krans per Tabriz *man* of 6½ lb., *or* about 3⅓*d.* per lb.

Owing to the closing of the Meshed-Herat road towards the end of the year 1896-97, which raised the price of Russian sugar in Herat from 6 to 14 krans per Tabriz *man* (4⅓ to 10½*d.* per lb.), some Mauritius sugar was imported from India to Herat *vid* Kandahar, and despite the high duty it was sold at a good profit at 8 krans per Tabriz *man*, about 6*d.* per lb.

Cotton yarn and twist.

The principal articles of import in which Anglo-Indian manufacturers might continue to compete with Russia in Khorassan are cotton yarn and twist and piece-goods consisting of sheetings, shirtings, cretonnes, Turkey reds, and cotton prints.

Though Russia has begun to supply the Central Asian market with cotton yarn and twist, its efforts to compete with Great Britain in the Meshed market have failed. During the year 1895-96, £616 worth of Russian cotton yarn and twist was imported into Meshed, but during 1896-97, the import fell to £64 only, as there was no demand for it. Though British cotton yarn and twist still hold command in Meshed, the loss of the Central Asian market, which used to consume a large quantity, and the dulness of business have enormously reduced the imports during the past three years. The totals of imports are :—

Year.	From India *vid* Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	From England *vid* Turkey, Tabriz and Teheran.	Total.
	£	£	£
1894-95	17,296	...	17,296
1895-96	7,050	1,160	8,210
1896-97	4,590	210	4,800

Piece-goods.

The total imports of British and Russian piece-goods to Meshed during the past three years are given below :—

Year.	Russian piece-goods of all sorts.	British piece-goods of all sorts imported *vid* Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	Piece-goods of all sorts, chiefly British, but including a small proportion of cotton prints and silk from Italy, France, etc., imported *vid* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran.	Total British and other piece-goods.	British piece-goods that passed on to Russian territory.
	£	£	£	£	£
1894-95 . . .	17,078	20,030	9,349	29,379	13,325
1895-96 . . .	22,627	18,923	11,830	30,753	*Nil.*
1896-97 . . .	22,398	14,931	9,492	24,423	190

These figures show that British and other imports, which were about 72 per cent. more than Russian imports during 1894-95, were only about 9 per cent. higher than the latter during 1896-97, that is to say, they declined by 63 per cent., as compared with the Russian imports; while the latter rose by the same percentage comparatively.

Independently of each other, the Russian imports during 1896-97 improved by 31 per cent. over those of 1894-95, while British and other imports during 1896-97 decreased by 18 per cent. in comparison with those of 1894-95.

The Russian customs regulations are responsible for the increase in the Russian imports and the decrease in the British imports.

During the year 1894-95, £13,325 worth of British and Indian piece-goods passed on to Russian territory before the introduction of the new customs tariff in January 1895, but since then nothing of British or Indian manufacture has been allowed to pass through the Russian custom house, and the only article of British manufacture imported to Russian territory through Meshed was £190 worth of Muslin in 1896-97. The Russians have not succeeded in manufacturing Muslin yet, and the requirements of the Central Asian market are still supplied by the British article, which is now imported into Central Asia direct from Bombay *vid* Batoum.

Muslin.

The British and Indian manufacturers have so far had the monopoly of the sale of shirtings and sheetings. However, a competition has set in now, as the Russians have also begun to export these articles. By means of the new customs regulations, the Russians have managed to drive out Anglo-Indian shirtings and sheetings from Bokhara, where there was a large demand for them; but they have not yet been able to have their own way in Meshed, as Russian articles, though cheaper, are very inferior in quality, and are consequently not appreciated.

Shirtings and sheetings.

The demand for English cretonnes and Turkey reds is decreasing daily, as the Russian articles, being more suited in colour and quality to the Persian taste, find a readier sale.

Cretonnes.
Turkey reds.

There has been a hard struggle in Meshed during the past ten years between British and Russian cotton prints, the chief articles of foreign piece-goods largely consumed and in great demand throughout Persia, and it is beyond doubt that the Russians have got the best of it.

Cotton prints.

Though large quantities of English cotton prints were imported to Meshed from India *vid* Bandar Abbas and from England *vid* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran during the past three years, still they were less than those imported in previous years, and the import of Russian cotton prints increased. Therefore, if nothing is done to improve the condition of the former, they will before long be driven out of the market altogether, as many other articles of English manufacture have been.

Large consignments of British cotton prints imported during the past three years are lying unsold, and traders are now selling them at a heavy loss to clear off their stock.

The Russian Government grants a bounty of from R. 1—50-C. to R. 1—75-C. (about 1½-D. to 1⅞-D. per lb) on all Russian cotton prints imported into Persia.

This bounty or premium covers the amount of the duty imposed on raw cotton imported into Russia from Persia, where its cultivation is being encouraged by Russian agents by every possible means. This has enabled the Russian manufacturers to nearly kill the British trade in cotton prints.

Formerly English chintzes were in great demand owing to their superior quality, but the Russian manufacturers, having obtained specimens of the articles liked by the people and having ascertained the wants and tastes of the wearers through trustworthy commercial agents, have greatly improved their cotton prints in material, patterns, and colours; and the new Russian chintzes which reached Meshed during the year 1896-97 are highly appreciated.

Ten samples of these have been obtained, and are forwarded with this report. They will, it is hoped, give the British manufacturers an idea of the colours and patterns that suit the Persian taste.

Eight samples of English chintzes with which the Meshed market is now choked, are also forwarded to enable a comparison to be made between the two. The Manchester manufacturers may take note that there is no demand for English chintzes of the patterns forwarded herewith, as the people greatly prefer the new Russian kinds, and hence the stock of English chintzes is being sold at a large discount.

Russian cotton prints are sold in Meshed for ready money through Armenian traders, who are Agents of the Moscow manufacturers and deal with them direct.

On the other hand, English cotton prints, whether imported direct from England by the Black Sea route, or from Bombay *vid* Bandar Abbas and Yezd, change hands at several places on the road before they reach Meshed. They are sold by each party on long credit, and every dealer being anxious to make as much profit as possible, the price is enhanced considerably before the goods reach the market. Otherwise English cotton prints, if made of colours and patterns suitable to Persian taste, can hold their own against those of Russian manufacture, and be sold at the same price with reasonable profit, especially now that the new trade route *vid* Nushki and Seistan is expected to cheapen the cost of carriage a good deal. But British manufacturers cannot compete with Russia in this, the most important article of trade, unless they arrange to open a central depôt at Karachi or Quetta with a branch at Meshed having wholesale and retail departments in charge of a European Agent assisted by Indian Muhammadans belonging to the Khoja or some other business community. This plan is well worth their consideration, as there is already a considerable demand in cotton prints, and it is likely to increase, as natives of villages who formerly used to make their clothes of coarse country cloth dyed with indigo, or of country prints, have commenced to wear European cotton prints instead.

Opening for British trade in Khorassan.

There is not much opening for British trade in Khorassan, but the trade in cotton prints is capable of great development.

The only European business house in Meshed at present is a branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia, which is an English institution, but one or two other European business firms might be established with advantage, as there is not a single native business man or merchant at Meshed fit to act as an agent to a European firm.

Under the head of temperature in this report will be found some information regarding the climate of Meshed.

The town of Meshed is situated at an elevation of 3,100 feet from sea level, and its pleasant climate is well suited to Europeans. A large number of houses have recently been built in the town by Persians and Turks which are suitable for European residences. Though the European society is very limited, yet a European business man will find life quite tolerable.

Meshed is a fanatical town, but there is no particular hostile feeling among the populace against Europeans. The Russian Armenian traders, who are all Christians, carry on their business in peace just like Mussalman traders, and no one interferes with them. On the contrary, they and the members of the Imperial Bank of Persia are treated with respect by the natives.

Revival of Indian trade with Central Asia.

Tea and indigo are by far the most important articles of trade which might continue to be exported to Meshed for its local requirements, and even for the Central Asian market.

Indigo.

Indigo cannot be produced in Russia, and the Indian manufacturers have no fear of Russian competition in this article, but cotton prints which are now generally worn by the people in Persia and Central Asia have reduced the requirements.

It is even whispered in Native circles in Meshed that the Russian Government intend to force an increased use of Russian cotton prints on the people of Central Asia by forbidding the import of indigo into Russian territory; but what truth there is in this rumour it is impossible to say at present, as Russian manufacturers of cotton prints can hardly do away with the use of indigo altogether.

Despite the increased use of cotton prints indigo is likely to continue to be consumed in considerable quantities in Persia if not in Central Asia, and the Anglo-Indian manufacturers might still hope to maintain the trade to a reasonable extent. But the quality of the Sind indigo chiefly exported to Persia, is very inferior, while a superior quality, though not the best at a moderate price, is required for the Persian market.

During the year 1896-97 the price of indigo was much lower than usual as the market was overstocked.

Tea.

Full particulars were given in last year's report about the relative value of Chinese and Indian teas exported to Persia and Central Asia; and the differences in the figures of imports during the year 1896-97, as compared with those of previous years, are explained under the head of British imports. However, it is necessary here to make a few general remarks on the subject to bring the situation up to date.

Russia has begun to cultivate tea in the Batoum district with some success, and native report says that the Russian manufacturer there has undertaken to produce tea in a few years sufficient for the requirements of the whole of the Central Asian market; but this report requires confirmation, and it is much doubted whether the Russian manufacturer will be able to compete with the Anglo-Indian planters for a long time to come. Therefore, it is believed that the Anglo-Indian manufacturers have still an opportunity to improve their black tea trade with Persia and to revive their green tea trade with Central Asia by carefully studying the existing state of affairs.

It has been mentioned above that the bulk of the tea trade for Central Asia now passes *vid* Batoum.

Smuggling.

The reason why a greater quantity than was expected, after the opening of the Batoum route, was imported by Bandar Abbas was that a considerable quantity of tea was smuggled across the frontier. But the Russian Government having taken stringent measures to guard against this by adding four superior officers to the existing staff of frontier guards for watching the border, and having authorised the men of the corps of military frontier guards to use their arms against smugglers and persons violating the frontiers in Central Asia, and even to pursue the fugitives across the border and fire upon them, the practice of smuggling has nearly been put a stop to altogether. Therefore a further reduction is likely to take place in the imports to Meshed.

Green tea.

How much green tea went from Bombay to Central Asia direct by the Batoum route during the year under report, it is impossible to say, as this Consulate has no information from India on this subject.

A respectable Persian trader in Bokhara, writing to a forwarding Agent at Meshed in December 1896, reported that the Russians were trying to deprive Bombay of the trade in Chinese green tea. He stated that the head of an important Russian firm had visited Bokhara towards the middle of December 1896, and advised the tea merchants there to buy their tea in China through Russian agents who had already been sent there. He offered to make large advances of money to the Peshawar merchants trading in Bokhara, and told them that tea purchased in China and imported direct *vid* Batoum would cost in Bokhara at least two or three annas (about $1\frac{7}{8}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{16}d.$) per lb. less than that imported through Bombay. But the Peshawar merchants, being representatives of Indian firms, gave evasive answers and made no response.

The writer stated further that four and five of the large Russian firms had established permanent agencies in China, and purchased and exported direct from there to Central Asia about 20,000 chests of green tea.

Whether these figures are correct or not (they are probably exaggerated) the report is confirmed in so far that the Russian merchants in Bokhara and Turkistan have made arrangements to make purchases in China and to ship the consignments direct to Batoum.

This must result in great loss to India, which profited considerably by importing the article from China and then re-exporting it to Central Asia.

It is understood that the Russian merchants have been, and are, trying to take the tea trade out of the hands of the Indian traders, who have up to this time, been the chief importers; but that they have not succeeded yet, as the Indian traders, though they have not the monopoly of the trade now owing to Russian rivals having entered the field, continue to hold their own against them, and to import tea. The Indian traders in Bokhara make their purchases in Bombay and despatch the tea *vid* Batoum now, but owing to the Bokharan market being overstocked, they made very little profits during the year.

The consignments of tea take 36 to 50 days to reach Bokhara from Bombay *vid* Batoum. Though this time is much shorter than that occupied by the Persian route and the cost of carriage cheaper, the Batoum route is said to be rather unpopular with the Indian traders, because they have to pay the customs-duty in cash at Ashkabad or Bokhara immediately on the arrival of the goods there.

On the other hand, when they imported tea through Persia, it passed through the hands of Persian forwarding agents, who paid the dues and clearing and transport charges (though perhaps not from their own pockets, but from other Indian traders' money) and recovered the same from the consignees afterwards without requiring any advances.

This arrangement, the Indian traders assert, was very convenient to them.

For this reason, and in order to avoid several other difficulties and vexations which they have to encounter in dealing with the Russian customs officials, the Indian traders are making careful enquiries about the new trade route *vid* Nushki and Seistan, which, some of them say, might suit them better than the Batoum route.

The Indian tea traders residing in Bokhara, who are natives of the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and other districts of the Punjab, do not care to have any dealings with China, and prefer to make their purchases near their homes in India, which is most convenient to them. Therefore, the Anglo-Indian tea planters in Kumaon, Dera Dun, and Kangra might well try to secure their custom again, and restore to its former position the green tea trade, the whole of which was in their own hands twenty years ago. In spite of the Russians trying to compete with them in importing Chinese green tea they might be able to beat them, as they can place on the market a tea of better flavour cheaper than the article imported from China, especially now that they will have no Afghan taxes to pay by the new Seistan route. But in order to succeed in this attempt they must not wait for the Peshawar and other traders to go to their gardens to obtain the tea, as they used to do before; they must exert themselves a little and search for the purchasers through European Agents in Amritsar, Karachi or Quetta. Thus they might be able to assume command of the Central Asian market again, and at the same time place a considerable quantity of Indian black tea of medium quality in the Seistan and Khorassan markets, and perhaps other places also in Persia.

Trial consignments of Indian tea.

It was mentioned in last year's trade report in connection with Indian tea that a respectable retired pensioner in Meshed was going to receive small consignments of pure tea from two or three firms, and try what he could do with them.

It may be interesting to Indian tea manufacturers to know the result.

The pensioner in question received from an Indian Tea Company, through their forwarding agents at Karachi, a trial consignment of five cases of black tea and five cases of green tea manufactured in India, each case containing 54lb.

The consignment consisted of the following teas :—

Black tea—

Orange Pekoe	1 case, containing	54 lbs.
Pekoe	2 cases	„	108 „
Pekoe Sauchang	2 cases	„	108 „

Green tea—

Young Hyson	1 case, containing	54 lbs.
Hyson	2 cases	„	108 „
Gun powder	2 cases	„	108 „

The consignment was despatched from Karachi to Bandar Abbas on the 25th May and arrived at Meshed in November 1896. The pensioner was informed by the forwarding agents that the tea company who had sent the teas expected to realize certain prices which included all expenses to Bandar Abbas, and that the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty payable at Bandar Abbas, and the carriage and expenses to Meshed were to be added to the rates quoted, in order to arrive at the prices at which the tea might be sold at Meshed.

These prices for tea delivered at Bandar Abbas, and the expenses from Bandar to Meshed, as reported by the pensioner in question, are given in the following table :—

Description of Tea.	Price per lb. for tea delivered at Bandar Abbas.		Carriage and other expenses from Bandar Abbas to Meshed per lb.		Cost of tea per lb. delivered at Meshed.	
	R a. p.	*£ s. d.*	*R a. p.*	*£ s. d.*	*R a. p.*	*£ s. d.*
Black tea.						
Orange Pekoe	1 0 0	0 1 $3\frac{7}{16}$	0 3 4	0 0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 4	0 1 $6\frac{11}{16}$
Pekoe	0 13 6	0 1 1	0 3 4	0 0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 10	0 1 $4\frac{1}{4}$
Pekoe Sauchang	0 11 0	0 0 $10\frac{3}{4}$	0 3 4	0 0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 14 4	0 1 $1\frac{11}{12}$
Green tea.						
Young Hyson	1 5 0	0 1 $8\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 4	0 0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 4	0 1 $11\frac{1}{2}$
Hyson	1 1 0	0 1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 4	0 0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 4	0 1 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Gunpowder	0 12 6	0 1 0	0 3 4	0 0 $3\frac{1}{4}$	0 15 10	0 1 $3\frac{1}{4}$

According to the British pensioner's report the black tea was sold with great difficulty at the prices at which it was delivered at Mesh

The green tea could not be sold for ready cash at cost prices, which were much higher than market rates. Therefore, the young Hyson was sold at three months' credit, and Hyson at five months' credit, while gunpowder is still lying unsold.

These results are unsatisfactory and may not be encouraging to Indian tea manufacturers, but they will not perhaps be disappointed when it is pointed out to them that, owing to the Bokharan and Meshed markets being overstocked by large importations in 1894, in anticipation of the introduction of the new Russian tariff, prices have fallen considerably and may improve again when the stock in hand is cleared off; also that the cost of carriage by the new Nushki-Seistan route may be less than that by the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route. Besides this it should be noted that the trial consignment was too good for the Meshed market, that the prices quoted were said to be above the mark, and that there was no demand for it; but that pure teas of a medium quality and moderate prices might be sold better.

The same company despatched a second trial consignment of black and green tea of a cheaper quality to the Indian pensioner in question, but this consignment has not arrived as yet, and the result remains to be seen.

Were a European Persian-speaking commercial agent deputed by the Indian tea companies collectively to travel in the country, to study Persian tastes, and ascertain the quality of the tea that may be in demand and then to advise them to manufacture suitable tea, especially for the Persian market and make arrangements for its direct export and sale through a central

depôt in charge of a European or a trustworthy Indian agent, the Indian tea trade with Khorassan might be expended to a large extent even now.

Trade routes.—The routes by which British and Indian goods are imported to Meshed have been fully described in previous reports.

Most of the tea, piece-goods, and other British imports from India to Meshed have come through the Persian Gulf and generally taken the following route of late:—

Names of places.	Distance in miles.	Number of marches.
Bandar Abbas	...	...
Saidabad	265	11
Kirman	114	5
Naiband	180	11
Birjand	130	5
Kain	63	3
Turbat-i-Haidari	137	7
Meshed	77	4
TOTAL	966	46 averaging 21 miles each.

This road is 966 miles in length, and can be traversed in 46 marches of 21 miles each, but camels take from 75 to 90 days, and consignments are often delayed in transit for a long time owing to—

(1) difficulties with the customs official at the port,
(2) laziness of forwarding agents,
(3) transport not being procurable always at Bandar Abbas or Kirman,
(4) unsatisfactory arrangements with the carriers,
(5) the goods changing hands three times, *en route*,
(6) Delays in getting fresh transport, and
(7) interferences and unjust demands of customs officials at intermediate stations.

A new direct and easy trade route between India and Eastern Persia.

With a view to removing all these obstacles which traders have to contend with on this and all other roads to Khorassan, and in order to improve British trade, the Government of India made arrangements in December 1896 to open a new direct and easy trade route between India and Eastern Persia. This route starts from Quetta and passes as follows:—

Names of places.	Distance in miles.	Number of marches.
Quetta		
Nushki	80	4
Dalbandin	110	5
Amir Chas	184	8
Koh-i-Malik Siah	134	7
Sekoha	76	4
Nasirabad (Seistan)	21	1
Bandan	50	3
Neh	45	2
Birjand	115	5
Kain	63	3
Turbat-i-Haidari	137	7
Meshed	77	4
TOTAL	,092	53 averaging 20½ miles each.

The distance from Quetta to Meshed is 1,092 miles or 53 stages, averaging 20½ miles each.

Under the orders of the Government of India wells have been dug at convenient intervals, and levy posts established at different stages all along the road to secure the safety of caravans and to facilitate their traffic through the desert tracts.

As the new route passes entirely through territory which is under British control as far as the border of Seistan, the caravans have no fear of the imposition of heavy dues by Afghan officials. Camel grazing and wood are procurable at every stage and grass at most, while arrangements are being made for the provision of grain also. Cheap camel transport is available at Quetta, in Seistan, and at other places on the road. Although the distance is 126 miles longer than that of the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route, yet the journey would only occupy about two months (including halts) instead of at least 75 days or three months taken by camels by the Bandar Abbas-Kirman route. Besides this the sea voyage from Karachi to Bandar Abbas would be avoided, as well as the obstacles, troubles, and inconveniences mentioned above, which are often experienced on the Bandar Abbas-Kirman road. With proper forwarding Agents at Quetta and carriers engaged for the whole journey, which could be easily arranged, the goods would come from Quetta to Meshed without changing hands or delay in transit, as there are no towns on the road, and no customs officials to interfere with caravans.

The customs official on the Seistan frontier would give passes free of charge to the carriers and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty would be paid at Meshed.

The road is already showing signs of becoming very popular, and is likely to expand British Indian trade with Seistan and Khorassan to a great extent.

As the Peshawar tea merchants residing at Bokhara are taking great interest in it and might decide to import their tea from India to Bokhara by this route instead of the Batoum route, there is probably a great future in store for it.

British imports.

The total value of British imports into Meshed from India *viâ* Bombay and Bandar Abbas during the year 1896-97 amounted to £89,547 only.

This represents a falling off of £109,620 in the figures for the year under report, as compared with those of the year before.

These figures do not include goods imported *viâ* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran, which are mentioned separately.

Green tea.

The value of green tea imported into Meshed during the year 1894-95 amounted to £222,318. During the following year, at the beginning of which the Batoum route was opened and the trade diverted from Bandar Abbas to that route, it fell to £57,729, while during the year 1896-97 there was a further fall, the figures being £43,145 only, or £14,584 less than those of last year.

Of the total amount imported during 1896-97, £41,550 passed on to Russian territory.

Black tea.

During 1895 there was an increase in the import of black tea of £13,839 over that of the previous year (1894), but during the year under report the amount fell from £38,030 in 1895 to £10,865, which shows a falling off of £27,165.

Of £10,865 only, £780 worth passed on to Russian territory, as the Bokharan market was overstocked.

Besides the above teas, £7,545 worth of tea was also imported, the colour of which is not specified in the returns. Some of it was black and some green tea manufactured in India.

Indigo.

There was a marked decrease in the import of indigo amounting to £19,057. Out of the amount imported, £3,428 during 1896-97, against £22,485 in the previous year, only £180 worth passed on to Russian territory. The fall is due to the diversion of the Central Asian trade from the Bandar Abbas to the Batoum route, as mentioned above.

For the same reason there was a falling of £2,680 in the import of spices; of £875 in that of muslin; and of £539 in that of drugs.

Spices, Muslin, Drugs.

The other chief decreases in the import trade occurred under the following heads.

Sheetings.

Sheetings to the value of £2,793.

Long Cloth.

Long cloth, bleached, to the value of £2,396.

Long cloth, unbleached, to the value of £2,351.

Cotton yarn.

Cotton yarn to the value of £2,460.

These decreases are accounted for partly by the exclusion of the goods of this class from the Central Asian markets and partly by the slackness of trade in Meshed.

Cotton prints. Other Piece-goods.

The import of cotton prints declined slightly to the extent of £345 only, while a considerable increase (£4,862) took place in the import of other piece-goods, the total value of imports under that head being £7,290 against £2,432 in the previous year; but this does not mean that the demand increased as most of the articles remained in stock.

Copper sheets.

There was an increase of £1,677 in the import of copper sheets, also as the amount rose from £910 in 1895 to £2,587 during the year under report.

Books.

A decrease of £830 occurred in the import of Persian books printed in Bombay. This is attributed to the considerable rise in the price of food stuffs, on account of which the demand for books decreased to a great extent.

Coral.

£400 worth of coral was imported during 1895-96, but none at all during 1896-97. The reason is that it is now exported direct from Bombay to Central Asia by the Batoum route instead of the Bandar Abbas-Meshed route.

The decreases during the year under report in the import of other articles, such as tin, chinaware, preserved ginger, etc., are not of any importance.

Russian imports.

The Russian imports into Meshed during the year 1896-97, on the whole, show an increase of £5,618 over those of the previous year.

Sugar.

The value of loaf and crystallized sugar imported from Russian territory into Meshed rose from £35,435 in 1895-96 to £45,824 in 1896-97, showing an important increase, amounting to £10,389, which is attributable to the bounty given to exporters by the Russian Government and the increased demand.

Glass and chinaware. Sack-cloth.

The import of glass and chinaware also rose from £3,749 in 1895-96 to £1,947 in 1896-97; and that of sack-cloth from £182 to £1,401, showing an enormous increase of £5,398 in the former and of £1,219 in the latter.

Piece-goods. Iron materials.

The imports of piece-goods and iron materials remained stationary, being about the same as in the previous year.

Candles. Kerosine oil. Matches.

The value of candles imported during the year, as compared to the year before, declined by £1,462; that of kerosine oil by £4,148; and that of matches by £2,669.

The reason of these decreases was that the Ashkabad-Meshed road, by which almost all Russian goods are now imported, was blocked up by snow, in consequence of which large consignments of different articles, especially of kerosine oil, could not come on before the close of the year.

Paper.

The decreases in other imports were not important, except in paper, which declined from £1,115 to £390; and vitriol which decreased from £1,581 to £440, showing a falling off, during the year, of £725 and £1,141 respectively.

Under the imports from Merv and Bokhara, though an improvement took place in hides, the imports of carpets and camel-hair cloth declined; while no silk was imported at all. The total falling off under these imports amounted to £1,148, or nearly 40 per cent.

Imports from Merv and Bokhara.

The cause of his decline was dearness of provisions in Meshed, and a reduced demand of the articles in question, in consequence.

The imports *vid* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran amounted to £24,166 in 1895-96; but in 1896-97 they declined by £4,426, the amount being only £19,740, of which about £11,700 represented the value of English goods.

Imports *vid* Turkey, Tabriz, and Teharan.

These imports consist of articles of English, French, German, Austrian, and Swiss manufacture.

The piece-goods and cotton yarn and twist are chiefly English, and these showed a falling off of £2,338 and £950 respectively, the value of the piece-goods imported being £9,492 against £11,830, and that of cotton yarn and twist only £210 against £1,160 in the previous year.

Piece-goods, cotton yarn, and twist.

The import of broad cloth which is of German, Austrian, French and English manufacture increased during the year by £1,786.

Broad cloth.

The cloths imported were of common, thin and inferior quality, and included no serges, tweeds, or superfine cloth.

The proportion of English cloth was small, because English cloth being too good and expensive, does not find much sale in Meshed. There is a large demand here in blue broad cloth, which is generally worn by all middle and lower classes, but only a cheap article being required, Russia supplies the most of it.

The import of China and glassware which is chiefly of Austrian and French manufacture decreased by £697, and there was a falling off of £1,885 in the import of cutlery, watches, and fancy goods, which are of English, German, French, Austrian and Swiss manufacture.

China and Glassware.

Cutlery, watches and fancy goods.

During 1895-96, £708 worth of English long cloth arrived, but none was imported during the year 1896-97.

Long cloth.

All these decreases were the result of slackness of trade.

The imports from Afghanistan into Meshed during the year 1896-97 were reduced from £11,859 to £6,206, or about one-half owing to the closing of the road towards the end of the year, on the plea of the protection of Khorassan against the spread of plague to it from India through Afghanistan.

Imports from Afghanistan.

The chief decreases were under the heads of postins, barack (coarse woollen cloth), and sheep and lamb skins, large quantities of which are generally imported about the time the road was closed.

The most important article of export from Meshed towards India is opium. It is chiefly intended for the Chinese market, where it is in great demand.

Exports to India. Opium.

Opium being one of the most profitable articles of commerce at present, its cultivation is steadily increasing in the province, but the trade is in the hands of a few Persian merchants.

During the year 1896-97, the crop suffered from excessive rains, which fell just at the time when the juice was being extracted from the plants. Therefore the output was much below the average, and the opium turned out was not of the best quality.

Owing to a fall in the price in China, the merchants withheld their stock. Consequently a marked decrease amounting to £5,584 took place in the export of opium during the year, and although the exports of wool, pistachios, and turquoises increased, yet there was still a falling off of £ 2,588 in the exports to India, the total being £19,681 against £22,269 in the previous year.

Wool. Pistachios, Turquoises.

Horses.

Horses once formed an important part of the export trade from Khorassan to India, and it was believed in some quarters that the opening out of the new route between Quetta and Meshed *vid* Nushki and Seistan might foster this trade, Meshed being considered to be a good market for horses suitable for native Indian cavalry remounts.

Large numbers of horses formerly used to be exported from this province to India through Afghanistan, and by the Persian Gulf, but gradually the trade declined. This decline was attributed by some buyers in India to the prohibitive taxes levied by the Amir in Afghanistan through which country passed the shortest route to India from Khorassan, but this was not the real cause. The fact was that the supply of horses ran out in Khorassan.

In 1891 a Persian horse-dealer took down a batch of 65 horses, 75 mares and 60 mules from Meshed to Quetta through Seistan, but more than half of these animals were purchased by him in Herat and Merv, the rest being bought with difficulty from Meshed and the surrounding districts.

In 1895 an Indian pensioner from Hyderabad (Deccan) exported about 80 mares of an inferior class from Khorassan to Bombay *vid* Bandar Abbas, with the exception of these no other animals in any numbers have been exported since 1891.

With regard to mules it may be mentioned that Khorassan is not a mule breeding province and most of the mules in use here come from Ispahan and the southern districts of Persia. Sometimes muleteers coming with caravans of pilgrims who run short of funds after a long stay in Meshed, are willing to dispose of their animals, but these cannot be purchased for the Indian market, as the export of mules from Persia is prohibited by the Persian Government since the year 1894.

Dealers from India may still be able to buy a small number of mares and horses, but only of a very inferior stamp to that required by the Indian cavalry and they would, besides, have to pay double prices as a horse which could be got for 25 tumans (Rs. 76, or £5) a few years ago cannot now be purchased for less than 50 tumans (Rs. 152 or £10).

The real truth is that horses are not procurable in Khorassan at present in numbers sufficient to establish an annual trade with India. In former times a large number of horsemen had to be kept up in the country for checking Turkoman raids which were of frequent occurrence, but the occupation of Akhal by Russia in 1881 and of other Turkoman districts later on, put a stop to all raiding. This did away with the necessity, for the employment of horsemen, and carriages having been brought into use by wealthy Persians in which smaller and lighter animals than those required for riding are used, the result was that the demand ceased, consequently the people disposed of the breeding mares, gave up breeding and occupied themselves with other more profitable pursuits. What animals were left in the country were brought up and exported by dealers, and the stock is now exhausted. For these reasons the trade has died out, and there are small hopes of its revival.

Exports to Russia.

Export from Meshed to Russia during the year 1896-97 showed a considerable increase amounting to £12,431, the figures being £80,320 against only £ 67,889 in the previous year.

Wool.
Sheep and lamb skins.

This increase is chiefly made up by the rise in the rapidly increasing export of wool, which went up from £8,119 to £15,467, and that of sheep and lamb skins, for the reasons explained below.

At the beginning of the year 1896-97 the tanners, shoe-makers and saddlers of Meshed complained to the Persian Government that on account of large exports of skins to Russian territory, their business has suffered to such an extent that they were unable to pay their taxes. In order to remedy their grievances and to improve the industries, and with a view to preserve lambs which were killed in large numbers in order to export their skins, the consequence being a scarcity of sheep and a considerable rise in the price of milk, clarified butter

and mutton, the Persian Government first issued orders directing the levying of a prohibitive tax of a Tuman (4s.) each on all lamb skins exported, but afterwards prohibited their export altogether with effect from the 14th July 1896.

The prohibition was enforced to a certain extent by the local customs authorities. In December 1896, it was represented to the Persian Government that foreign subjects had a large stock of sheep and goat skins in hand, which they had purchased before the prohibition was made known to them. Thereupon the Persian Government permitted all foreign subjects to export the stock which they had already purchased. This gave an opportunity to all traders in skins to export as many as they possibly could. Later on the Persian Government prohibited the export of sheep and goat skins with effect from 1st March 1897, but the prohibition was, on the recommendation of the Governor-Ceneral of Khorassan, confined to the town of Meshed only, and it was decided to allow the export to be continued from the country and district, in fact from all places outside the town of Meshed. As most of the skins are brought to the town of Meshed from outside, and as those inside the town can easily be taken outside by the dealers and quietly disposed of to the exporters, this prohibition was quite useless, and the export went on more than ever, accordingly, the value of lamb, sheep and goat skins exported to Russian territory during the year 1896-97, amounted to £12,902 instead of £8,608 only in the year before, exhibiting an increase of £4,294.

Cotton. Country cloth and prints.

The outturn of cotton during the year under report being much less than that of the year before on account of a partial failure of the crops, only £567 worth of cotton was exported instead of £1,153 in the previous year, but the decrease was more than balanced by an increase in the export of country cloth and prints.

Shawls. Carpets.

Owing to a decrease in the demand in Russia and Turkey to which shawls, carpets, and miscellaneous articles of Persian manufacture are chiefly exported from Meshed *viâ* Ashkabad, the exports of these articles declined by £2,845, £3,586, and £1,086, respectively; but the loss was made up by a corresponding increase in the export of turquoises.

Dried fruits. Tobacco.

Small unimportant decreases took place during the year in the export of certain articles such as dried fruits, tobacco, etc., but they were covered by the increases noted above.

Exports to Afghanistan.

There was an increase of £1,471 during the year in the exports to Afghanistan in shawls and miscellaneous articles.

Foreign goods which passed through Meshed to Afghanistan.

The value of foreign goods which passed through Meshed to Afghanistan rose by £934.

Indian green tea. Russian piece-goods. Russian sugar.

This increase was accounted for by the export of £580 worth of Indian green tea, none of which was exported through Meshed, the year before an increase of £1,291 in the export of piece-goods chiefly of Russian manufacture, a decrease of £680 in the export of Russian sugar, and small decreases in the export of other articles such as iron manufactures, candles, kerosine oil, etc.

Exchange. Persian currency and £ sterling.

The average rates of exchange between the Persian currency and £ sterling during the year 1896-97 were as follows :—

For the quarter ending.	Per £ sterling.
	Krans.
June 15th, 1896	49½
September 15th, 1896	48⅞
December 15th, 1896	49⅝
March 15th, 1897	50

These rates give an average for the whole year of krans 49$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$. Therefore, the value of all imports and exports shown in the returns accompanying this report has been converted from Persian currency into £ sterling at the round figure of 50 krans per £ sterling.

As all calculations in the returns for the year 1895-96 were also made at the same rate, the work of comparison of the totals of imports and exports with those of the previous year is greatly facilitated.

Persian and Indian currencies.

The average rate of exchange between the Persian and Indian currencies for the year was 313$\frac{1}{4}$ krans per 100 rupees.

This rate is based on the following quarterly averages :—

For the quarter ending.	Per Rs. 100.
	Krans.
June 15th, 1896	315
September 15th, 1896	305
December 15th, 1896	303
March 15th, 1897	320

The Imperial Bank of Persia, the only European banking firm in Meshed having monetary transactions with foreign countries, sold during the year 1896, large amounts of £ sterling at rates varying from 48$\frac{5}{8}$ to 51$\frac{1}{2}$ krans per £ to their own branches, who made profits on their rates. They also found cover for their sales to some extent in Merv in Transcaspia, but hardly disposed of any bills in Meshed.

Partly for want of banking facilities, but chiefly owing to the absence of direct trade with England and a considerable decline in the trade with India, very little business is done between Khorassan and Great Britain or India in exchange.

Russian paper.

Native traders remitting money to India for the purchase of goods seldom send it by bills of exchange. They make their remittances by means of Russian rouble notes through Russia. A large number of these Russian rouble notes are annually brought to Meshed by pilgrims, travellers, and others, and disposed of locally at reduced prices. These are collected by native traders, and dispatched by post to Odessa where they are converted into £ sterling, and the amount remitted to Bombay through Russian Banks.

A regular trade in Russian paper money lately sprang up in Meshed and assumed large proportions. The result was that the price of rouble notes underwent great fluctuations and gave rise to considerable speculation. The rate which was only 330 krans per hundred roubles in 1887 gradually rose to a high figure. During 1893, it went up as high as 600 krans, and remained liable to sudden changes which seriously affected trade.

The amount of Russian paper money yearly imported to and exported from Meshed amounted to about 1,000,000 roubles in previous years. But owing to a reduction in traffic, the amount fell to about 500,000 roubles during the year 1896-97. These are, however, only rough estimates made by the leading native bankers, and it is impossible to arrive at exact figures. The price of the Russian paper rouble remained steady throughout the year, being about 510 krans per hundred roubles.

Russian gold.

A considerable quantity of Russian and Bokharan gold also used to find its way to Meshed in former years, but very little of it came during the year under report. The average prices were :—

Russian Imperial	New coin, 37 Krans each.
	Old coin, 40 Krans each.
Bokharan Tilla	30 Krans each.

Bokharan gold.

The greater portion of the Bokharan gold coming to Meshed used to be exported to Afghanistan and India, but the Russian Government is said to have forbidden its leaving Russian territory since the beginning of last year.

Persian silver coin.

The new Persian silver coin continues to be exported to Transcaspia, and the trade was carried on with some profit during the year.

Persian copper coin.

In spite of the efforts of the Persian Government to improve the value of their copper coinage in ratio with the silver Kran, great fluctuations occurred in the rates which led to a good deal of speculation. Some native bankers, however, made handsome profits out of the confusion which ensued.

The current rate at the close of the year was 26 copper Shahis per silver Kran.

Harvest.

At the beginning of the spring there was every prospect of a large and abundant harvest, but owing to excessive rains later on the hopes entertained were not realised.

As the season advanced, blight (Zardi) appeared and damaged the crops.

Barley.

The barley crop suffered considerably in consequence. The grain was greatly reduced in quantity as well as size, and although the crop did not actually fail, yet the output was much less than that of an ordinary year. The result was a great rise in the price as compared to last year. During the previous year the average price of barley was about 24 Krans per Kharwar (5*d.* per quarter), but during the year 1896-97, it gradually went up from 25 Krans per Kharwar ($5\frac{1}{6}d.$ per quarter) to 44 Krans per Kharwar ($6\frac{1}{10}d.$ per quarter).

Wheat.

The wheat crop also suffered, but not nearly to such an extent. In certain districts where blight did not appear, the crops were much better than those of the previous year, but many fields in the districts round Meshed were totally destroyed by hail-storms in June. Both the irrigated and unirrigated crops in most districts, however, came to maturity, and though the number of grains in the ear was somewhat deficient, the total outturn on the whole was above the average throughout the province, except in Turshiz, where the crops were destroyed by locusts.

The average price of wheat during the year 1895-96 was about 5 Tumans per Kharwar ($10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per quarter).

During the summar of 1896, that is, before the harvest, it remained almost stationary, but in the autumn, that is, after all the crops had been gathered, when wheat ought to have become much cheaper, the price rose to 6 Tumans per Kharwar (1*s.*-$1\frac{1}{3}d.$ per quarter), and later on, owing to no grain having been brought into the town from the surrounding districts, there was a scarcity which sent up the price to 8 Tumans per Kharwar (1*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per quarter).

Cause of scarcity of grain in Meshed.

This scarcity was due to large exports of wheat to Russian territory from the Kuchan and other districts. which supply Meshed. The Persian Government have repeatedly issued orders strictly prohibiting the export of grain to foreign territory, but these orders are always ignored by the Governors and district officials.

During the year 1896-97 the Governor-General of Khorassan sold all the Government revenue grain of the province, at a low price, to the contractor of the Meshed-Ashkabad cart road. The latter having thus obtained the monopoly, allowed little or no grain to be brought into the town, and exported as much as he possibly could to Transcaspia.

In an ordinary average year Meshed produces about Kharwars 51,360 (tons 14,881) of grain; but this being insufficient for its requirements, it

depends on the surrounding districts of Nishabur and Kuchan, especially the latter, which is the granary of Khorassan, to make up the deficiency.

When this deficiency is not supplied and no grain comes in from those districts, the result is a scarcity and a rise in the price.

Grain resources of Khorassan.

The total outturn in grain ($\frac{2}{3}$ wheat and $\frac{1}{3}$ barley) of Khorassan (excluding Seistan) in an ordinary average year is estimated at about Kharwars 376,280 (tons 109,020).

Grain required for the consumption of the people.

Grain exported to the interior of Persia.

Of this about Kharwars 298,280 (tons 86,421) are required for the consumption of the people in the province; and about Kharwars 30,000 (tons 8,691) are exported to the interior of Persia from the outlying districts.

Grain exported to Afghanistan.

Of the remainder about Kharwars 8,000 (tons 2,318) are exported to Afghanistan from the Khaf and Bakharz districts.

Grain exported to Russian territory.

The balance of about Kharwars 40,000 (tons 11,590) is exported to Russian territory from the Bujnurd, Kuchan, Daragez and Sarakhs districts, the resources of which with other details are given in the following table:—

Table showing the resources in grain, consumption and surplus of the Bujnurd, Kuchan, Daragez and Sarakhs districts of Khorassan in an ordinary average year.

Name of District.	Annual outturn in Persian Kharwars of 649 lbs. each.	Required for the consumption of the people in Kharwars of 649 lbs. each.	Surplus in Kharwars of 649 lbs. each	Remarks.
Bujnurd . .	27,840	20,840	7,000	About 3,000 Kharwars exported to the Yamut country and Ashkabad and the remainder to Transcaspia
Kuchan . .	71,440	30,440	41,000	About 11,000 Kharwars exported to Meshed and Sabzawar, and the remainder to Transcaspia.
Daragez .	14,000	9,000	5,000	Exported to Transcaspia.
Sarakhs .	3,000	2,000	1,000	Exported to Russian Sarakhs.
Total in Kharwars .	116,280	62,280	54,000	
Equivalent in tons .	33,690	18,044	15,646	

Out of the surplus of tons 15,652, the amount annually exported to Russian territory, as mentioned above, is about tons 11,524, which is made up as follows:

	Tons.
From Bujnurd	1,159
„ Kuchan	8,693
„ Daragez	1,449
„ Sarakhs	289
Total Tons .	11,590

Were effective steps taken to prevent this large quantity going across the frontier and to keep it within the country, it would effect an appreciable fall in the price and allay the distress which generally prevails among the poorer classes when grain is scarce and prices high.

Agricultural implements.

No improved agricultural implements of modern European manufacture have as yet been brought into use in Khorassan. If these were introduced, the output of grain might be increased to a large extent, and the surplus of grain left after the year's consumption, exported to Transcaspia with advantage to the country. At present the most primitive tools are used, and it might be worth the while of British manufacturers to send through some trustworthy agent at Karachi or Bombay some strong but cheap improved single share ploughs, horse threshing and reaping machines as a trial consignment to Meshed. Almost all land in Khorassan belongs to wealthy chiefs, merchant and leading men who can well afford to buy, and would be glad to acquire agricultural implements, if they were placed within an easy reach of them. Therefore a trial consignment of useful simple implements might create a demand and a new opening in trade, if the prices are low enough to compete with the similar articles of Russian make.

Temperature.

With reference to the remarks regarding the suitability of Meshed for European residence it may not be out of place here to give some details about its temperature.

The accompanying tables contain the results of thermometrical observations taken at this Consulate-General during the last six years.

The first table gives the average monthly temperature (Farn.) in shade recorded at 8 A.M. daily from 1891 to 1896. It will be observed that the coldest month in Meshed is January, during which the average of temperature for six years at 8 A.M. is 26·78 (Farn.), while the hottest month is July, during which the average temperature at the same hour is 80·15° (Farn.).

The second table give the average minimum, maximum, and mean temperature from 1891 to 1894.

Climate.

The results of this period may, however, be considered quite sufficient to give an idea of the climate. The highest temperature recorded is 90·51° (Farn.) in July and the lowest 15·37° (Farn.) in January. These are the extreme of heat and cold which are sometimes, though rarely, reached in Meshed after an interval of several years. On the whole, the climate is very temperate and healthy.

Table showing average of temperature in shade recorded at 8 A.M. daily for six years (1891 to 1896).

Year.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1891 . . .	25·01	25·16	40·22	54·46	62·19	71·66	77·80	71·58	64·05	50·55	44·30	36·14
1892 . . .	34·16	36·44	44·70	56·05	67·58	71·66	77·80	69·23	59·48	51·38	42·26	33·67
1893 . . .	20·58	25·92	42·77	58·86	67·72	77·25	79·09	74·45	67·92	52·11	45·96	37·78
1894 . . .	21·29	33·92	44·74	54·33	70·99	79·12	81·18	77·25	67·57	51·35	44·17	32·34
1895 . . .	14·33	41·38	48·62	60·18	70·56	79·96	82·32	76·23	65·31	54·01	41·81	38·30
1896 . . .	36·34	33·50	45·13	55·57	69·47	77·40	82·70	78·21	67·30	48·32	36·44	35·46
TOTAL OF SIX YEARS .	160·71	196·32	266·18	339·45	408·51	457·05	480·89	446·95	391·63	307·72	254·94	213·69
Average of six years .	26·78	32·72	44·36	56·57	68·08	76·17	80·15	74·49	65·27	51·29	42·49	35·61

Table showing average of minimum, maximum, and mean temperature in shade for four years (1891 to 1894).

Year.	1891.			1892.			1893.			1894.			Average mean temperature for four years.
Month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean	
January . . .	21·96	36·77	29·36	30·38	46·06	38·22	26·64	42·09	34·37	15·37	37·08	26·22	32·04
February . .	29·67	37·14	28·90	31·44	49·75	40·59	21·64	41·75	31·69	26·37	44·18	35·27	34·11
March . . .	36·00	56·35	46·17	40·22	58·35	49·28	39·38	63·22	51·30	37·16	58·60	47·88	48·66
April . . .	50·35	69·30	59·82	50·78	71·73	61·25	50·96	69·40	60·18	44·17	66·77	55·47	59·18
May . . .	53·70	74·86	64·28	57·80	81·98	69·89	59·87	85·19	70·03	53·22	81·40	67·31	67·88
June . . .	63·68	86·26	74·97	63·68	86·26	74·97	65·80	88·90	77·35	63·92	87·18	75·55	75·71
July . . .	66·74	89·79	78·26	66·74	89·79	78·26	64·32	90·51	77·41	64·91	87·90	76·40	77·58
August . . .	44·14	87·57	66·05	60·00	81·94	70·97	57·53	87·54	72·53	59·53	85·19	72·36	70·48
September . .	57·60	79·41	68·50	52·56	72·76	62·66	53·85	83·30	68·57	54·37	80·45	67·41	66·78
October . . .	45·74	62·80	54·27	47·29	63·83	56·56	41·95	69·66	55·80	45·66	65·43	55·54	55·54
November . .	39·66	56·68	48·17	38·20	53·40	45·80	37·25	60·68	48·96	38·57	56·92	47·64	47·64
December . .	33·83	49·61	41·72	29·51	45·51	37·51	33·46	50·71	42·08	27·22	46·59	36·90	39·55

Rainfall.

The following table gives the total rainfall of Meshed during the past six years. It will be observed that the rains were excessive during 1895 and 1896, and that the rainfall of the year 1896 exceeded that of any of the previous five years.

Month.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1895.		1896.	
	Number of days.	Inches.	Number of days.	Inches.	ys.		Number of days.	Inches.	Number of days.	Inches.
January			5	0·26	2	0·44		..	4	0·37
February			1	0·04	2	0·87	1·06	0·11	2	0·30
March	3	1·10	12	1·06	4	0·19	1·15	3·84	13	4·26
April	3	0·38	10	0·99	5	0·32	6 2·25	3·06	8	1·21
May.	11	1·54	7	1·09	2	0·13	4 0·55	0·10	10	1·44
une								...	3	1·00
uly .					2	0·07		...	1	0·90
August					1	0·07				
September	1	0·30	2	0·47			1	0·01		
October	7	0·61	7	1·18	1	0·17	5	0·74		
November	6	0·85	5	0·15	3	0·67		0·74	2	0·08
December.	5	0·95	1	0·20	5	0·53		0·72	1	0·02
Total	36	5·73	50	5·44	27	3·46	5·01	41 8·78	44	9·58

Population.

The local Persian officials put down the number of the inhabitants of Meshed at something between 80,000 and 100,000. They base their calculations on the number of houses in the town, which, they say, are between sixteen and twenty thousand, each containing, on an average, about five souls. But these are overestimates which cannot be relied upon, as no attempt has ever been made to take a census or to count, even approximately, the number of houses. There is, however, no doubt that a large number of people from Azarbaijan, Yezd, and Kirman and from the Caucasus, who have come and settled permanently in the town during the past five years, have added considerably to the population which may now be estimated at about 60,000 souls, excluding a floating population of about ten thousand pilgrims.

The European population consists of the members of the British and Russian Consulates-General, and the staff of the Imperial Bank of Persia numbering fifteen persons altogether including five ladies. This number, however, does not include a few European servants and children.

Turquoise mines.

The turquoise mines of Khorassan were rented from the Persian Government by an Afghan banker at the beginning of the year 1895 for a term of ten years at an annual rent of Tumans 13,200 (£ 2,640). However, the former contractor of the mines outbid his successor and offered Tumans 23,200 (£ 4,640) a year, and thus caused the Banker's contract to be cancelled at the end of the year 1896-97, though only two of the ten years for which the lease was granted had expired. The new contract might also be cancelled at any moment should a higher bidder be forthcoming. Thus the contractors, being uncertain of being allowed to retain their contracts to the end of the term of their engagements, hesitate to incur any outlay on the improvement of the mines; and the result is that the mines which were well directed in the former times are being rapidly ruined by the unsystematic working of the contractors whose sole object is to make as much profit as possible.

Outturn during 1896-97.

The outturn of the mines during the year 1896-97 is stated, on good authority, to have amounted to Tumans 19,000 (£ 3,800).

Export of turquoises.

The value of the turquoises exported by the contractors and others holding stock in Meshed to foreign countries (Russia, India and Arabia) during the year amounted to £ 10,600, *viz.*—

	£
To Russia	8,000
,, India	1,600
,, Arabia	1,000

However, there was no demand for them, and the prices realised were much lower than those expected by the exporters.

Return of articles imported into Meshed from India via *Bombay, Bandar Abbas and Kirman (or Yezd) during the year 1896-97.*

Articles.	Value.		Passed on to Russian territory.		Remarks.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	Tumans.	£	
Tea, green	215,725	43,145	207,750	41,550	
„ black	54,325	10,865	3,900	780	
„ (colour not specified)	37,725	7,545	...	...	
Indigo	17,140	3,428	900	180	
Sheetings (English and Indian)	5,405	1,081	...	...	
Long cloth, bleached (English and Indian)	11,540	2,308	...	...	
Long cloth, unbleached (English and Indian)	4,760	952	...	...	
Cotton prints	12,550	2,510	...	...	
Muslin	1,700	340	950	190	
Turkey reds	2,250	450	...	...	
Other piece-goods	36,450	7,290	...	...	
Cotton, yarn and twist	22,950	4,590	...	...	
Copper sheets	12,938	2,587	...	...	
Tin	564	113	...	...	
China basins and other Chinaware	520	104	...	...	
Books	3,950	790	...	...	
Ginger, preserved	813	163	...	...	
Drugs	2,270	454	300	60	
Coffee	100	20	...	...	
Spices	3,100	620	320	64	
Glass beads	200	40	...	...	
Coloured glass panes	50	10	...	...	
Miscellaneous	710	142	...	...	
Total	447,735	89,547	214,120	42,824	

5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

Return of articles imported into Meshed from Russian territory during the year 1896-97.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar, loaf	173,025	34,605	
„ crystallized	56,095	11,219	
Candles	5,550	1,110	
Kerosine oil	18,215	3,643	
Piece-goods (including broad cloth and cotton prints)	111,990	22,398	
Iron, iron goods, nails, etc.	12,780	2,556	
Steel	215	43	
Brass, brassware and brass wire	3,630	726	
Glass and China ware	45,735	9,147	
Gold lace, etc.	600	120	
Paper	1,950	390	
Glass panes and mirrors	1,230	246	
Lead and tin	1,805	361	
Sewing machines	305	61	
Vitriol	2,200	440	
Cutlery, haberdashery, and fancy goods	3,000	600	
Matches	4,105	821	
Cotton, yarn	200	40	
„ twist	120	24	
Sack cloth	7,005	1,401	
Cigarettes and tobacco	820	164	
Chairs	145	29	
Trays	50	10	
Wooden spoons	130	26	
Miscellaneous	1,240	248	
Tea	1,950	390	Chinese tea made up into packets in Russia.
TOTAL	454,090	90,818	
Goods imported from Merv and Bokhara.			
Carpets	1,450	290	
Camel-hair cloth	1,850	370	
Hides	1,160	232	
Skins	3,300	660	
Leather	30	6	
Pumpkin seeds	60	12	
Horse clothing	390	78	
Saddlery	305	61	
Miscellaneous	100	20	
TOTAL	8,645	1,729	
GRAND TOTAL	462,735	92,547	

5 Tumans = 1£ sterling.

Return of articles imported into Meshed via Turkey, Tabriz, and Teheran during the year 1896-97.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	
Broad cloth	31,430	6,286	German, Austrian, French and English.
Piece-goods of sorts	47,462	9,492	Chiefly English.
Matches	340	68	Austrian and Swedish.
China and glassware	2,875	575	Austrian and French.
Cutlery, watches and fancy goods	8,225	1,645	English, German, Austrian, French and Swiss.
Gold lace, etc.	150	30	
Glass beads	750	150	
Cochineal	2,208	442	
Cotton, yarn and twist	1,050	210	English.
Books	2,350	470	From Constantinople and Egypt.
Looking glasses	125	25	Austrian.
Aniline dyes	900	180	
Miscellaneous	835	167	
TOTAL	98,700	19,740	Of this total about £11,700 were English goods.

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of articles imported into Meshed from Afghanistan during the year 1896-97.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	
Postins	2 800	560	
Barak	6,982	1,396	
Carpets and woollen bags	8,393	1,679	
Sheep and lamb skins	8,200	1 640	
Pistachios	110	22	
Seeds	95	19	
Manna	1,740	348	
Opium	2,300	468	
Fans	400	80	Indian.
Miscellaneous	10	2	
TOTAL	31,030	6,206	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of articles exported from Meshed to India via Yezd (or Kirman) and Bandar Abbas during the year 1896-97.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£.	
Silk (piece)	8,700	1,740	
,, (raw)	800	160	
Opium	73,400	14,680	
Assafœtida	200	40	
Wool	2,430	486	
Pistachios	4,205	841	
Miscellaneous	50	10	
Cumin seeds	620	124	
Turquoises	8,000	1,600	
Total	98,405	19,681	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Returns of articles exported from Meshed to Russian territory during the year 1897.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
Wood	77,337	15,467	
Cotton	2,835	567	
Fresh and dried fruits	7,191	1,438	
Tobacco	495	99	
Shawls	48,277	9,655	
Carpets	55,975	11,195	
Skins	64,510	12,902	
Silk, piece	2,850	570	
Turquoises	40,000	8,000	
Leather	13,053	2,611	
Country cloth and print	42,609	8,522	
Postins	405	90	
Country shoes	80	16	
Miscellaneous	45,938	9,188	
Total	401,600	80,320	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Return of articles exported from Meshed to Afghanistan during the year 1896-97.

Articles.	Value.		Remarks.
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	
	Tumans.	£	
Sugar candied	625	125	
Shawls	1,320	264	
Miscellaneous	9,950	1,990	
TOTAL	11,895	2,379	
Foreign goods passing through Meshed to Afghanistan.			
Piece-goods	45,175	9,035	Chiefly Russian.
Sugar, loaf	7,705	1,541	Russian.
„ crystallized	4,700	940	„
Iron and steels	530	105	
Candles	50	10	
Cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods	1,700	340	
Drugs	250	50	
Paper	150	30	
Miscellaneous	310	62	
Tea, green	100	20	
„ colour not mentioned	2,800	560	
TOTAL	63,470	12,694	
GRAND TOTAL	75,365	15,073	

5 Tumans = 1 £ sterling.

Tabular statement showing totals of imports and exports of foreign goods from and to Meshed for five years (1892-93 to 1896-97).

Imports or exports.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£	£	
IMPORTS.	152,023	134,179	251,370	122,995	42,824	Goods imported from India which passed on to Russian territory.
From India (*viâ* Bombay and Bandar Abbas.	211,168	198,496	312,123	199,167	89,547	
From Russian territory	80,166	72,394	59,208	86,929	92,547	
From Europe (*viâ* Turkey and Tabriz.	11,212	18,460	19,623	24,166	19,740	
From Afghanistan	14,812	13,115	13,479	11,859	6,206	
TOTAL IMPORTS	318,058	302,465	404,433	322,121	208,040	
EXPORTS.						
To India	31,314	8,428	6,871	22,269	19,681	
„ Russian territory	36,024	27,750	24,458	67,889	80,320	
„ Afghanistan	2,154	856	915	908	2,379	
„ „	11,373	9,217	8,808	11,760	12,694	Foreign goods that passed through Meshed.
TOTAL EXPORTS	80,865	46,251	41,052	102,826	115,074	
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	398,923	348,716	445,485	424,947	323,114	

MOULA BAKSH.

DATED MESHED;
The 11th August 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 23rd October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	148,483	12,031,580
	Exports	48,521	5,150,726
		+99,962	+6,880,854
RANGOON	Imports	10,167	385,107
	Exports	314,610	30,494,584
		−304,443	−30,109,477
MADRAS	Imports	33,000	1,582,300
	Exports	9,300	438,500
		+23,700	+1,143,800
BOMBAY	Imports	175,800	11,374,800
	Exports	87,200	5,215,600
		+88,600	+6,159,200
KARÁCHI	Imports	74,000	1,898,071
	Exports	115,700	5,029,576
		−41,700	−3,131,505
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
			30th January to 23rd October 1897.
Patna Division—			
PATNA (*preceding week*)	Imports	15,800	1,297,300
	Exports	34,400	883,900
		−18,600	+413,400
GAYA (")	Imports	18,200	352,000
	Exports	300	96,100
		+17,900	+256,800
SHAHABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,700	424,200
	Exports	300	355,000
		+3,400	+69,200
SÁRAN (*preceding week*)	Imports	26,300	1,432,600
	Exports	800	175,100
		+25,500	+1,257,500
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	...	476,400
	Exports	8,200	76,600
		−8,200	+399,800
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,400	1,012,188
	Exports	9,100	112,451
		−2,700	+899,737
DARBHANGA	Imports	26,300	1,446,000
	Exports	10,300	172,900
		+16,000	+1,273,100
Bhágalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,400	329,900
	Exports	13,000	1,208,000
		−3,600	−878,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,070	337,994
	Exports	81,213	1,375,199
		−80,143	−1,037,205
PURNEA	Imports	400	125,712
	Exports	5,500	195,670
		−5,100	−69,958
MALDA	Imports	...	2,200
	Exports	500	2,600
		−500	−400
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,500	248,963
	Exports	4,000	470,118
		−2,500	−221,155
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,300	391,700
	Exports	1,100	60,598
		+1,200	+331,102
DINAJPUR (,,)	Imports	200	68,900
	Exports	2,700	420,884
		−2,500	−351,984
JALPAIGURI	Imports	21,000	414,703
	Exports	600	18,379
		+20,400	+396,324
DARJEELING	Imports	2,400	183,200
	Exports	300	7,700
		+2,100	+175,500
RANGPUR	Imports	9,000	77,400
	Exports	3,800	93,900
		+5,200	−16,500
BOGRA	Imports	13,600	93,700
	Exports	500	299,600
		+13,100	−205,900
PABNA	Imports	...	281,900
	Exports	...	22,300
		...	+259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports	600	34,400
	Exports	4,400	43,200
		−3,800	−8,800
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	33,900
	Exports	...	163,000
		...	−129,100
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,948	95,655
	Exports	37	9,805
		+3,911	+85,850
FARIDPUR	Imports	7,700	246,600
	Exports	...	129,200
		+7,700	+117,400
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	2,000
	Exports	...	48,700
		...	−46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	...	50,004
	Exports	...	41,463
		...	+8,541
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	700
	Exports	200	7,300
		−200	−6,600
CHITTAGONG	Imports	9,900	629,742
	Exports	...	140,020
		+9,900	+489,722
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	2,300	189,600
	Exports	40,900	1,955,800
		−38,600	−1,766,200
BIRBHUM	Imports	400	38,300
	Exports	12,200	1,690,000
		−11,800	−1,651,700
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,500	122,900
	Exports	1,400	90,300
		+1,100	+32,600
MIDNAPUR*	Imports	...	498,781
	Exports	...	2,031,089
		...	−1,532,308
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	...	35,100
	Exports	...	26,500
		...	+8,600
NADIA	Imports	5,900	844,600
	Exports	10,700	898,900
		−4,800	−54,300
MURSHIDABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	67,000
	Exports	2,300	319,300
		−2,200	−252,300
JESSORE	Imports	...	272,300
	Exports	...	71,700
		...	+200,600
KHULNA	Imports	...	17,300
	Exports	...	34,600
		...	−17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	600	207,800
	Exports	100	3,200
		+500	+204,600
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,100	220,100
	Exports	100	8,450
		+2,000	+211,650
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	9,384
	Exports	...	49,303
		...	−39,919
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	3,101
	Exports	100	6,078
		−100	−2,977

* From March to August 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	2,130
	Exports	7,502	345,629
		−7,502	−343,499
BALASORE	Imports	700	30,600
	Exports	17,800	1,275,500
		−17,100	−1,244,900
PURI	Imports	...	3,002
	Exports	809	62,171
		−809	−59,169
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	2,376	279,729
	Exports	19,628	302,149
		−17,252	−22,420
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	...	219,600
	Exports	2,700	528,000
		−2,700	−308,400
MEERUT	Imports	16,300	351,640
	Exports	17,000	691,959
		−700	−340,319
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	1,000	48,600
	Exports	13,100	853,900
		−12,100	−805,300
ALIGARH (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,600	197,000
	Exports	47,900	956,000
		−43,300	−759,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	1,533	92,351
	Exports	6,838	185,538
		−5,305	−93,187
AGRA	Imports	5,100	580,000
	Exports	24,900	611,200
		−19,800	−31,200
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,700	126,400
	Exports	600	39,700
		+4,100	+86,700
MAINPURI	Imports	...	18,000
	Exports	...	32,100
		...	−14,100
ETÁWAH	Imports	1,300	68,700
	Exports	2,000	60,200
		−700	+8,500
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	20,400
	Exports	4,300	231,500
		−4,100	−211,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
BIJNOR	Imports	..	238,300
	Exports	..	11,600
		...	+226,700
MORADABAD	Imports	3,300	225,700
	Exports	8,600	450,100
		−5,300	−224,400
SHAHJAHÁNPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,500	99,764
	Exports	2,100	321,642
		−600	−221,878
BUDAUN	Imports	...	4,800
	Exports	200	25,700
		−200	−20,900
PILIBÍT	Imports	3,800	59,275
	Exports	400	85,850
		+3,400	−26,575
BARELI	Imports	1,900	204,600
	Exports	2,700	218,800
		−800	−14,200
Allahabad Division—			
CAWNPORE	Imports	22,900	2,[illegible]5,100
	Exports	9,500	738,300
		+13,400	+1,264,800
FATEHPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	7,200	242,000
	Exports	200	3,678
		+7,000	+238,322
BÁNDA	Imports	6,300	673,700
	Exports	100	12,200
		+6,200	+661,500
HAMÍRPUR	Imports	500	161,600
	Exports	300	7,200
		+200	+154,400
ALLAHABAD	Imports	19,100	1,332,700
	Exports	1,100	23,100
		+18,000	+1,309,600
JHÁNSI	Imports	8,100	522,000
	Exports	1,800	25,800
		+6,300	+496,200
JALAUN	Imports	4,000	306,600
	Exports	700	17,500
		+3,300	+289,100
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	30,700	701,100
	Exports	700	50,800
		+29,700	+650,300
MIRZAPUR	Imports	7,100	271,315
	Exports	100	15,763
		+7,000	+255,552
JAUNPUR	Imports	19,800	265,100
	Exports	200	43,700
		+19,600	+221,400
GHAZIPUR	Imports	19,300	207,800
	Exports	900	86,900
		+18,400	+120,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	...	26,900
	Exports	5,300	379,500
		—5,300	—352,600
Ballia	Imports	575	88,821
	Exports	350	68,957
		+225	+19,864
Gorakhpur	Imports	...	139,300
	Exports	...	529,100
		...	—392,800
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál	Imports	...	6,700
	Exports	...	...
		...	+6,700
Naini Tal	Imports	...	28,000
	Exports	...	84,200
		...	—56,200
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	10,600	575,800
	Exports	1,300	96,600
		+9,300	+479,200
Unao	Imports	...	62,200
	Exports	...	900
		...	+61,300
Rae-Bareli	Imports	2,700	297,700
	Exports	600	12,500
		+2,100	+285,200
Sitapur	Imports	200	23,294
	Exports	9,700	447,300
		—9,500	—424,006
Kheri (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	12,700
	Exports	3,300	181,100
		—3,300	—168,400
Hardoi	Imports	100	168,600
	Exports	3,300	58,300
		—3,200	+110,300
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,600	253,600
	Exports	4,100	349,500
		—500	—95,900
Gonda	Imports	6,300	214,432
	Exports	4,500	207,500
		+1,800	+6,932
Bahraich	Imports	...	8,810
	Exports	...	216,900
		...	—208,090
Barabanki	Imports	100	70,800
	Exports	8,200	357,900
		—8,100	—287,100
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	574	51,255
	Exports	2,110	144,266
		—1,536	—93,011
Bikaner	Imports	4,428	233,083
	Exports	...	5
		+4,428	+233,078

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	1,100	350,400
	Exports	6,600	123,255
		−5,500	+227,145
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	8,400	1,110,400
	Exports	12,900	128,500
		−4,500	+981,900
ROHTAK	Imports	500	10,000
	Exports	1,400	10,800
		−900	−800
GURGÁON (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,600	119,800
	Exports	24,500	301,200
		−21,900	−181,400
DELHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	15,500	912,900
	Exports	10,700	487,800
		+4,800	+425,100
KARNÁL	Imports	1,500	59,322
	Exports	1,500	58,800
		...	+522
AMBÁLA	Imports	12,300	473,100
	Exports	7,100	89,500
		+5,200	+383,600
SIMLA	Imports	1,800	83,800
	Exports	...	300
		+1,800	+83,500
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	2,000	118,300
	Exports	18,300	1,008,800
		−10,300	−890,500
LUDHIÁNA	Imports	2,400	136,700
	Exports	23,400	864,500
		−21,000	−727,800
FEROZPUR	Imports	1,700	372,900
	Exports	13,900	872,400
		−12,200	−499,500
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	3,000	215,200
	Exports	8,100	255,200
		−5,100	−40,000
JHANG	Imports	200	29,500
	Exports	7,100	195,400
		−6,900	−165,900
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,000	119,400
	Exports	1,200	33,400
		−200	+86,000
LAHORE	Imports	10,100	553,221
	Exports	14,300	499,931
		−4,200	+53,290
AMRITSAR	Imports	5,600	337,800
	Exports	21,800	657,600
		−16,200	−319,800
GURDÁSPUR	Imports	1,500	64,000
	Exports	8,500	450,818
		7,000	−386,818

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Rawalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	5,200	153,800
	Exports	1,100	67,300
		+4,100	+83,500
GUJRÁT	Imports	3,200	160,300
	Exports	300	38,700
		+2,900	+121,600
GUJRÁNWÁLA (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,700	127,200
	Exports	6,700	557,400
		−5,000	−430,200
SHAHPUR	Imports	1,800	80,000
	Exports	5,100	91,000
		−3,300	−11,000
JHELAM	Imports	882	226,143
	Exports	874	35,539
		+8	+190,604
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	19,400	1,269,651
	Exports	5,400	128,300
		+14,000	+1,171,351
Peshawar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	8,300	326,500
	Exports	11,000	378,700
		−2,700	−52,200
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	100	7,770
	Exports	400	125,857
		−300	−118,087
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	600	25,200
	Exports	7,500	250,600
		−6,900	−225,400
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	100	9,001
	Exports	3,800	181,100
		−3,700	−172,099
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	29,900	706,300
	Exports	9,700	412,100
		+20,200	+294,200
KAIRA (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,600	224,500
	Exports	700	217,100
		+900	+7,400
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports	102	17,685
	Exports	6,193	677,629
		−6,091	−659,744

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	3,600	416,431
	Exports	1,400	290,766
		+2,200	+125,665
SURAT	Imports	10,200	736,700
	Exports	3,000	249,500
		+7,200	+487,200
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports	...	761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	8,425	211,237
	Exports	288	5,662
		+8,137	+205,575
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,600	1,063,100
	Exports	3,600	23,100
		—1,000	+1,040,000
NÁSIK	Imports	22,000	722,400
	Exports	3,100	93,100
		+18,900	+629,300
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	100	330 600
	Exports	1,100	84,900
		—1,000	+245,700
POONA	Imports	9,900	1,139,921
	Exports	100	52,300
		+9,800	+1,087,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports	2,000	496,600
	Exports	600	215,300
		+1,400	+281,300
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,898	626,132
	Exports	2,058	27,791
		—160	+598,341
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	8,700	564,600
	Exports	600	182,500
		+8,100	+382,100
BIJAPUR	Imports	3,900	724,500
	Exports	800	18,800
		+3,100	+705,700
DHARWAR	Imports	4,400	259,133
	Exports	11,400	643,821
		—7,000	—384,088
TANNA	Imports	900	226,500
	Exports	700	375,000
		+200	—148,500
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,600	136,967
	Exports	2,900	156,420
		—300	—19,453
KOLHAPUR	Imports	4,312	840,008
	Exports	1,976	91,040
		+2,336	+748,968
KANARA	Imports	...	32,100
	Exports	...	127,500
		...	—95,400
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,200	729,400
	Exports	900	26,300
		+3,300	+703,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,778	165,814
	Exports	41,202	2,294,578
		−37,424	−2,128,764
THAR-PÁRKAR (,,)	Imports	10,000	417,699
	Exports	2,600	384,700
		+7,400	+32 999
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	400	31,600
	Exports	9,000	355,000
		−8,600	−323,400
HYDERABAD	Imports	...	178,300
	Exports	...	282,700
		...	−104,400
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	8,400	393,700
	Exports	...	22,560
		+8,400	+371,140
JUBBULPORE	Imports	1,500	468,600
	Exports	2,600	286,400
		−1,100	+182,200
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	800	219,400
	Exports	2,000	100,300
		−1,200	+119,100
HOSHANGABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	7,000	285,500
	Exports	200	46,400
		+6,800	+239,100
NIMAR	Imports	3,900	284,100
	Exports	1,800	43,900
		+2,100	+240,200
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	3,600	124,400
	Exports	400	23,000
		+3,200	+101,400
NÁGPUR	Imports	21,000	664,000
	Exports	4,000	141,500
		+17,000	+522,500
CHÁNDA	Imports	200	17,800
	Exports	100	72,200
		+100	−54,400
BHANDÁRA	Imports	700	400,500
	Exports	3,800	111,500
		−3,100	+289,000
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	1,500	133,200
	Exports	1,800	521,600
		−300	−388,400
BILÁSPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,700	222,159
	Exports	200	60,698
		+2,500	+161,461
SAMBALPUR	Imports	...	13,800
	Exports	1,900	668,300
		−1,900	−654,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	10,100	387,000
	Exports	800	29,900
		+9,300	+357,100
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	3,400	277,500
	Exports	900	137,400
		+2,500	+140,100
BULDÁNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	67	53,592
	Exports	700	6,000
		−633	+47,592
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	3,500	216,900
	Exports	600	138,000
		+2,900	+78,900
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	7,700	659,500
	Exports	200	42,700
		+7,500	+616,800
GODÁVARI	Imports	3,300	234,400
	Exports	14,500	1,703,300
		−11,200	−1,525,900
KISTNA	Imports	2,800	62,974
	Exports	6,700	1,255,507
		−3,900	−1,192,533
NELLORE	Imports	400	28,558
	Exports	1,700	96,504
		−1,300	−67,946
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	500	133,400
	Exports	1,400	42,700
		−900	+90,700
BELLARY	Imports	7,300	645,900
	Exports	2,700	171,800
		+4,600	+474,100
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	400	148,100
	Exports	3,800	193,100
		−3,400	−45,000
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,700	150,000
	Exports	2,900	131,600
		−1,200	+18,400
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	7,600	340,500
	Exports	23,900	803,300
		−16,300	−462,800
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	200	33,500
	Exports	7,900	372,000
		−7,700	−338,500
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	700	103,500
	Exports	19,200	1,154,800
		−18,500	−1,051,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 23rd October 1897.	30th January to 23rd October 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,400	49,300
	Exports	8,900	532,200
		−7,500	−482,900
COIMBATORE	Imports	22,700	449,500
	Exports	2,300	1,022,700
		+20,400	−573,200
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	1,366	55,143
	Exports	14,718	389,071
		−13,352	−333,928
TANJORE	Imports	4,400	212,700
	Exports	147,400	4,624,300
		−143,000	−4,411,600
MADURA	Imports	16,300	140,600
	Exports	6,500	694,300
		+9,800	−553,700
TINNEVELLY	Imports	14,600	1,023,900
	Exports	21,800	881,100
		−7,200	+142,800
MALABAR	Imports	14,800	1,915,400
	Exports	3,300	433,000
		+11,500	+1,482,400
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	4,100	120,620
	Exports	1,300	630,190
		+2,800	−509,570

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1897.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 2307.

Simla, the 1st November, 1897.

Intelligence having been received of the death of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MARY-ADELAIDE-WILHELMINA-ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF TECK, on the 27th October, the Governor General in Council hereby directs that the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services do put themselves into mourning until the 6th November.

The Governor General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



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No. 45.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Bill.

Petroleum Bill.

Indian Post Office Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 45.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st November, 1897.

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The Governor General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1897.

No. 800.—The services of Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 806.—Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

No. 811.—Mr. E. P. Henderson has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th September 1897.

No. 816.—The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 5th November 1897.

No. 819.—Mr. R. Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 5th November 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 1361.—Surgeon-Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st October 1897, the date of retirement of Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Ross.

No. 1363.—Surgeon-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 1369.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of Bengal:

Surgeon-Captain Narendra Prasanna Sinha, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Surgeon-Captain J. T. Calvert, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

JUDICIAL.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 1446.—The services of Lieutenant W. F. C. Tayler, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th October 1897.

POLICE.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 601.—The services of Lieutenant A. T. Kirkwood, 13th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 447.—The Reverend C. H. Barlow, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 27th October 1897.

No. 449.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend W. P. G. Field, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th October 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Rangoon, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 366.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is pleased to extend so much of the undermentioned Acts as is shown in the last column of the list annexed hereto to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States:

Year.	No.	Short title.	Portion extended.
1887	IX	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 . . .	The whole.
1892	VI	The Indian Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1892.	Section 1.
1893	IV	The Partition Act, 1893	The whole.
1894	III	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1894 . .	Section 1 and sections 3 to 8.
,,	VI	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1894 .	The whole.
,,	VII	The Prisoners Act (1871) Amendment Act, 1894 . .	
,,	X	The Criminal Procedure Code (1882) Amendment Act, 1894.	Section 1.
,,	XII	The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 . .	The whole.
,,	XIII	The Repealing and Amending (Army) Act, 1894 . .	So much as relates to the Military Lunatics Act, 1877.
1895	IX	The Extradition (India) Act, 1895	The whole.
,,	X	The Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895 . . .	
,,	XV	The Crown Grants Act, 1895	
,,	XX	*Ex*-King Thebaw's Act, 1895	
1896	V	The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896.	
,,	VI	The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1896 . .	
,,	IX	The Indian Railways Act (1890) Amendment Act, 1896 .	
,,	X	The Indian Volunteers Act Amendment Act, 1896 . .	
,,	XIII	The Criminal Procedure Code (1882) Amendment Act, 1896.	
,,	XV	The Glanders and Farcy Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896	
,,	XVI	The Indian Post Office Act (1866) Amendment Act, 1896 .	
1897	I	The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act (1850) Amendment Act, 1897.	
,,	VI	The Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Act, 1897 .	
,,	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897	
,,	XIII	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1897 .	
,,	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897	
,,	XV	The Cantonments Act, 1897	

F. C. GATES,
Secretary to the Government of Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1897.

No. 1690—123-7.—Veterinary-Captain W. R. Hagger, Principal, Ajmere Veterinary College, is granted furlough for one year, under Articles 340 (*b*) and 689-B., of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th November 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1691—123-7.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan, Professor, Lahore Veterinary College, is appointed to officiate as Principal, Ajmere Veterinary College, during the absence on furlough of Veterinary-Captain Hagger, or

GENERAL.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 3275—130-8.—The services of Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine), are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 8th November 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 4097-*I. A.*.—The services of Lieutenant V. de V. Hunt, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his famine duties in the Baghelkhand Agency.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 1582-*G.*.—The services of Lieutenant S. D. B. Ketchen, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 1584-*G.*.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 19th October, 1897.

The 3rd November, 1897.

No. 1592-*G.*.—Lieutenant L. C. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, held charge temporarily of the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, in addition to his own duties, from the 28th April to the 14th June, 1897, both days inclusive.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 1596-*G.*.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and Political Officer in charge of the *ex*-Amir, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th November, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1598-*G.*.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1599-*G.*.—Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, on being relieved of his appointment as an officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Alwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1600-*G.*.—Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 1601-*G.*.—Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

No. 1602-*G.*.—Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1607-*G.*.—The services of Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 8th October, 1897.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 4137-*I. A.*.—The services of Lieutenant W. M. P. Wood, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer of the 19th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1219.—Lieutenant A. L. Tarver, Indian Staff Corps, 24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 23rd September 1897.

[Joined his appointment on the 23rd September 1897.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1220.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Calthrop, M.D., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from 28th October 1897 whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., appointed Principal Medical Officer, Malakand Field Force.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1221.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant George Ross Deas Churchill, East Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—9th February 1896.

Lieutenant Stuart Girdlestone Halliday, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating wing officer, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—7th October 1897.

Lieutenant Harold Adrian Holdich, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), officiating squadron officer, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—9th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Montagu Hennell, Hampshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—9th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Hennell will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 9th October 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), officiating squadron officer, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—13th October 1897.

Lieutenant William Ogilvie Grant, The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), officiating wing officer, 27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry,—17th October 1897.

No. 1222.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Digby Inglis Shuttleworth, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—3rd October 1897.

Henry Baliol Cheyne, officiating wing officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—12th October 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1223.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1143 of 1897, Lieutenant W. J. Ottley, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Transport Officer at the Base and Line of Communications, Malakand Field Force, with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties, in place of Lieutenant E. F. Macnaghten, who has been appointed Assistant to the Divisional Transport Officer of the Force.

TIRAH.

No. 1224.—The following alteration in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force is notified

Army Staff.

Field Intelligence Officer.	Lieutenant M. H. P. Barlow, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* Captain F. F. Badcock, D.S.O., wounded.

No. 1225.—The following officers are appointed to the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the dates on which they assume their duties:

2nd Brigade, 1st Division.

Provost Marshal—Lieutenant H. E. Raymond, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.

Signalling Officer—Lieutenant G. E. R. Kemick, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

1st Brigade 2nd Division.

Provost Marshal—Captain O. W. Carey, attached 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Signalling Officer—Lieutenant H. A. Mansel, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.

2nd Brigade, 2nd Division.

Provost Marshal—Captain A. P. Bateman-Champain, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Signalling Officer—Second-Lieutenant E. S. D'E. Coke, 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

The Kurram Moveable Column.

Provost Marshal—Lieutenant E. C. Massy, Royal Artillery.

No. 1226.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, Lieutenant A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., is appointed Assistant Field Engineer, Line of Communications, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, R.E.

TOCHI.

No. 1227.—The following appointment to the Staff of the Tochi Field Force is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Colonel E. S. Brook, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, to command the 2nd Brigade of the Force, *vice* Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, appointed to the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 1228.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Captain H. A. Thompson, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, to be orderly officer to Brigadier-General E. S. Brook, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1229.—Captain C. H. Selwyn, Indian Staff Corps, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave (m. c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1230.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 12th October 1897, page 5559.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;

12th October 1897.

* * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry O. Woodhouse, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 15th September 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel James W. S. Butler is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 27th September 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ransford, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st October 1897.

PENSIONS.

No. 1231.—Conductor John Woods, Public Works Department, India; has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 1232.—Sub-Conductor Edward Hortan Battinson Willmott to be Conductor;

Sergeant John Richard Rishworth to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st August 1897, *vice* Conductor Joseph Kelly, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, BOMBAY COMMAND.

No. 1233.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Sebastin Rebeiro to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Augustus Xavier Dias to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

Second class Assistant Surgeon William John Neil to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon James Smith to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 12th February 1897. *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major W. Fearn, retired.

No. 1234.—Second class Assistant Surgeon William Baillie George to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Arthur Donald Roberts to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 14th March 1897, *vice* 1st class Assistant Surgeon J. W. Shephard, deceased.

No. 1235.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles Easden to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Vincent Xavier Lobo to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Anthony Rodrigues to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon George Alexander Richardson to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from 1st May 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon Captain John Gallagher, retired.

No. 1236.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant William Church to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Gregory Deodata Lobo to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Cajetan Marie DeSouza to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon William Ernest Kirkpatrick to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 22nd June 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon Captain A. Mullen, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 1237.—Sub-Conductor John Robert Hudson, miscellaneous list, Bombay, employed in the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, is transferred as warrant officer on the establishment of the Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners, and promoted to the rank of Conductor, with effect from the 10th June 1897, in succession to Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary R. Dickie, deceased.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1238.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 919 of 1897, Second-Lieutenant J. D. Stirling will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 29th July 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1239.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1084 of 1897, Second-Lieutenant M. C. Nangle will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 4th September 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1240.—The promotion of Second-Lieutenant H. L. C. Turner to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th July 1897, notified in G. G. O. No. 988 of 1897, is hereby cancelled, that officer having since been promoted, in his British Regiment, to a Lieutenantcy with an anterior date.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1241.—*7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Mumtáz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ashraf Ali Khan, transferred to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, with effect from the 16th August 1897.

No. 1242.—*3rd Regiment of Madras Lan-*

Jemadar Saivid Nathar to be Subadar, Havildars Abdul-Ghafúr and Adam Beg to be Jemadars, in room of native officers borne on the strength of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

No. 1243.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse)*—

Ressaidar Fateh Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Sardar Shah Nawaz Khan, resigned, with effect from the 25th August 1897.

No. 1244.—*27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Shakir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mubarak Shah, promoted, with effect from 1st August 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1245.—Colonel William Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, Commissary-General, Madras Command, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th November 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1246.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Walford Meadows, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th June 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval. [G. G. O. No. 641 of 1897 is cancelled.]

No. 1247.—Captain B. Strachey, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmur Rifles), has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay, subject to Her Majesty's approval, to take effect from the 7th December 1897.

REWARDS.

No. 1248.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, the promotion of the undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers, with effect from the 18th November 1896, for services with the Suakin Force

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

Conductor Thomas Legat, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary (supernumerary) with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Second class Assistant-Surgeon Vincent Edward Fernandez to be Assistant Surgeon, 1st class.

BENGAL UNATTACHED LIST.

Sergeant Ronald Graham to be Sub-Conductor (supernumerary).

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 1249.—The Governor-General of India is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

PUNJAB COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Nihál Singh, *Bahadur*, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Túlsí, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, deceased,—3rd October 1896.

BENGAL COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Hanumán Singh Thápa, *Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Nurúl Hasan, late 6th Bengal Cavalry, deceased,—9th October 1896.

Subadar Fateh Singh Kathâit, *Bahadur*, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Shaikh Pír Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, deceased,—13th February 1897.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Subadar Abdullah Khan, *Bahadur*, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Jái Ram, *Sardar Bahadur*, late Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, deceased,—5th November 1896.

Subadar Sayyid Kasim, *Bahadur*, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Muhammad Yakúb, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry, deceased,—13th December 1896.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Rúpjí, *Bahadur*, Meywar Bhil Corps, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Pitambar, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch Battalion), deceased,—27th August 1896.

Subadar-Major Amír Khan, *Bahadur*, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to complete the establishment,—1st May 1897.

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

PUNJAB COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Mihr Khan, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Nihál Singh, *Bahadur*, late 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, deceased,—15th February 1896.

Subadar-Major Madho Singh Rána, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Bhagatbír Thápa, *Bahadur*, late 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha, (Rifle) Regiment, deceased,—15th September 1896.

Subadar-Major Arbela, 20th, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Súbadar-Major Nihál Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), promoted,—3rd October 1896.

Subadar-Major Kishanbír Rána, 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* Subadar, Major Gurditt Singh, *Bahadur*, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, deceased,—7th October 1896.

Subadar Jangia Thápa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Murdun Ali Shah, *Bahadur*, late No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, deceased,—23rd April 1897.

Subadar Narâyan Singh, *Bahadur*, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, admitted as a supernumerary in G. G. O. No. 864 of 1897, to absorb the vacancy caused by the death of pensioned Subadar Chambu Raot, *Bahadur*, late 4th Gurkha Regiment,—6th August 1897.

Subadar-Major Bishan Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, to complete the establishment,—13th August 1897.

Subadar Bishn Singh, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to complete the establishment.—13th August 1897.

BENGAL COMMAND.

Subadar Satal Singh Bohora, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Hanumán Singh Thápa, *Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, promoted,—9th October 1896.

Subadar Faizullah Khan, Bengal Sappers and Miners, *vice* Subadar-Major Fateh Singh Kathâit, *Bahadur*, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, promoted,—13th February 1897.

Subadar-Major Síta Rám Gurung, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,—to complete the establishment,—1st May 1897.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Muzzaffar Khan, 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, *vice* Subadar Abdullah Khan, *Bahadur*, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), promoted,—5th November 1896.

Subadar-Major Jhanda Singh, 29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, *vice* Subadar Sayyid Kásim, *Bahadur*, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, promoted,—13th December 1896.

Subadar Arif Khan, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Abdullah Khan, *Bahadur*, late 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry, deceased,—28th January 1897.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Subadar Haskelji Israil, 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Rúp Singh, *Bahadur*, late 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, deceased,—2nd March 1896.

Subadar-Major Ganga Sewak Pánde, 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Gangnak Sajanak, *Bahadur*, late 12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, deceased,—12th July 1896.

Subadar Azíz Khan, 27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Severn de Rozario, *Bahadur*, late 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse), deceased,—13th July 1896.

Risaldar Hanumant Singh, Governor's Body Guard, Bombay, *vice* Subadar-Major Rúpjí, *Bahadur*, Meywar Bhil Corps, promoted,—27th August 1896.

Subadar Saddu, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ráojí Tewria, *Bahadur*, late 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), deceased,—22nd July 1897.

No. 1250.—With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 686 and 909 of 1897, the Governor-General of India is pleased in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign to make the following additional and temporary promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the 13th August 1897:

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

BENGAL COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Rulya Singh, *Bahadur*, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Subadar-Major Bakhan Sing Thákur, *Bahadur*, 44th Gurkha (Rifles) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Muhammad Sulá, *Bahadur*, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar-Major Haidar Khan, *Bahadur*, 31st Regiment (9th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Rám Singh, *Bahadur*, 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar Lall Mast, *Bahadur*, 29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch Battalion).

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

PUNJAB COMMAND.

Subadar Gurdayál Singh, 23rd (Punjabi) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar Bhanga Singh, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Narrang Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Muhammad Sadik, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar-Major Hira Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Mansúr Khan, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar-Major Jamit Singh, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar-Major Wazír Khan, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

BENGAL COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Nabibuksh Khan, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Yusuf Khan, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Subadar-Major Arunachalam, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Narayánasami, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

Subadar Chaudhri Khan, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Jagannath Singh, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Subadar Daulat Rána, 10th Regiment (1st Burma-Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Perumálayya, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Daud Khan, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Risaldar-Major Bhagwán Singh, 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Risaldar-Major Lál Khan, 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry.

Risaldar Ganga Sahái, The 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers.

Subadar-Major Mirza Ibrahim Beg, 3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry.

Subadar-Major Gyán Singh, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (G

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1251.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Major Arthur Owen Evans, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, *vice* Thomas, transferred to the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

No. 1252.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Edward Stafford Steele, Esq., to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

William Robert Hosmahan, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1253.—*Poona Volunteer Rifles*—

William Thomas Plimmer, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

MEDALS.

No. 1254.—*4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles*—

In G. G. O. No. 794 of 1897, *for* "Honorary A.D.C.," in the last line but two *read* "A.D.C."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 30th October and the 5th November 1897.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery . . .	Major A. Burton . . .	27th September 1897.	Peshawar		
1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.	Major R. D. Jennings Bramly.	18th October [illegible]	Darga		
1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment.	Captain (temporary Major) C. B. Judge.	20th October 1897.	Dargai		
2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment.	Captain W. E. C. Smith .	20th October 1897.	Dargai		
1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.	Lieutenant A. Lamont . .	20th October 1897.	Darga		
18th Hussars . . .	2nd-Lieutenant M. Brotherhood.	21st October 1897.	Lucknow		
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	2nd-Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Cavendish.	22nd October 1897.	Rawal Pindi		
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	2nd-Lieutenant J. F. H. Kane	23rd October 1897.	Miranshah		
1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment.	Captain J. G. Robinson .	23rd October 1897.	Shinwari		
1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.	Major M. W. Battye . .	24th October 1897.	Lucknow		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 30th October and the 5th November 1897.

On whose account.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
			Rs. a. p.		
Alfred Ernest Hunt (*a*) 2nd-Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment. 12th July 1897	Believed to be intestate.	074 13 0	...	4th January 1898.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—*Father.*—Captain Henry Hunt.

Address.—Milford Lodge, Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 454.—Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is on relief of his duties as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders

No. 455.—Mr. F. D. Couchman, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is on relief of his duties as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Godaveri Bridge Works.

No. 456.—The services of Major-General G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November 1897.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 457.—Major E. A Waller, R.E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. E. A. Dennys on privilege leave.

No. 458.—Mr. A. Rowland, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to the charge of the Bombay-Sind Connection Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

No. 459.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, are posted as follows:

To Madras.

Mr. Richard William Formby.

To Bombay.

Mr. Rustam Framji Bhathena.

No. 460.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendents:

Mr. Edward Leonard Bagshawe.
" Bernard Charles Wernicke.
" Robert William Hodges.

No. 461.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as Assistant Examiners, 1st Grade, and are posted as follows:

Mr. N. White to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. H. B. Learoyd to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

No. 462.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in Class III, Grade 4, of that establishment, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:

Mr. Joseph William Gordon Bartlett.
" Alexander Watson.

No. 463.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has accorded sanction to an expenditure of Rs 12,51,142 for the construction of the Jammu and Kashmir Railway from Sialkot station on the North Western Railway to the left bank of the Tawi river, a distance of about 24½ miles.

The 3rd November, 1897.

No. 465.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 456, dated the 1st November 1897, Brevet Colonel S. L. Jacob, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November 1897.

No. 466.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Accountant General and Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Public Works Department, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December 1897, under the provisions of Article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 4th November, 1897.

No. 467.—The services of Captain R. E. Tomlin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

No. 468.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 147, dated 14th March 1896, Brevet Colonel M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., is confirmed in his appointment of Manager, North Western Railway, with effect from the 13th October 1897, the date on which Colonel G. F. O. Boughey, C.S.I., R.E., vacated the appointment, under the operation of Article 718 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 469.—Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey, with the rank of temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 470.—Mr. W. R. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for twelve months and one day in extension of that sanctioned in Bombay Government Public Works Department Railway Notification No. 16 of the 9th April 1897.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 471.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Name						Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Walsh, A. R.	Assistant Engineer, Grade	1st	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Temporary	5th July 1897.
Wilkinson, Lieutenant C. W., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, Grade.	1st	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Temporary	7th July 1897.
Furnival, F.	Assistant Engineer, Grade.	3rd	Assistant Engineer, Grade.		2nd	Permanent	15th July 1897.
Shelley, Captain A. D. G., R.E.	Executive Engineer, Grade	3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		2nd	Permanent	2nd August 1897.
Walton, Captain F. W., R.E.	Executive Engineer, Grade.	3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		2nd	Permanent	2nd August 1897.
Craster, Captain S. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, Grade.	3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		2nd	Permanent	13th August 1897.
Woodside, J.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank.	3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Permanent	
Couchman, F. D.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank.	3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Permanent	
Beechey, W.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank.	3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Permanent	24th August 1897.
Rose, Captain C. S., R.E.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank.	3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Permanent	
Curtis, H. A. F.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank.	3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Permanent	
Reilly, F.	Executive Engineer, Grade, temporary rank.	3rd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Permanent	31st August 1897.
Chattopadhyay, Gopal Chunder.	Assistant Engineer, Grade.	1st	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Temporary	4th September 1897.
Muter, Lieutenant R. S., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, Grade.	1st	Executive Engineer, Grade.		3rd	Temporary	12th September 1897.
Roberts, R. W.	Executive Engineer, Grade	2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		1st	Permanent	
Trevor, A. S.	Executive Engineer, Grade.	2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		1st	Permanent	
Tickell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, Grade.	2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		1st	Permanent	
Savory, H. G. S.	Executive Engineer, Grade.	2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		1st	Permanent	23rd September 1897.
Macdonald, A. R.	Executive Engineer, Grade.	2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		1st	Permanent	
Cole, C. J.	Executive Engineer, Grade.	2nd	Executive Engineer, Grade.		1st	Permanent	
Willcocks, J.	Executive Engineer,	2nd	Executive Engineer,		1st	Permanent	24th September 1897.

No. 472.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 445, dated the 21st October 1897, *for* 11th October 1897 *read* forenoon of 19th October 1897.

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 464.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the officiating promotion of Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th October 1897, and until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th November, 1897, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XVI OF 1897.

An Act to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891; It is hereby enacted as follows:

XIV of 1891.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

XIV of 1891.

Amendment of section 4, Act XIV, 1891.

2. (*1*) In section 4 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), after sub-section (*1*) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely.

"(*2*) The Local Government, with the like sanction and in the like manner, may also appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to exercise jurisdiction, as such Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the said Court."

(*2*) Sub-section (*2*) of the same section shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*3*).

Substitution of new section for section 5, Act XIV, 1891.

3. For section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:

Jurisdiction of Additional Judicial Commissioner and distribution of business.

"5. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

"(*2*) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not commenced, for hearing and disposal to his own file or to the file of the other Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any).

"(*3*) Where this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force requires a case to be heard by a bench of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and that Court for the time being consists of three Judges, the Judicial Commissioner shall, from time to time, determine what two Judges shall constitute such bench."

Amendment of section 6, Act XIV, 1891.

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the word "the", where it occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner", the word "an" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7, Act XIV, 1891.

5. In section 7 of the said Act, sub-section (*1*) is repealed, and, in sub-section (*2*), for the first fourteen words the following shall be substituted, namely:

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and any such case as is referred to in section 377 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882,". X of 1882

Amendment of section 8, Act XIV, 1891.

6. In section 8 of the said Act, for the word "the", where it first occurs before the words "Additional Judicial Commissioner," the word "an" shall be substituted, and for the words "the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together" the words "a bench consisting of two Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh" shall be substituted.

7. In section 9 of the said Act, for the word "Whenever" the following shall be substituted, namely:

Amendment of section 9, Act XIV, 1891.

"If the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being consists of only two Judges and".

8. After section 11 of the said Act, the following section shall be added, namely:

Addition of new section after section 11, Act XIV, 1891.

"12. The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to provide for—

Power to make rules as to judgments, evidence and affidavits.

(1) the recording of judgments, orders and sentences;

(2) the taking down of the evidence of witnesses; and

(3) the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits relate;

and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh shall, on the publication of any such rules, be bound thereby instead of by such parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Code of Civil Procedure, as relate to the mode of recording judgments, orders and sentences and of taking down the evidence of witnesses, and may, in accordance with such rules, permit the admission of affidavits as evidence of the matters aforesaid."

X of 1882.
XIV of 1882.

9. (1) In section 1 of the said Act, the words and figures "and (3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1891," are repealed.

Repeal of certain other parts of Act XIV, 1891.

(2) Section 2 and sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 11 of the said Act are repealed.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 30th, 1897.

On the first day of the week under review a small but intense cyclone crossed the coast near Chittagong, occasioning heavy rain and severe gales over the north-east angle of the Bay and the surrounding coasts. When this storm disappeared the barometer rose everywhere, but more particularly over the area most directly affected by the storm. As this recovery proceeded the pressure rose to above the normal average everywhere, and this excess continued over a large part of the country up to the close of the week. It was most marked over the Peninsula, so that the pressure conditions were very unfavourable for the occurrence of the usual autumnal rains over the Madras Presidency. The weather in other parts of the country was, as is usual at this season of the year, fine and quiet, so that after the disappearance of the cyclone there was no disturbed weather in any part of the country. Owing to the absence of the usual rainfall the weather was warmer than usual over the Peninsula, but elsewhere the mean temperature was low.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 24th.*—The storm noticed over the Bay in the preceding summary had proceeded along a curved path which had carried it to the north-east angle of the Bay. The barometer was consequently falling briskly to rapidly over North-East India. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the storm and were blowing strongly at Saugor Island. Northerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain and variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was high over the Peninsula and the greater part of North-East India and of Burma, but was lower than usual elsewhere. Rain had fallen over Central and Upper Burma, and a few showers had been received in Lower Bengal and the Peninsula.

Monday, October 25th.—The storm noticed over the head of the Bay on the 24th had crossed the Chittagong Coast in the evening. It had since moved east-north-eastward and lay as a large shallow depression over Cachar and Upper Burma. The barometer had risen, except over the extreme North-East and North-West of the Indian region, the recovery having been rapid in Arakan. Westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic Plain and across Bengal, while southerly winds prevailed in Burma and north-westerly winds in Rajputana and North Bombay. Elsewhere the directions were variable. The mean temperature remained higher than usual over the Peninsula and a large part of North-East India, but was below the average elsewhere. At Cuddapah the variation was $+7^{\circ}\cdot5$ and at Negapatam $+6^{\circ}\cdot9$. Heavy rain had fallen at Chittagong (9·48 inches) and a few light showers at one or two stations in Upper Burma, Assam and the Peninsula.

Tuesday, October 26th.—Pressure had increased everywhere, the recovery having been rapid to very rapid over North-East India. The depression had disappeared, and barometric readings were uniform throughout the country, though rather higher over the central districts than elsewhere. The barometer read higher than usual all over Southern and Central India. The winds were westerly in the Gangetic Plain and north-westerly along the west coast of the Bay, but were variable in other places. The mean temperature remained high over the Peninsula and Lower Burma. The rainfall was light and unimportant.

Wednesday, October 27th.—The barometer had continued to rise everywhere. Pressure was higher than usual in all parts of the country, but particularly so over the east of the Peninsula. The winds were little changed. Temperature remained excessive over the Peninsula and part of Burma and below the normal elsewhere. Fine weather prevailed generally, with a few unimportant showers in Burma and Southern India.

Thursday, October 28th.—The barometer had fallen everywhere, but the change had been uniform and the general conditions of pressure were practically unaltered. The winds were light and were generally unaltered in direction. The mean temperature relatively to the normal was high in the west and south of the Peninsula and low elsewhere. A few showers had been received in Burma and the south of the Peninsula, but in general the weather was fine and quiet.

Friday, October 29th.—The barometer continued to fall. Barometric readings remained very uniform generally, though somewhat higher in the centre than elsewhere, but they were lower than usual over the north and north-east of India, though still high over Madras. The winds were northerly over the Bay, easterly along the west coast of the Peninsula and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low, except over the west and south of the Peninsula, Burma and Assam. The greatest deficiency was reported from West Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces and the northern half of Madras. Within this area the night temperatures had been very low. Showers had been received over Burma, the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Saturday, October 30th.—Pressure had risen again everywhere. The barometric readings were uniform and were higher than usual everywhere—most so in North and Central Madras. Northerly to westerly winds prevailed on the Madras Coast, north-easterly winds in Burma, easterly winds along the West Coast and variable breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature was low, except over North-West and North-East India and the west and south of the Peninsula. Local showers had been received over Burma, Malabar and South Madras.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has been generally in excess over the Peninsula and Burma and generally in defect elsewhere. The day temperatures have generally been about the normal, but the nights have been colder than usual, and on some occasions the minimum temperatures have been remarkably low.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

Province.	October 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	
				°	°	°		
Burma	+1·1	+1·1	—0·4	+0·6	+0·5	+1·2	+0·7	+0·7
Bengal and Assam	+0·9	—0·2		—2·3	—1·6	—1·2	—0·7	—1·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0·8	—1·0		—1·5	—1·5	—1·9	—0·2	—1·3
Punjab	—0·5	—1·0	—0·9	—0·7	—0·6	—0·2	+1·1	—0·4
Bombay	+2·9	+2·0	+2·2	+2·6	+1·9	+1·0	—0·3	+1·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·1	—1·0	—1·6	—1·2	—1·5	—1·9	—2·4	—1·4
Central India and Gujarat	—3·4	—3·0	—2·8	—1·2	—1·1	—1·3	—1·4	—2·0
Sind and Rajputana	—3·9	—4·2	—3·1	—1·5	—1·8	—1·3	+0·1	—2·2
Madras	+4·5	+4·0	+3·4	+2·3	+0·6	—1·3	—1·0	+1·8
Mean for whole of India	+0·1	—0·4	—0·	—0·3	—0·6	—0·8	—0·5	—0·5

On most days the mean temperature of the whole country has been very nearly normal, but the provincial returns exhibit considerable variations. In Burma there has been an excess for the week of 0°·7 and in Madras and Bombay of 1°·8, while in Gujarat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana there has been a deficiency of over 2° and in the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces and Bengal of over 1°. The coolest day was the 29th when only in Burma and Bombay was the normal temperature exceeded.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

October 24th	100°·3	at	Tinnevelly.
„ 25th	100°·3	„	„
„ 26th	98°·8	„	„
„ 27th	97°·5	„	Jacobabad.
„ 28th	95°·5	„	„
„ 29th	95°·0	„	„
„ 30th	96°·5	„	„

Rain.—During the week under review the rainfall has been confined to two localities. The first included all the rainfall divisions in the southern half of the Peninsula, where scattered showers generally of small amount were received more or less throughout the week, the second rainfall area included the Burma divisions, the Assam divisions and the east and deltaic divisions of Bengal. The greater part of the rainfall in the latter area was due to the disturbed conditions accompanying the cyclone of the first day of the week, and hence fell generally in the early part of the week. In all other parts of the country there was no rain, no less than thirty-six of the rainfall divisions reporting actually no rain, or else a total fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. Where effective rainfall was received the amounts ranged from 3·83 inches in Tenasserim, 2·86 inches in Arakan, 2·31 inches in Central Burma, 1·85 inches in East Bengal and 1·60 inches in South Madras, to 0·10 inch in Deltaic Bengal and 0·15 inch in Central Madras. In Burma, Assam and East and Deltaic Bengal, the rainfall as mentioned above occurred during the first four days of the week, while over the Peninsula the fall occurred as showers scattered throughout the week.

The total rainfall for the two weeks, October 17th to 30th, shows that the rainfall has been short over the Peninsula, where about the middle of the month fair rain is ordinarily expected, while the fall has been excessive over Burma and North-East India, where the weather has been unusually disturbed. In other parts of the Indian region the rainfall has been light and insignificant, but in these regions very little rain is anticipated at this season.

During the week under review the following largish totals were received:

Burma	Prome	3·46 inches.
	Moungdaw (Akyab)	6·33 „
Assam	Jorhat (Sibsagar)	3·11 „
Bengal	Chittagong	9·72 „
West Coast	Quilon (Travancore)	4·00 „
Madras	Mudakilathur (Madura)	4·58 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 30th, 1897.			Rainfall data from October 17th to 30th 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 17th to 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	3·83	1·08	+ 2·75	3·83	3·28	+ 168
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	1·33	0·94	+ 0·39	3·54	2·46	+ 44
	3. Central do.	2·31	0·96	+ 1·35	4·34	2·00	+ 117
	4. Upper do.	0·13	1·33	— 1·20	1·18	1·87	— 37
	5. Arakan	2·86	1·79	+ 1·07	7·08	3·05	+ 132
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	1·85	1·15	+ 0·70	3·13	2·38	+ 32
	7. Assam Surma	0·65	1·07	— 0·42	2·02	2·28	— 11
	8. Do. Hills	0·50	1·25	— 0·75	2·82	2·64	+ 7
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·46	0·73	— 0·27	2·07	1·58	+ 31
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·10	0·86	— 0·76	1·81	2·00	— 10
	11. Central do.	0	0·58	— 0·58	2·13	1·73	+ 23
	12. North do.	0	0·80	— 0·80	0·38	1·91	— 80
	13. Bengal Hills	0	1·19	— 1·19	0·75	2·14	— 65
	14. Orissa	0·05	1·63	— 1·58	2·90	2·80	+ 4
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·60	— 0·60	1·64	1·08	+ 52
	16. South Bihar	0	0·61	— 0·61	2·41	1·04	+ 32
	17. North do.	0	0·42	— 0·42	1·49	0·84	+ 77
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·02	0·49	— 0·47	3·36	0·72	+ 367
	19. South Oudh	0	0·25	— 0·25	0·17	0·38	— 55
	20. North do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·02	0·25	— 92
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·11	0·17	— 35
	22. Do. West	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·36	— 0·36	0·89	0·73	+ 22
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·06	— 100
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·07	0·10	— 30
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·10	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·21	— 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·18	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·87	1·73	— 0·86	1·44	4·55	— 68
	34. Madras South-Central	0·31	1·33	— 1·02	0·38	3·25	— 88
	35. Coorg	0·94	1·87	— 0·93	1·10	3·76	— 71
	36. Mysore	0·23	1·13	— 0·90	0·33	2·37	— 86
	37. Konkan	0·20	1·07	— 0·87	0·22	2·20	— 90
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·42	1·05	— 0·63	0·86	2·13	— 60
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·51	— 0·51	0·20	1·43	— 86
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·47	— 0·47	0·43	1·25	— 66
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·52	— 0·52	0·89	0·92	— 3
	43. Do. do. Central	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·82	0·73	+ 12
	44. Do. do. East	0	0·48	— 0·48	2·02	0·71	+ 185
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·27	— 0·27	0	0·39	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·23	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0	0	0	0·02	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·11	0·23	— 52
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·13	— 0·13	0	0·25	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·05	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·23	1·77	— 1·54	2·42	3·62	— 33
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·86	— 0·86	1·35	2·24	— 40
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·30	0·65	+ 109
	54. Madras Central	0·15	0·96	— 0·81	0·35	2·41	— 85
	55. East Coast Central	0·25	1·68	— 1·43	1·04	4·16	— 75
	56. Do. South	0·20	1·87	— 1·67	0·21	3·95	— 95
	57. Madras South	1·60	1·46	+ 0·14	1·62	3·22	— 50

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *4th November, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Rainfall during the week slight or *nil* except in the extreme south. Water-supply for drinking purposes is ample; for irrigation it is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but more rain is now required. Outturn of crops is middling to average. Pasture is generally sufficient; fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are fluctuating, but on the whole are slightly easier. The numbers on relief were:—relief workers—3,721 men, 7,309 women, 1,977 children; total 13,007 in Kurnool, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. All works have been ordered to be closed. Weavers—3,317 men, 2,531 women, 2 children; total 5,850 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan. Figures for Anantapur not reported. Total relief workers 18,857. Kitchen inmates: (dependants) in Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah—19 men, 27 women, 690 children; total 736. Others—in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Ganjam—87 men, 185 women, 801 children; total 1,073. Otherwise gratuitously relieved in the Deccan—508 men, 1,631 women, 556 children; total 2,695. Total gratuitously relieved—4,504. Grand total on Government relief 23,361. Prices on which wages are calculated are—Kurnool $12\frac{1}{2}$, Anantapur $16\frac{1}{2}$, Cuddapah 16 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed during the week Rs. 5,556; figures for Anantapur not reported.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Rain slight in parts of Konkan, Karnatak, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara. Standing crops are thriving generally, except in four talukas of Hyderabad; three of Ahmednagar; two of Thar and Parkar and Panch Mahals; and one of Broach and Belgaum, where they are damaged by locusts. Reaping of early crops is in progress generally. Preparations for late crops are going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad, and sowings in Gujrat, Deccan, Karnatak, and Baroda. Cotton-picking has commenced in two talukas of Khandesh. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Sholapur; healthy elsewhere, except in Karachi and one taluka of Ratnagiri and Thana. Prices continue high in Shikarpur; are falling in Nasik and are stationary in Karachi and Ahmednagar. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum $12\frac{1}{2}$, Bijapur $12\frac{3}{4}$, Sholapur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Ahmednagar 10, Poona 10, Nasik $13\frac{1}{40}$, Satara $10\frac{11}{20}$, and Dharwar $13\frac{3}{40}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, were—Bijapur 4,118, Sholapur 29,651, Ahmednagar 9,936, Poona 11,504, Satara 5,791, Belgaum 2,213, Dharwar 346; total 63,559, of whom 52,723 are relief workers and 10,836 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 7,378, including 1,174 in poor-houses; Sholapur 7,946, including 115 in poor-houses; Ahmednagar 13,380, including 82 in poor-houses; Poona 11,927; Nasik 131; Satara 1,403; Belgaum 370; Dharwar 1,582; Kolaba 392; total 44,509. Total number on relief 108,068.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st November.*—There were a few scattered showers during the week, but no general rainfall. The weather is cool. Winter rice and other standing crops continue to promise well except as previously reported in the flooded tracts of Champaran and in Chittagong and the South Lushai Hills, where considerable damage has been done by the recent cyclone and storm wave; these also caused heavy loss of life in Kutubdia and Moiscal Islands off the Chittagong Coast. Some damage to the rice crop is also reported to have been done in Sandip Island in Noakhali by the cyclone. Damage from insects is reported from small areas in Midnapore and Balasore. The sowing of the spring crops is everywhere progressing satisfactorily. Jute steeping is still going on. There was a fall in the price of common rice in some districts. All Government relief operations have been finally closed in all districts, but in

Hazaribagh it is reported that 150 persons—men 46, women 34, and children 70 were in poor-houses on the 30th October. Relief is still being given from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in the following districts—Khulna 2,382, (men 144, women 1,536, children 702), Champaran 175 (men 14, women 15, children 146), Bhagalpur 933 (men 236, women 511, children 186), Sonthal Parganas 1,190 (men 162, women 321, children 707); total 4,680 against 6,229 in the preceding week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd November.*—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops are in active progress. Slight injury was caused by locusts in a few districts. In the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares 871 persons, including 266 relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, were in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 30th October. These were people who had received advance doles. All relief operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have now been closed. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are going on. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported good. Unirrigated crops in Lahore and those irrigated by wells in Gujranwala are reported average; they are said to be below average on lands dependent on rain in the latter district. Canals are drying in Mooltan. Outturn of autumn crops is reported average in Rohtak, good in Delhi and Karnal; and yield of cotton is small and of maize and rice average in parts of Lahore. Cotton-picking is going on in most districts. Insects have damaged crops in parts of Ferozepore and Gujranwala; locusts passed over two tahsils in Umballa doing slight damage in one. Condition of cattle is reported fair in Delhi, Sialkot, and Gujranwala, and generally good elsewhere. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Gujranwala where it being scarce, sugarcane and maize are being used for fodder. Prices are generally high; rising in Mooltan, Umballa, and Lahore, falling in Dera Ismail Khan only; and unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling at $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 13, gram 9 to 11, bulrush-millet $13\frac{3}{4}$ to 19, great millet 13 to 20, barley 15 to 17, maize 14 to 20 and rice 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st November.*—Weather clear and cold. No rain. Some showers would be beneficial for spring sowings in Hoshangabad. Reaping of rice and other autumn crops is being actively prosecuted. Cotton-picking has commenced in Chhindwara and Wardha and cutting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Hoshangabad. Spring sowings in full swing and successful germination is reported from Saugor and Betul. Prospects continue most favourable but flights of locusts have caused some local damage in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chhindwara, and Hoshangabad; in the latter district the injury is alleged to amount to five annas in the rupee in some villages. Prices fluctuate somewhat but there is a marked tendency to decline in most districts and the quotations for rice have ceased considerably. There is a further contraction of 37,000 in the number of relief workers; while the number of recipients of gratuitous relief has also fallen by 28,000. Numbers on relief works—Saugor 3,303, Damoh 1,527, Jubbulpore 1,587, Mandla 2,415, Seoni 663, Narsinghpur 1,146, Hoshangabad 3,394, Betul 5,671, Chhindwara 4,777, Nagpur 5,334, Bhandara 6,578, Balaghat 12,203, Raipur 29,741, and Bilaspur 30,271; total 108,610. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 28,148, Damoh 18,009, Jubbulpore 31,974, Mandla 24,723, Seoni 13,384, Narsinghpur 11,617, Hoshangabad 8,948, Nimar 2,309, Betul 17,436, Chhindwara 15,033, Wardha 2,360, Nagpur 6,658, Chanda 10,741, Bhandara 22,703, Balaghat 15,924, Raipur 38,413, and Bilaspur 70,531; total 339,111. Total number on relief 447,721. There were also 6,977 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 34,908, women 52,170, and children 21,532. Dependants—men 1,124, women 1,579, and children 11,242, with 1,320 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 2,873, women 3,264, and children 6,095. Otherwise relieved—men 49,316, women 104,920, and children 116,599, with 40,779 unclassed. Wage prices—Sambalpur 16, Bilaspur 12, Wardha and

Nagpur 11½, Chanda 11¼, Nimar 10¾, Mandla, and Bhandara 10½, Seoni and Raipur 10, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur 9, Saugor, Betul, and Chhindwara 8½, Hoshangabad 8 1/16, Damoh, and Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th October.*—In Lower Burma standing crops are everywhere in good condition and prospects are very good. Early paddy is being reaped in some districts. In Upper Burma good rain fell during the week in Thayetmyo, Minbu, and Magwe and fair rain in Meiktila, Myingyan, and Yamethin. Standing crops are now generally in good condition in all districts and a fair harvest may be expected. More rain is required in Gangaw and in a small portion of the Yamethin district. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Rangoon; slightly in Mandalay; while it has fallen considerably in Tharrawaddy, Myaungmya, Amherst, Minbu, and Shwebo; and slightly in Pegu and Thayetmyo; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 488, Myingyan 8,368. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 72, Myingyan 2,976. Total number on relief 11,904. Price of rice—Meiktila 11 seers 8 chittacks, and Myingyan 8 seers per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Weather seasonable. Floods are subsiding slowly. Prospects of late rice are fair in Goalpara and good elsewhere, except in parts of Nowgong where it has been damaged by floods. Slight damage done to late rice by insects in parts of Darrang. Sowing of pulses and mustard progressing. Tea doing well. Price—common rice—Silchar 8½, Sylhet and Sibsagar 10, Gauhati 9½, Tezpur 8, and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st November.*—MYSORE.—Good rain in Shimoga; slight in other parts of State. Standing crops in good condition. Prices have fallen in Kolar and Kadur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Tumkur, Kadur, and Chitaldroog districts.

COORG.—Rainfall one inch four cents. Rice crop thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamoms continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st November.*—BERAR.—Weather clear. Days warm and nights cold. Monsoon crops are in a flourishing condition. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in ear and cotton in pod. Breaking up of land for the winter crop continues. Sowing operations well advanced and weeding in progress. Fodder and water-supply are sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall. Relief workers—Buldana 320. Occupants of poor-houses—Amraoti 36, Buldana 210. Total number on relief 566. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10½, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10½, Ellichpur 10¼ seers per rupee. Wun report not received.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 27 cents. Autumn harvest and spring sowings continue. Spring rice sowings commenced in Warangal district. Prospects everywhere continue favourable. Prices show a further fall, but are still high. Closure of relief works except at Parenda, Naldrug district, ordered. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda, 9,301. Prices in affected districts—7 in Gulburga and Mahbubnagar, 8¼ Raichur, 8¾ Naldrug, 9 Bir, 9½ Elgandal, 9¼ Lingsagar, and 10 seers per rupee in Nalgonda. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6, and *jowari* 10 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st November.*—No rain fell in Central India during week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops have been slightly injured by locusts in parts of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies. Prices are falling in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Bhopawar; steady elsewhere. Opium land is being prepared in Malwa and Bhopawar agencies. The number of persons employed in Bundelkhand on famine relief works were 4,110 and on gratuitous relief 57 in Gwalior; 212 in Bhopal and 12,031 in Bundelkhand. Total number on relief 16,410. Prices not reported from Gwalior; in Bhopal 6⅜, in Bundelkhand 8 to 12½ seers per rupee. Report from Baghelkhand not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn crops and preparations for sowing spring crops continue generally. Standing crops are thriving. Prospects are good. Damage by locusts slight in parts of Meywar, Jhallawar, and Bikanir; considerable in parts of Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock is good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Serohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Ajmere, Kishengarh; slightly rising in Jeypore, Jaisalmere; fluctuating in Jhallawar, Pertabgarh, Kotah; falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief were—Marwar 23, Dholepore 87. Total number on relief 110.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Weather fine. Rice crop reapings going on. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowings for spring crops in progress.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Rainfall *nil.* Weather pleasant, fine and seasonable. Lowland rice is being reaped. Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	13,023	23,509	36,532	13,743	9,618	23,361	-13,171
Bombay . .	91,421	56,866	148,287	63,559	44,509	108,068	-40,219
Bengal . .	9,454	3,716	13,170		150	(a) 150	—13,020
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	8,664	8,664	...	605	(b) 605	— 8,059
Central Provinces	145,912	367,473	513,385	108,610	339,111	447,721	—65,664
	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904	— 1,026
Berar . .	438	684	1,122	320	246	566	— 556
Hyderabad .	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301	...	9,301	— 756
Central India .	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410	— 1,887
Rajputana .		154	154	...	110	110	— 44
TOTAL .	284,141	478,457	762,598	208,499	409,697	618,196	144,402

(a) Exclusive of 4,680 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
(b) Exclusive of 266 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop a Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns fr persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 189		T
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	6,850	12,187	19,037	4,515	10,512	15,027*	1,544	8,980	10,524	266	7,369	
2	Kurnool	45,950	17,987	63,937	31,159	9,906	41,065	22,940	7,672	30,612	9,979	7,844	
3	Bellary	21,702	20,679	42,381	7,079	16,094	23,173	777	12,772	13,549	...	5,221	
4	Anantapur	24,044	7,557	31,601*	16,942	4,998	21,940	11,741	4,158	15,899	2,778	2,224	
5	Ganjam	2,873	11,235	14,108	2,156	4,688	6,844	192	2,309	2,441	..	851	
6	Godavari	67	712	779	...	349	349	...	724	724	...	...	
	TOTAL MADRAS	101,486	(†)70,357	171,843	61,851	(*)46,547	108,398	27,134	(*)36,615	73,749	13,023	(*)23,509	
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	51,190	16,357	67,547	28,506	16,156	44,662	18,986	14,747	33,733	9,890	11,044	
2	Sholapur	80,257	15,237	95,494	65,591	14,001	79,592	53,309	12,081	65,390	35,435	9,470	
3	Ahmednagar	76,329	18,383	94,712	63,082	17,138	80,220	39,204	14,845	54,049	23,204	13,571	
4	Poona	17,083	34,026	51,109	14,440	30,318	44,758	13,797	26,355	40,152	12,821	17,365	
5	Nasik	2,924	817	3,741	1,984	704	2,688	700	540	1,240	371	229	
6	Satara	10,393	5,580	15,973	7,409	4,660	12,069	6,231	3,582	9,813	6,106	2,069	
7	Khandesh	1,476	703	2,179	1,141	258	1,399	458	128	586	346	...	
8	Belgaum	13,655	945	14,600	7,562	501	8,063	5,124	870	5,994	3,606	641	
9	Dharwar	3,038	1,208	4,246	515	738	1,253	475	499	974	427	1,101	
10	Ratnagiri	33	...	33	32	...	32	33	...	33	...	...	
11	Kolaba	252	2,724	2,976	288	2,982	3,270	209	2,406	2,615	68	1,376	
	TOTAL BOMBAY	256,630	95,980	352,610	190,550	87,456	278,006	138,526	76,053	214,579	92,274	56,866	
	Bengal.												
1	Champaran	606	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Patna	...	324	324	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Khulna	...	3,541	3,541	...	3,082	3,082	...	529	529	...	529	
4	Manbhum	8,801	4,602	13,406	7,347	4,516	11,863	7,289	4,514	11,803	9,454	3,036	
5	Hazaribagh	...	141	141	...	148	148	...	155	155	...	151	
	TOTAL BENGAL	9,410	8,608	18,018	7,347	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716†	
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
1	Agra	...	753	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Etawah	...	415	415	...	765	765	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Banda	...	27,449	27,449	...	19,376	19,376	...	382	382	...	...	
4	Cawnpur	...	1,351	1,351	...	867	867	...	428	428	...	37	
5	Hamirpur	...	6,625	6,625	..	5,385	5,385	...	2,071	2,071	...	1,987	
6	Allahabad	...	20,857	20,857	...	20,842	20,842	...	312	312	...	...	
7	Jhansi	...	6,152	6,152	...	5,621	5,621	...	3,265	3,265	...	3,082	
8	Jalaun	...	6,924	6,924	...	5,565	5,565	...	3,018	3,018	...	2,906	
9	Jaunpur	...	2,535	2,535	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Lucknow	...	1,122	1,122	...	946	946	...	47	47	...	47	
11	Unao	...	10,179	10,179	...	4,710	4,710	...	2,485	2,485	...	...	
12	Rai Bareili	...	475	475	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Hardoi	...	16,870	16,870	...	7,240	7,240	...	...	...	...	...	

(†) Includes 30,862 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(*) „ 18,094 „ „ „ „ „ „
(*) „ 17,491 „ „ „ „ „ „
(*) Including 14,496 weavers relieved at their own trade.
* Incomplete.
† Exclusive of 6,229 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

ame of Province and District.	For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
rth-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
zapur	...	343	343	...	287	287	...	...	...	...	...	...
ttra	...	1,134	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hjahanpur	...	248	248	...	161	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
eri	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hpur	...	5,546	5,546	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
mgarh	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nares	...	11,502	11,502	...	10,108	10,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
TAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	...	120,606	120,606	...	82,151	82,151	...	12,008	12,008	...	8,059*	†8,059
Punjab.												
lhi	...	623	633	...	619	619	...	...	...	...	...	...
rnal	...	210	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PUNJAB	...	833	833	...	619	619	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.												
ugor	8,818	28,517	37,335	7,618	30,250	37,868	8,115	30,810	38,925	4,549	29,851	34,400
moh	13,824	18,914	32,738	9,459	19 281	28,740	5,717	18,796	24,513	3,668	18,100	21,768
balpur	23,539	34,999	58,538	17,848	34,217	52,065	9,137	33,086	42,223	5,235	32,787	38,022
ndla	9,457	24,806	34,263	8,384	24,629	33,013	6,819	24,972	31,791	4,707	25,630	30,337
ni	1,647	33,182	35,129	1,382	18,509	19,891	1,025	17,361	18,386	863	14,198	15,061
rsinghpur	11,998	15,892	27,890	6,249	15,482	21,731	3,968	14,360	18,328	2,416	13,278	15,694
oshangabad	26,702	8,745	35,447	19,974	9,044	29,018	11,564	8,532	20,096	3,341	7,861	11,202
mar	1,371	1,750	3,121	1,107	2,354	3,461	918	2,729	3,647	...	2,415	2,415
tul	8,528	18,450	26,978	8,153	20,426	28,579	3,872	16,506	20,378	7,350	16,061	23,411
ndwara	9,644	11,748	21,392	8,255	13,976	22,231	8,867	16,292	25,099	7,839	16,876	24,715
agpur	6,668	10,616	17,284	6,204	10,582	16,786	3,458	10,573	14,031	1,630	11,578	13,208
nanda	...	6,401	6,401	97	6,831	6,928	142	9,218	9,360	...	9,339	9,339
handara	18,925	17,217	36,142	18,580	18,945	37,525	14,125	20,532	34,657	11,636	21,063	32,699
dlaghat	28,906	16,891	44,897	25,475	15,968	41,443	21,461	15,817	37,278	18,813	15,278	34,091
aipur	45,068	39,735	84,803	14,538	12,897	87,435	41,778	40,976	85,754	41,434	37,336	78,770
ilaspur	46,696	103,156	149,852	46,293	98,088	144,381	45,552	89,364	134,916	41,976	76,908	118,884
ambalpur	936	84	1,020	421	98	519	893	...	893	801	92	893
Wardha	1,158	464	1,622	949	4,136	5,085	963	3,490	4,453	960	3,352	4,312
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	202,985	391,867	654,852	231,286	385,713	616,999	191,364	373,414	564,728	157,218	352,003	509,221‡
Burma.												
leiktila	489	75	564	316	54	370	667	104	771	593	86	679
lyingyan	12,831	3,527	16,358	10,959	439	10,498	8,095	2,482	10,577	9,391	2,749	12,140
amethin	...	150	150	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	111	111
TOTAL BURMA	13,320	3,752	17,072	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930
Berar.												
Akola	...	...	...	...	2,190	2,190	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim	...	317	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	1,236	1,416	2,652	1,031	1,209	2,240	774	792	1,566	...	458	458
Amraoti	112	384	496	...	248	248	...	412	412	...	108	108
Buldana	787	4,357	5,144	820	1,187	2,007	600	969	1,569	438	118	556
TOTAL BERAR	2,135	6,474	8,609	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122

Exclusive of 8,415 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
Exclusive of 871 gratuitously relieved on the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 7,265 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 9th October 1897.			For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Hyderabad.												
	Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naldrug	22,251*	182	22,433	19,485*	115	19,600	15,002*	99	15,101	8,799†	5	8,804
	Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Lingsagar	...	325	325	...	300	300	...	434	434	...	201	201
	Bir	..	677	677	...	340	340	...	19	19	...	401	401
	Mahbubnagar	...	376	376	...	355	358	...	344	344	...	263	263
	Elgandal	...	635	635	...	608	608	...	578	578	...	388	388
	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	22,251	2,195	24,446	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	5,397	13,290	18,687	5,153	13,192	18,345	5,801	13,089	19,890	5,001	12,711	17,712
2	Baghelkhand	1,026	2,928	3,954	2,987	2,732	5,719	217	2,581	2,798	(not	reported.)	
3	Gwalior	1,077	216	1,293	50	187	237	(not reported.)	40	40	18	106	124
4	Bhopal	565	577	1,142	396	490	886	(not reported.)			91	370	461
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	8,065	17,011	25,076	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297
	Rajputana.												
1	Marwar	...	339	339	...	189	189	...	91	94	...	54	54
2	Dholpur	75	75	150	1	178	179	...	116	116	...	99	99
3	Bhurtpur	...	43	43	...	38	38	...	15	15	...	1	1
4	Tonk	265	2,695	2,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Deoli	...	8	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bundi	...	157	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	340	3,317	3,657	1	405	406	...	225	225	...	154	154
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	676,622	721,000	1,397,622	531,332	634,521	1,165,853	405,119	525,456	930,875	296,300	462,382	758,68

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Nalgonda.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 6th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st August 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in August.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	4,845	3,302	8,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,845	3,302	8,345
N.-W. P. & Oudh	12,394	12,537	13,770	11,193	6,083	6,578	...	...	...	23,587	18,620	23,348
Panjab	1,440	2,704	1,840	2,632	1,051	3,936	2,912	4,746	3,304	6,984	8,501	9,080
Cent. Provs.	328	...	...	103	2,389	...	...	...	...	431	2,389	...
Bombay	...	...	...	72,175	77,593	21,886	...	...	...	72,175	77,593	21,886
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,233	8,291	5,835	14,233	8,291	5,835
Madras	...	...	...	8,992	20,600	...	...	...	...	8,992	20,600	...
Berar	...	350	...	1,010	1,117	804	...	...	...	1,010	1,467	804
Assam	209	986	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	986	741
Raj. & C. I.	1,143	1,011	937	15,129	21,762	21,344	...	...	...	16,272	22,773	22,281
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	6,635	8,463	843	...	...	...	6,635	8,463	843
Mysore	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	65	65
TOTAL	20,359	20,890	25,633	117,869	139,123	58,456	17,145	13,037	9,139	155,373	173,050	93,228
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	336	2,666	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	336	2,666
Bombay	*	10,112	8,797	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	10,112	8,797
Sind	*	...	...	*	7,811	17,583	*	...	...	*	7,811	17,583
Madras	*	5,230	...	*	2,500	3,895	*	...	...	*	7,730	3,895
Burma	*	...	929	*	165	...	*	...	...	*	165	929
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	402	2,820	*	...	...	*	402	2,820
Foreign countries	*	627	...	*	2,502	1,158	*	...	...	*	3,129	1,158
TOTAL	*	16,305	12,392	*	13,380	25,456	*	...	...	*	29,685	37,848
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	20,359	37,195	38,025	117,869	152,503	83,912	17,145	13,037	9,139	155,373	202,735	131,076
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	67,273	54,595	5,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,273	54,595	5,621
N.-W. P. & Oudh	72,505	68,010	135,072	2,992	...	70	...	...	...	75,497	68,010	135,742
Panjab	15,057	23,682	4,759	20,711	767	1,534	543,901	106,809	157,345	580,269	131,258	163,638	
Cent. Provs.	...	21,851	...	3,103	7,573	12	...	...	...	3,103	29,424	12
Bombay	...	...	...	23,608	45,584	6,914	...	...	...	23,608	45,584	6,914
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	223,490	93,868	172,358	223,490	93,868	172,358
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	575	211	...	...	...	...	575	211	...
Assam	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	6,443	9,746	1,360	...	...	...	6,443	9,746	1,360
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	155,435	168,138	146,284	57,522	63,881	9,890	767,391	200,677	329,703	980,348	432,696	485,877
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	317	...	*	317	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	112,732	317,647	*	...	...	*	112,732	317,647
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	86	*	...	...	*	...	86
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	186	*	...	...	*	...	186
Foreign countries	*	...	102	*	8,180	482	*	515	...	*	8,695	584
TOTAL	*	...	102	*	120,912	318,401	*	832	...	*	121,744	318,503
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	155,435	168,138	146,386	57,522	184,793	328,291	767,391	201,509	329,703	980,348	554,440	804,380

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

nd by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of August 1897, and from 1st January eriods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Imports from January to August, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			
1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
												COTTON
												By Rail and River—
51,431	55,405	93,492	...	...	12	...	...	...	51,431	55,405	93,504	Bengal
215,630	195,498	250,981	144,710	240,925	241,882	...	1	...	360,340	436,421	498,863	N.-W. P. & Oudh
54,007	31,850	61,075	61,462	69,061	61,398	121,743	270,847	294,979	237,212	371,758	417,452	Panjab
5,013	6,794	12,277	87,950	185,481	186,737	...	...	...	92,963	192,275	199,014	Cent. Provs.
...	38	5	2,080,885	2,240,943	1,707,002	...	...	...	2,086,885	2,240,981	1,707,007	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	237,722	193,797	178,317	237,722	193,797	178,317	Sind
...	...	...	36,666	65,070	19,342	...	...	...	36,666	65,070	19,342	Madras
14,702	55,683	47,125	618,462	890,152	741,072	...	...	...	633,164	945,835	788,197	Berar
12,746	13,704	15,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,746	13,704	15,482	Assam
28,012	11,711	34,953	665,458	565,140	801,502	...	...	...	693,470	576,851	836,455	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	26,120	26,548	27,401	...	...	...	26,120	26,548	27,401	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	57	200	234	...	...	...	57	200	234	Mysore
381,541	370,680	521,390	3,727,770	4,280,520	3,786,582	359,465	464,645	473,296	4,468,776	5,124,845	4,781,268	Total
												By Sea—
*	9,699	18,310	*	...	2,165	*	...	...	*	9,699	20,484	Bengal
*	89,743	51,858	*	59,118	38,039	*	...	...	*	148,861	90,797	Bombay
*	...	...	*	185,511	107,482	*	...	...	*	185,511	107,482	Sind
*	16,365	1,441	*	6,212	6,623	*	...	...	*	22,577	8,064	Madras
*	8,873	6,620	*	2,559	561	*	...	...	*	11,432	7,181	Burma
*	...	...	*	1,100,841	556,881	*	1	...	*	1,100,842	556,881	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	3,884	1,357	*	65,302	28,422	*	...	...	*	69,276	29,679	Foreign countries
*	128,564	79,495	*	1,419,663	741,073	*	1	...	*	1,548,198	820,568	Total
381,541	499,244	600,885	3,727,770	5,700,183	4,527,655	359,465	464,646	473,296	4,468,776	6,673,043	5,601,836	Total of Imports
												WHEAT
												By Rail and River—
531,862	304,591	107,446	...	...	222	...	...	...	531,862	304,591	107,668	Bengal
1,269,480	693,722	772,662	567,843	8,585	71,188	...	...	...	1,837,323	702,307	843,850	N.-W. P. & Oudh
158,038	93,686	47,500	741,798	15,256	19,580	5,162,000	1,134,590	828,631	6,061,836	1,243,532	895,700	Panjab
19,514	62,979	26,854	667,054	631,037	23,148	...	...	...	710,568	694,016	49,992	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	826,854	1,041,990	171,910	...	...	...	826,854	1,041,990	179,910	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631,327	648,635	587,125	1,631,327	648,635	587,125	Sind
...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	Madras
47	5,046	...	51,043	33,630	152	...	...	...	51,090	38,676	152	Berar
2,470	78	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	232	Assam
...	...	278	338,798	561,901	48,315	...	...	...	338,798	561,901	48,593	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	4,598	...	...	...	...	...	4,598	...	Mysore
1,981,411	1,160,102	954,972	3,224,748	2,208,821	342,521	6,793,327	1,783,225	1,415,756	11,999,486	5,241,356	2,713,249	Total
												By Sea—
*	804	75	*	4,650	9	*	822	...	*	6,285	84	Bengal
*	...	...	*	415,228	5,051	*	1,177	...	*	416,405	5,051	Bombay
*	...	...	*	380,896	769,263	*	...	35	*	380,896	769,263	Sind
*	...	...	*	...	86	*	...	...	*	...	86	Madras
*	...	...	*	130,717	...	*	22	...	*	130,739	...	Burma
*	2	...	*	38,500	12,204	*	21,256	...	*	59,848	12,204	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	...	82,254	*	26,550	52,552	*	5,592	1,216	*	32,142	136,022	Foreign countries
*	806	82,329	*	1,005,640	839,131	*	28,869	1,751	*	1,035,315	922,711	Total
1,981,411	1,160,908	1,037,301	3,224,748	3,303,669	1,181,652	6,793,327	1,812,094	1,417,007	11,999,486	6,276,671	3,635,960	Total of Imports

atement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river to 31st August 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in August.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	228,215	325,349	289,332	...	...	..	...	...	...	228,215	325,349	289,332
N.-W. P. & Oudh	39,593	90,850	122,890	1,768	2,995	6,919	...	...	...	41,361	93,845	129,809
Panjab	678	...	...	190	...	...	1,742	251	143	2,610	251	143
Cent. Provs.	4,533	...	...	14,028	5,920	11,414	...	...	...	18,561	5,920	11,414
Bombay	...	...	...	10,988	13,426	6,723	...	...	...	10,988	13,426	6,723
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	55
Berar	...	...	...	3,279	8,171	6,049	...	..	...	3,279	8,171	6,049
Assam	1,704	1,092	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,704	1,092	5,217
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	4,244	2,770	6,519	...	...	...	4,244	2,770	6,519
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	4,635	10,926	2,537	...	...	...	4,635	10,926	2,537
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	274,723	417,291	417,439	39,132	44,208	40,216	1,742	251	143	315,597	461,750	457,798
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	...	597	*	...	...	*	...	597
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	684	*	...	...	*	...	684
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	...	465	*	...	...	*	...	465
Total	*	...	...	*	...	1,746	*	...	...	*	...	1,746
Total of Imports	274,723	417,291	417,439	39,132	44,208	41,962	1,742	251	143	315,597	461,750	459,544
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	73	26	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	26	39
N.-W. P. & Oudh	...	51	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	25
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	249	271	90	249	271
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	78	169	377	...	...	...	78	169	377
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	771	401	494	771	401
Madras	...	...	...	20	50	29	...	...	...	20	50	29
Berar	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	..
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	20
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	45	48	...	...	...	...	45	48
Mysore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	73	77	64	100	284	474	584	1,020	672	757	1,381	1,210
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Sind	*	..	...	*	538	507	*	...	...	*	538	507
Madras	*	...	...	*	8	...	*	...	...	*	8	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	..	*	...	...	*	...	...
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	3	...	*	...	...	*	3	...
Total	*	...	...	*	549	507	*	...	...	*	549	507
Total of Imports	73	77	64	100	833	981	584	1,020	672	757	1,930	1,717

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of August 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Imports from January to August, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			
1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River—
1,655,519	1,732,344	1,511,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655,519	1,732,344	1,511,299	Bengal
698,111	479,824	501,909	35,971	15,271	36,629	1,710	1,229	...	735,702	496,324	538,535	N.-W. P. & Oudh
1,180	469	...	3,886	25	...	23,520	11,227	2,386	28,286	11,721	2,386	Panjab
59,724	84,420	1,439	327,496	303,557	92,460	...	...	...	387,220	387,977	93,899	Cent. Provs.
...	194	...	1,132,232	1,383,303	80,327	...	...	...	1,132,232	1,383,497	80,327	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	18	...	215	18	Sind
...	...	...	55,066	96,863	103	...	...	...	55,066	96,863	103	Madras
2,088	63,755	4,229	459,894	676,224	39,361	...	...	...	461,982	739,979	43,590	Berar
9,416	30,314	30,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,416	30,314	30,001	Assam
3,318	...	7	266,123	186,081	90,630	...	...	...	269,441	186,081	90,646	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	371,597	550,030	32,713	...	...	...	371,597	550,030	32,713	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	416	164	...	...	...	...	416	164	...	Mysore
2,429,356	2,391,320	2,108,881	2,583,381	3,211,518	372,232	25,230	12,671	2,404	5,037,967	5,615,509	2,483,517	Total
												By Sea—
*	433	...	*	175	...	*	...	...	*	608	...	Bengal
*	...	...	*	1,116	1,641	*	70	16	*	1,186	1,657	Bombay
*	...	...	*	2,729	924	*	...	...	*	2,729	924	Sind
*	208	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	208	...	Madras
*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	Burma
*	...	...	*	19,609	5,216	*	...	...	*	19,609	5,216	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	4	...	*	1,021	5,588	*	...	...	*	1,025	5,588	Foreign countries
*	645	...	*	24,650	13,369	*	70	16	*	25,365	13,385	Total
2,429,356	2,391,965	2,108,881	2,583,381	3,236,168	385,601	25,230	12,741	2,420	5,037,967	5,640,874	2,496,902	Total of Imports
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River—
16,388	13,288	16,411	3	...	...	...	...	...	16,391	13,283	16,411	Bengal
5,287	2,509	3,000	18	6	...	...	...	...	5,305	2,515	3,009	N.-W. P. & Oudh
1,427	...	308	19	5	70	2,882	5,153	2,697	4,328	5,158	3,075	Panjab
9	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	14	...	8	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	408	1,987	906	...	...	...	408	1,987	906	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	666	...	...	...	...	6,085	2,352	Sind
...	...	...	673	538	...	3,959	6,085	2,352	3,639	538	84	Madras
...	...	...	...	20	84	...	...	...	673	20	...	Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
...	...	...	294	243	187	...	...	...	...	243	187	Raj. & C. I.
17	...	...	10	127	48	...	...	...	311	129	48	Nizam's Terr.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	Mysore
23,128	15,799	19,728	1,430	3,026	1,303	6,521	11,238	5,049	31,079	29,903	26,080	Total
												By Sea—
*	11	...	*	22	...	*	...	...	*	33	...	Bengal
*	...	...	*	...	...	*	42	178	*	42	178	Bombay
*	...	...	*	4,533	2,450	*	...	...	*	4,533	2,450	Sind
*	3	...	*	20	25	*	...	...	*	23	25	Madras
*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	Burma
*	...	...	*	...	...	*	3	...	*	3	...	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	...	...	*	253	...	*	...	...	*	253	...	Foreign countries
*	14	...	*	4,828	2,475	*	45	178	*	4,887	2,653	Total
23,128	15,813	19,728	1,430	7,754	3,778	6,521	11,283	5,227	31,079	34,850	28,733	Total of Imports

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 4th November 1897.

No. 4956-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Customs.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 6th November, 1897.

Read the following reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 during the year 1896-97:

From the Government of Bengal, No. 148-T. F., dated the 28th June 1897.
From the Government of Burma, No. 4—1-T.—25, dated the 1st July 1897.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 6815, dated the 11th September 1897.
From the Government of Madras, No. 794-A., dated the 17th September 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The reports from Bombay and Madras were much later than the prescribed date of 1st of August.

2. The number of detentions during the year (1,556) was smaller than in the preceding year (1,622) by about 4 per cent. In Bengal there was a decline in cases under clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Act which requires piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths, the total number of cases having been 134 compared with 181 in 1895-96. The decline in Bombay, (679 against 918 in 1895-96), was chiefly in cases under clause (*e*), and is ascribed to the fact that the prescriptions of the law as regards the indication of the country of origin are more generally known and the necessity of compliance therewith more fully realised. But as against this view it is observed that the number of such cases at Karachi largely increased (213 against 136 in the previous year), and the increase is attributed to a stricter observance of the law which requires origin to be shewn on the same label on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer, or the description in English, appears. In Madras and Burma there was also an increase, particularly in Madras where the number of detentions was 204 against 101 in 1895-96. Here, however, this relatively large increase is said to be due not to increased disregard of the law by importers but to the much larger number of packages opened by the Customs authorities. It is remarkable that the number of cases in Burma should be so much smaller than at Madras or Karachi.

3. The following table shews the number of detentions at each port at which detentions were made in the last five years:

Ports.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
				With fine.	Without fine.		
Calcutta ...	1892-93 ...	344	8	285	48	2	342
	1893-94 ...	334	4	302	23	1	333
	1894-95 ...	285	...	244	37	...	285
	1895-96 ...	393	...	321	49	1	392
	1896-97 ...	373	11	218	133	7	366
Madras, Godavari, Tanjore, Malabar	1892-93 ...	29	1	14	14	...	29
	1893-94 ...	21	1	9	11	...	21
	1894-95 ...	54	3	23	26	...	54
	1895-96 ...	101	3	63	35	...	101
	1896-97 ...	204	5	157	42	...	204
Rangoon, Moulmein	1892-93 ...	23	1	21	2	...	23
	1893-94 ...	45	2	40	3	...	45
	1894-95 ...	41	...	37	4	...	41
	1895-96 ...	74	...	55	19	...	74
	1896-97 ...	87	...	51	36	...	87
Bombay ...	1892-93 ...	447	4	357	86	...	447
	1893-94 ...	647	4	593	50	...	647
	1894-95 ...	352	...	321	30	2	350
	1895-96 ...	918	...	818	100	2	916
	1896-97 ...	679	8	602	69	...	679
Karachi ...	1892-93 ...	365	1	167	197	...	365
	1893-94 ...	240	...	102	138	...	240
	1894-95 ...	223	...	104	119	...	223
	1895-96 ...	136	...	86	50	...	136
	1896-97 ...	213	...	128	85	...	213
Total ...	1892-93 ...	1,208	15	844	347	2	1,206
	1893-94 ...	1,287	11	1,040	225	1	1,286
	1894-95 ...	955	3	729	216	2	953
	1895-96 ...	1,622	3	1,343	253	3	1,599
	1896-97 ...	1,556	24	1,150	365	7	1,549

4. Of these cases in 1896-97, there were 758 or nearly 49 per cent detained under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Act, for counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions; in 1895-96 there were 755 such cases, being 47 per cent of the whole.

There were 444 cases under clause (*c*) of the same sub-section (1), non-description or false description of origin, against 494 in 1895-96, the proportion being about 29 per cent of the whole in 1896-97, and 30 per cent in 1895-96.

Under clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of section 10, stamping of length on piece-goods, there were 354 cases, or between 22 and 23 per cent of the whole, while in 1895-96 there were 373 such cases, or about 23 per cent of the whole.

5. Confiscation followed detention in only 24 cases, this number being, however, much larger than in previous years. Fines were imposed in 74 per cent of the cases; in 22 cases permission was given to re-ship the detained goods, a fine being imposed at the same time in 19 of the cases. In 12 cases the goods were destroyed, and in the remaining cases the goods were passed merely with a warning.

6. The question of the test for the measurement of yarns, mentioned in the reports from Bengal, has been referred for the opinions of the Manchester and Glasgow Chambers of Commerce.

7. In the opinion of the Government of India the cases to which reference is made in the letter from the Government of Burma, were treated with unnecessary leniency. Every package of mixed or adulterated paint should be marked in accordance with the practice in Calcutta and Bombay, and descriptions on a package indicating that the contents are lead or zinc when there is practically no lead or zinc in the package should undoubtedly be treated as false and fraudulent.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BENGAL.

No. 148 T. F., dated 28th June 1897.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of the Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 295 S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Revenue, No. 452 B., dated 8th June 1897, and its enclosure, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, reporting on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, in the port of Calcutta during the year 1896-97. No proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collector of Customs at Chittagong, Narainganj or the Orissa ports during the year.

2. The correspondence referred to in paragraph 4 of the Board's letter relates to the complaint made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of the insufficiency of the test of measurement applied by the Calcutta Custom House to imported yarns in the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act. A complete report on the subject was submitted to the Government of India with my letter No. 30 F., dated the 4th May 1897.

No. 452 B., dated 8th June 1897.

From—H. LUSON, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the instructions of the Government of India, enclosed in the letter from your office No. C. L.A 16, dated the 8th December 1899, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, with the following remarks, copy of a report received from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, No 303, dated the 13th April 1897, on the working of the Indian Merchandize Marks Act IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

2. The following table contains particulars of the number of detentions at the Calcutta Customs House for infringement of the Act during the past five years :

YEARS.	Number of cases in which detention was made.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine	Without fine.		
			Rs.	Rs.		
1892-93	344	8	285	48		342
1893-94	334	4	302	23		333
1894-95	285	...	244			285
1895-96	93	...	321	49	1	392
1896-97	373	11	218	133	7	366

The total number of cases in which goods were detained under the Act during the past year was 373, as compared with 393 in 1895-96, showing a decrease of 20 cases, or 5 per cent. The falling off was entirely in the number of cases coming under clause (*f*) of section 10 of the Act, which requires that the length should be stamped on piece-goods. These cases are gradually diminishing, but it is, as the Collector observes, remarkable that they are still so numerous. The number of detentions under clause "*d*" which relates to goods bearing counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions, is on the other hand increasing, the figures for the past three years, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97, being 91, 201 and 227, respectively. The number of cases dealt with under clause "*e*" relating to non-description or false description of origin bears, as usual, a very small proportion, *viz.*, 3 per cent, to the total number of detentions. Their number increased from 11 to 12 during the past year. In 133 cases, as compared with 49 in 1895-96, the goods were released without fine, while the number released with fine fell from 321 to 218 in the year of report. The amount of fines realised considerably increased, *viz.*, from Rs. 6,790 in 1895-96 to Rs. 15,945 in 1896-97, owing to the imposition of heavy penalties on certain fraudulent importations of Bombay yarn.

3. The importations of reduced white lead in kegs bearing no marks, noticed in paragraph 5 of the Collector's report, points to a defect in the law, which will, the Board presume, have to be remedied if such instances become more frequent.

4. The action taken by the Collector of Customs in regard to paint, oil, turpentine, &c., as reported in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter seems judicious, and meets with the Board's approval. As regards the short reeling and testing of yarn alluded to in paragraph 6, a full report was submitted to Government with the Board's letter No. 100B., dated the 18th February 1897.

5. No proceedings were taken under the Merchandise Marks Act by any of the Collectors of Customs at outports.

No. 303, dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1897.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Officiating Collector of Customs,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the year 1896-97. The attached statement shows the number of cases dealt with during the year under each of the clauses D, E and F of section 10 of the Act and the manner in which they were disposed of.

2. The total number of cases was 373, as compared with 303, during the previous year, the decrease being entirely among cases under clause (F), relating to the stamping of piece-goods, which numbered 134 against 181. The provisions of the law in regard to the stamping of lengths on piece-goods are well known in the trade, and it is rather remarkable that instances of infringement continue so numerous.

3. Of the 227 cases under clause D, 27 related to importations of dry white and red lead, white zinc and paints of those materials; and 15 related to turpentine and linseed oil. The trade has not yet fully adapted itself to the ruling finally laid down in Customs Circular No. XXII of 1896, and the argument is not infrequently put forward that the words "Red lead" on a keg are a correct description of an adulterated article, the absence of adulteration being denoted by the use of the word "Genuine." Similarly, attempts are made to defend the use of the description "Crystal turpentine" as denoting turpentine which is not commercially pure. These contentions are always rejected; and the use of the words "reduced" or "adulterated" is invariably insisted on.

4. In order to give full effect to the Government orders,* and with reference to a complaint made by Messrs. Blundell Spence and Company, of London, forwarded to this office by Board's No. 233-B., dated 22nd April 1896, I have caused a list of minimum prices for each *genuine* description of paint, oil, turpentine, &c., to be made, and the appraisers have instructions to detain every consignment which is invoiced at a lower rate, (*i.e.*, if the article purports to be pure) and to submit samples to the Chemical Examiner. Samples are also taken in all other cases and submitted for analysis, but in such cases the goods are not detained.

* No. 2407, dated 17th April 1896.

5. I regret to notice that occasional instances have occurred in which reduced white lead has been imported in kegs bearing no marks whatever. In such cases the Customs authorities can do nothing, even though there may be reason to suspect that it was intended to mark the goods before placing them on the market.

6. Under clause "D" there were 27 cases relating to the importation from Bombay of yarn, of which the count was falsely described, and which reeled short of 840 yards to the hank and seven others of similar yarn falsely labelled and bundled. The circumstances under which these cases were dealt with, are described in the correspondence ending with my letter No. 104, dated 4th February 1897. A vigorous effort had been made in 1895 to stop the importation of short-reeled yarn from Lancashire, and this was extended in 1896 to Bombay yarn, in respect of which the practice of short reeling seems to have been more deliberate than in the European article. In the 34 cases dealt with in the year under report, heavy penalties aggregating Rs. 9,895-15 were imposed, as compared with Rs. 1,912-3, in the previous year. In seven of the worst cases reshipment was ordered in addition to the payment of a fine.

7. Seven cases occurred in which consignments of German imitations of brandy, whisky, gin, port and other liquors were dealt with. These were usually got up in imitation of the bottles and labels of the genuine article. In some cases the labels bore the words "Made in Germany," but the corks and capsules were not branded with the country of origin. One case, in which a consignment of 150 cases of German "whisky," which involved an undoubted fraud on the public, was confiscated, occasioned a good deal of local interest and a number of well-known firms wrote to the papers to disclaim any connection with the importation.

8. In seven cases goods were detained as exhibiting counterfeit trade marks. One of these related to a consignment of umbrella cloth, in which the "Balloon" ticket and No. 9000, employed by Messrs. Barlow and Company, were imitated by a Marwari firm. The latter were fined Rs. 500. In four other cases the "pagoda" mark employed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on a certain description of grey drills was the subject of imitation. In these cases, however, the *bond fides* of the later importer was established, and the goods were passed without a penalty, after the counterfeit mark had been defaced. The two other cases related to importations of blacking, in which the "two-boot" mark of Botlow and Company was imitated. The goods were reshipped without a penalty.

9. Twenty-two cases related to consignments of woollen shawls of German and Austrian make, labelled with the English words "all wool," with no indication of the country of origin.

10. In one case a shipment of cotton shawls was imported from Germany by Messrs. _____. The goods were got up to closely resemble wool, and ticketed with the English words "all wool" and bore labels marked with sizes which were largely in excess of the actual measurements. The explanation given by the importers was not satisfactory; and as it was a bad case of fraud, and the importers had been penalized on 19 previous occasions during the past two years, a heavy penalty of Rs. 500 was imposed.

11. Two cases occurred of infringement of copyright. A work called "Webster's Encyclopædic Dictionary" printed in America, was found to contain matter taken from an

English copyright work. One consignment was inadvertently passed, but on notice being given, the importer brought back 80 unsold copies to the Custom House, which were eventually confiscated. In the other case, which related to the same work, the books, 48 in number, were seized, and are now under detention.

12. Under clause E there were 12 detentions. These consisted chiefly of shawls from Germany ticketed with the names of British Indian traders in English and the vernacular, with no mention of the country of origin.

13. The number of detentions under clause F was 134. These were consignments of cotton and woollen piece-goods from both British and continental ports, either wholly unstamped or with the lengths stamped in numerals only, or on strips almost severed from the body of the piece, or with chalk or other effaceable material.

14. In 11 cases confiscation was adjudged. These included one consignment of red lead, two of printed books, seven of imitation whisky and other liquors, and one of matches.

15. In seven cases reshipment was ordered on payment of a penalty, and in three cases without penalty.

16. In 218 cases the goods were released on payment of penalties and after due compliance with the law.

17. In 133 cases the importers were warned and the goods passed after being marked or stamped in accordance with the law.

18. The penalties imposed amounted in all to Rs. 15,945-3, as compared with Rs. 6,790 in the previous year. This large increase is entirely due to the heavy penalties imposed on certain fraudulent importations of Bombay yarn, referred to in paragraph 6.

19. With the exception of seven cases, in which information was received from interested parties, all the other detentions were made by the appraising staff.

20. One or two decisions of interest were come to during the year. A medical practitioner and dispensing chemist of Calcutta imported a number of glass medicine phials having his name and address engraved on them. The phials were made in Germany, and bore no indication of the country of origin; and it was found that the previous practice of the Calcutta Custom House had been to treat such cases as a breach of clauses (D) and (E). I held that as the phials were not ordinarily sold apart from the medicine they contain, the words engraved on them would be taken by purchasers, to refer, not to the phials themselves, but to the contents, in which case there was no false trade description. I accordingly passed the goods; and this view was upheld on a reference to the Board of Revenue.

21. A similar decision was arrived at in respect of a consignment of cardboard folding boxes and paper wrappers imported by the North-West Soap Company, Limited, for doing up their soap in packets for sale. The wrappers and boxes, which set forth the name and advertisement of the Company were made in Germany, and bore no indication of the country of origin, and it was ruled with the Board's approval that no breach of the law was involved.

22. The question arose during the year whether the use of the English letters K. S. on Japanese copper ingots, unaccompanied by any indication of the country of orgin, constitutes a breach of the law. The Bombay Customs House ruled that it did: and required all such ingots to be stamped with the words "Made in Japan." Feeling unable to accept this view, I referred the matter to the Board, and it was eventually ruled* by the Government of India that as the letters of the Roman alphabet did not pertain exclusively to the English language, their use could not be held to suggest an English origin for the goods, and that no breach of the law was involved.

* Orders of the Government of India, No. 3734-S.R., dated the 5th September 1896, enclosed in the Bengal Government order No. 339-T.—F., dated the 10th idem.

23. During the year the system of registering trade marks, which had been introduced in 1895, was abolished by order of the Bengal Government. The system was regarded with distrust by the mercantile community, and though it might have been of advantage had it been applied universally throughout India and worked by an adequate and organised staff, in the absence of these conditions its abolition is not to be regretted.

24. Good work was done during the year by the Head Appraiser, Mr. C. C. Bonnaud and by Mr. H. Erskine Girard, who has been specially in charge of yarn-testing operations

Number of cases in Calcutta under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1896-97.

Under what section detention ordered.	Detention followed by release with or without fine			Reshipment allowed.						Remarks.
	Number.	Detention followed by release on payment of fine.	Without fine.	Detention ordered to be followed by reshipment.	Detention followed by reshipment.	With fine.	Without fine.	Abandoned by importer.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Section 10, clause D	227	11	93	110	7	220	3	3	...	1	
Ditto E	12	...	10	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	
Ditto F	134	...	115	21	...	134	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	373	11	218	133	7	366	7	3	...	1	

BURMA.

No. 4—1-T-25, dated 1st July 1897.

From—C. G. Bayne, Esq., Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India a copy of letter No. 84-8, dated the 4th May 1897, from the Chief Collector of Customs to the Financial Commissioner, reporting on the working of the Merchandize Marks Act in Burma in the year 1896-97.

2. The only cases which call for notice are those connected with paints of which 14 occurred. As is mentioned in the Collector's report the offence committed in these cases consisted in the importation of adulterated paints under false trade descriptions which stated or implied that the paints were pure. In all these cases fines were imposed by the Chief Collector whose orders were upheld by the Financial Commissioner. The importers appealed to the Local Government. On examination of the cases it appeared that they fell into three classes—

(*a*) cases in which the quantity of pure material (lead or zinc) exceeded 50 per cent;

(*b*) cases in which the quantity of pure material was less than 50 per cent. but was still considerable;

(*c*) cases in which the quantity of pure material amounted to only 3 or 4 per cent. or did not exist at all.

From enquiries made it was ascertained that the practice of importing these adulterated paints with false trade descriptions of the kind mentioned had existed for many years. It appeared therefore, to the Chief Commissioner that it would be a harsh measure to impose penalties, without previous warning to the importers, at any rate in cases of the two classes (*a*) and (*b*). Accordingly in the cases of these two classes he remitted the penalties and authorised the importation of the consignments on the conditions prescribed in Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 4146 S-R., dated the 30th September 1896.

3. In the case of the consignments of class (*c*) the Chief Commissioner caused enquiries to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the trade of importing paints which contained practically no lead or zinc was a fraudulent one, in other words whether the persons who bought these paints were imposed upon or whether they were aware when they bought the paints that they contained practically no lead or zinc. The result of the enquiry was to show that the persons who bought these paints were aware of the adulteration to which they were subjected and that no fraud was practised on them by the importers. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant Governor remitted the penalties and permitted the importation of the consignments on the condition that the proportion of lead or zinc contained in each drum was marked on it.

No. 84-8, dated 4th May 1897.

From—G. C. Knyvett, Esq., Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in Burma for the official year 1896-97 with a statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act during that period.

1. The total number of detentions under the Act during the year was 87 of which 84 occurred at Rangoon and 3 at Moulmein, against 74 detentions (all at Rangoon) in the previous year.

2. There were 28 detentions during the year under section 10, sub-section 2, clause (*f*), of the Act which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths, while in the preceding year there were 47 such detentions. Shippers are gradually becoming more careful to comply with the provisions of the law.

In 22 cases moderate fines were imposed on the importers and the goods were released after having been duly stamped under Customs supervision. In the majority of these cases the goods had come from the United Kingdom. In the remaining 6 cases the goods, which were continuation shipments of goods on which fines had already been imposed, were passed with a warning after the requirements of the law had been carried out.

3. Under the head of "false trade descriptions" there was an increase from one detention in 1895-96 to 17 detentions in 1896-97. Of the latter year's cases, three were consignments of cotton thread on cards from Calcutta. All of these cases occurred at Moulmein. The thread was held to be falsely described in regard to length, because each card was marked with the figures "8" and "50," the former believed to be intended to represent the quality and the latter the number of yards of thread on the card, although neither the word "warranted" nor the word "yards" appeared on the card as in an instance which occurred in 1895-96 at Rangoon, whereas the thread was found on measurement to average from 6 to 10 yards in the first consignment, from 17 to 21¼ yards in the second, and from 8 to 10¼ yards

in the third. Penalties of Rs. 72, Rs. 48 and Rs. 100, respectively, were imposed on the importers, with a redemption fine in each case of Re. 1 in lieu of confiscation. In the first case the penalty and fine were paid and the goods were released after the ends of the cards had been cut off under Customs supervision. In the second case also the penalty and fine were paid but the goods are still lying in the Customs warehouse at Moulmein, while in the third case the penalties have not been paid and the goods are consequently still under detention. The remaining 14 cases were consignments of paints, the descriptions of the kegs containing which were held by the Rangoon Custom House to be false trade descriptions. These paints were branded and declared as "red lead," "white lead," and "white zinc" paints, it being thereby inferred that the contents were pure lead or zinc, but on analysis by the Chemical Examiner they were found to contain very varying and in some instances almost infinitesimal percentages of red lead, white lead, and white zinc, respectively, the balance being described as composed, for example, of so much sulphate of barium or (in one case) of an "organic colouring matter and brick dust." Ten of the consignments were subjected to penalties ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 and to redemption fines in lieu of confiscation ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,930, and the orders of the Chief Collector of Customs imposing these penalties were upheld on appeal to the Financial Commissioner as Chief Customs authority. The penalties were paid in each case. Subsequently, however, certain of the consignments were allowed to be dealt with under the ruling of the Government of India contained in Customs Circular No. XXII of 1896, and on the importers causing the description on the kegs to be altered in accordance with the terms of that circular, under customs supervision, the goods were released and the penalties were remitted by order of the Chief Commissioner except in one case where the importer of the goods had in the meantime been allowed to re-ship them to Europe. The whole of the lots of paint that were allowed to be passed contained a fair percentage of the genuine article. In a few cases in which the percentage of foreign matter was very high, the final orders of the Local Government have not yet been received (*vide* correspondence ending with my letter No. 931-5, dated the 15th March 1897). In four cases towards the end of the year no fines were imposed and the goods were passed after being correctly labelled in accordance with Customs Circular No. XXII of 1896.

4. There were 42 cases of detention under section 10, sub-section 1, clause (*c*), of the Act against 26 cases in 1895-96 for non-description or false description of place of origin. In 20 of the cases, as some attempt had been made to comply with the law, no penalty was imposed and the goods were released after having been duly stamped with the name of the country of origin. In the remaining 16 cases fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 were inflicted on the importers, and the goods were passed after the requirements of the Act had been complied with except one instance where re-shipment was allowed to the Straits Settlements.

5. None of the detentions of goods during the year were due to information received from importers or consignees. All of them were made by the Customs appraisers in the ordinary course of their duty.

6. The fines imposed for breaches of the Act during the year amounted to Rs. 8,544 of which sum Rs. 5,832 8-0 were realized. After deducting the amount of fines remitted, namely, Rs. 1,455 the fines actually realized amounted to Rs. 4,377-8-0 against Rs. 1,435 in 1895-96.

Number of cases in Burma under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

	NUMBER OF CASES—HOW DISPOSED OF.											
	Detention was ordered.		Detention was followed by confiscation.		Detention was followed by release.				Detention was ordered on information.		Detention was ordered without information.	
					With fine.		Without fine.					
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Without stamp under Section 10, sub-section 2 ...	47	28	...	...	41	22	6	6	...	...	71	87
False trade description under Section 10 ...	1	17	...	...	1	13	...	4	...	...		
The place of manufacture not given or correctly given under Section 10.	26	42	...	...	13	16	13	26	...	...		
TOTAL ...	74	87	...	...	55	51	19	36	...	...	74	87

BOMBAY AND SIND.

No. 6815, dated 11th September 1897.

From—The Honourable Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of India a copy of the papers noted in the margin containing the reports received from the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97, together with a copy of the Resolution No. 6794, dated 10th September 1897, recorded on the reports by this Government,

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2647, dated 21st May 1897, and its accompaniments.
Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 3923, dated 19th August 1897, and its accompaniments.

No. 2647, dated 21st May 1897.

From—The Acting Commissioner in Sind,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

Submitted to Government.

2. The total number of cases in which detention was ordered was appreciably more than in the past year (1895-96) but less than in the three preceding years, the increase being wholly due to the greater number of detentions under clause E. Those under clauses (*d*) and (*f*) were less than in 1895-96. The large proportion of cases released without fine noticed by the Government of India still continues, but the Acting Commissioner has no reason to think that detentions are not made with due care.

No. 2004, dated 3rd May 1897.

From—R. N. Coghlan, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.

I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

2. From the attached statement it will be observed that the cases adjudicated during the year were as follows: 90 cases under clause D, 114 cases under clause E, 9 cases under clause F, of Section 10, against 102 cases under clause D, 17 cases under clause E, 17 cases under clause F, in the preceding year.

On a comparison of the figures it will be noticed that, whilst the number of cases under clauses D and F has fallen, the increase under clause E is considerable.

3. Of the 90 cases under clause D in 43 the goods were released on payment of fines, the others being passed with a warning after compliance with the law, as imposition of fine did not appear to be called for. The goods in these cases either bore English descriptions unaccompanied by indication of foreign origin, or false trade descriptions.

4. The 114 cases under clause E were either of omission of origin, or of irregular indication of origin on goods bearing the names of British or British Indian dealers. Eighty-two of these were permitted to be cleared on payment of fines, whilst the others were passed with warnings after the goods were duly marked.

The large increase under this head is due to a stricter observance of the law which, as pointed out in the Government of India Resolution No. 2914-S.R., dated 6th July 1896, requires origin to be shewn on the *same label* on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer on the description in English appears.

5. There were only nine infringements of clause F. These were in respect of piece-goods not marked with lengths at all, or marked with some easily effaceable material. Fines were imposed in three cases and the goods in all the cases were allowed to be passed after they had been properly marked.

6. There were no noteworthy features connected with any of the above cases which call for special mention.

7. There were no appeals during the year under report against the decisions passed.

8. All the detentions were made by Customs Officers in the ordinary course of their duty.

Number of cases in Karachi under the Merchandise Marks Act, during 1896-97.

Number of cases detained.	Clause and Section under which detention was ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90	Section 18, clause D* ...	*Nil*	43	47	*Nil*	90
114	„ 18, „ E ...	*Nil*	82	32	*Nil*	114
9	„ 18, „ F ...	*Nil*	3	6	*Nil*	9
213			128	85		213

* These include 28 cases which also infringed clause E and 2 cases which infringed clause F.

No. C—14357, dated 16th August 1897.

From—The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the seventh Annual Report on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for the official year 1896-97.

2. Statement A. The statement marked A has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India conveyed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department. No. 8960, dated the 15th December 1890. It shows that the total number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year under report was 679 against 918 in 1895-96, showing a total decrease of 239 over last year. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the provisions of the Act as regards the indication of origin of merchandise are more generally known and the necessity of compliance therewith more fully realized.

3. During the year under report 348 infringements under clause (*d*), 204 under clause (*e*), and 127 under clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by Section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act were detected. Fines and confiscations were adjudged in 610 cases out of the total number of detected cases. In the remaining 69 cases the goods under detention were passed without penalties after such qualifications as seemed necessary as the requirements of the Act were held to have been partly complied with. In one case the goods are still under detention under an injunction of Her Majesty's High Court.

4. Except 23 cases which infringed both clauses (*d*) and (*e*), all the cases adjudicated were under clauses (*d*), (*e*) or (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act as amended by Section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act.

5. One case relating to cigarettes imported with a label alleged to be an infringement of another importer's trade mark and falling under clause (*d*) is still pending in Her Majesty's High Court. Several other cases of false trade descriptions under clause (*d*) of section 18 were detected chiefly as regards place of manufacture, material, number, weight or measure. Other false trade descriptions consisted of the application to goods of descriptive expressions in languages (mostly in English) other than those of the country of origin.

6. The 127 cases under clause (*f*) arose chiefly out of omissions to stamp piece-goods with their length, cognizance being taken of some cases in which a pretence of stamping was made. In all except four cases fines were adjudged and the goods passed, on the pieces being conspicuously stamped with their length at the Custom House.

7. Statement B. shows that of the total number of cases, 679, during the year under report, 38 were adjudicated by the Collector, the fines amounting to Rs. 2,197, 9 by the First Assistant Collector, the fines amounting to Rs. 46, and 632 by the First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House, the total of the fines levied by him amounting to Rs. 6,655.

8. In only 11 out of the 679 adjudicated cases were the decisions appealed against, two appeals being made to the Commissioner against the orders of the Collector, and nine to the Collector against the orders of the First Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock. The result of these appeals was that in one case the fine of Rs. 20 imposed by the First Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock was reduced to Rs. 10 by the Collector. In the remaining ten, the order passed in each case was confirmed by the appellate authority. The total recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 8,242, showing an increase of Rs. 693 over the last year's realizations which amounted to Rs. 7,549.

9. Statement C. During the year under report, 33,609 packages of different kinds of goods, 3,131 bundles and plates of steel and iron, 288 bars of iron and 5,155 bars of steel were detained. The Statement C shows in detail the disposal of the detained packages.

10. With the exception of those noted below, none of the cases adjudicated during the year under report presented any features of special interest or importance.

(1) Messrs. * * * * * imported some corn flour from Singapore on which free entry was claimed on the ground that the flour was manufactured in Bombay. When the goods were examined, the tins were found to bear a label as follows:

G. H. & Co.'s
Patent Corn Flour,
Odessa
Victoria Garden Road,
Royal Starch Works,
Duncan Road.

The importers, on being informed that if the corn flour was Indian the above label constituted a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act, thought it advisable to exonerate themselves by alleging that the flour was Russian, thus foregoing the claim to free entry. The allegation was *primâ facie* incredible and further inquiry conclusively showed that the flour was manufactured and packed at Bombay. The corn flour was confiscated subject to a substantive redemption penalty which was not paid. The corn flour was therefore sold after destroying the labels, and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

(2) Several merchants imported separate consignments of grey dhotis manufactured in England and stamped in rough Gujarati characters "Bengali," "Padampore," and "Radhanagore," the object in applying these stamps being undoubtedly to induce purchasers to believe that the goods were hand-made Indian cloths of well known makes. All the consignments were confiscated subject to redemption on payment of substantial penalties, and the importers were required to stamp on the cloths the words "manufactured in England" in the same language as that of the fraudulent marks.

(3) A third case is more or less typical of the methods of certain manufacturers and importers of German goods. Messrs. * * * * imported a consignment of German made clinical thermometers, marked with the words "5 minutes," "1 minute," or "1½ minutes." On being tested, the thermometers were found not to register the temperature of the human body in the time stated, and the marking was held to constitute a false trade description. Furthermore the name "F. B. Foster and Sons" was cut into the glass, while the country of origin was so indicated as to be readily effaceable. That this difference in the method of marking was not accidental, and that the indication of origin was intended to be removed, was conclusively established by the fact that the invoice description of the goods contained a statement to the effect

made in Germany
washable.

A substantial fine was levied, and the thermometers were confiscated subject to redemption for reshipment to Germany on payment of a penalty. As the redemption penalty was not paid, the thermometers were destroyed in due course.

11. As in previous years, the bulk of the work of adjudication fell upon the First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge of the Prince's Dock Custom House, Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhai Framjee. The small number of appeals lodged against his decisions, and the fact that in every instance the latter were upheld, amply testify to the intelligence and care with which that officer administered the Act. The appraising, gauging, and inspecting staff performed their duties on the whole satisfactorily.

STATEMENT A.

Number of cases under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in Bombay in 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered.			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention on information.	Detention without information.	Remarks.
	Section 10, clause (d).	Section 10, clause (e).	Section 10, clause (f).			With fine.	Without fine.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1895-96	431	383	104	918	...	818	100	2	916	
1896-97	348	204	127	679*	8	602	69	...	679	* These include 23 cases which infringed both the clauses (d) and (e).

STATEMENT B.

Disposal of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act by officers exercising powers under Section 182 of Act VIII of 1878.

Year.	Cases disposed of by			Total of columns 2 to 4.	Total penalties under clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act.	Total Fines in lieu of confiscation under clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act.	Remarks.
	The Collector of Customs, &c.	The First Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium.	The First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge P. Dock Custom House.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.		
1895-96 ...	55	5	858	918	5,591	2,008	
1896-97 ...	38	9	632	679*	6,182	2,110	* These include 69 cases disposed of without the infliction of a penalty.

In 12 cases the importers did not redeem the goods on payment of penalties adjudged in lieu of confiscation amounting in all to Rs. 361. In four cases the goods were sold by public auction, and in 8 the articles were destroyed.

STATEMENT C.

Packages detained under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Year.	Number of packages.	PACKAGES HOW DISPOSED OF.								Remarks.
		Passed.				Re-shipped.		Confiscated.	Packages not redeemed on payment of redemption penalty.	
		With qualification and with fine.	Without qualification and with fine.	With qualification and without fine.	Without qualification and without fine.	With fine.	Without fine.			
1895-96	40,353	36,395	200	2,796	718	220	15	...	9	
	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 3,857	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 3,683	...	...	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 174	...	...	...	...	
	Bars of iron 497	Bars of iron 497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Steel bars 4,682	Steel bars 4,467	...	Steel bars ... 215	...	...	...	...	...	
1896-97	33,609	24,867	325	5,096	2,910	302	20	67*	22†	* These have been destroyed. † These have been sold by public auction.
	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 3,131	Bundles and plates of steel and iron ... 3,031	...	Bundles of steel and iron ... 100	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bars of iron 288	Bars of iron 238	...	Bars of iron 50	...	...	..	...	...	
	Bars of steel 5,158	Bars of steel 4,654	...	Bars of steel 504	...	...	...	...	...	

Qualification means an addition to or alteration in the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them into accordance with requirements of the law.

No. 3923, dated 19th August 1897.

Endorsed by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The number of detentions under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year under report was 679 as against 918 in the previous year, and 352 in 1894-95. The decrease in 1896-97 is due to the fact that the provisions of the Act regarding the indication of origin are more generally understood and complied with.

3. Fines and confiscations were adjudged in 610 cases, and the total recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscations were Rs. 8,292 compared with Rs. 7,599 in the previous year.

4. In every case in which appeals were preferred, the decisions appealed against were upheld. This fact testifies to the efficient working of the Act.

5. The appraising, gauging and inspecting staff worked well, and Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, First Assistant Collector of Customs in charge of the Prince's Dock Custom House, on whom the bulk of the work falls, fully deserves the high encomium bestowed on him by the Collector.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 6794, dated 10th September 1897.

READ the following—

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2647, dated 21st May 1897.—Submitting a report No. 2004, dated 3rd idem, from the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 3923, dated 19th August 1897.—Submitting a report No. C.—14357, dated 16th idem, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1896-97.

RESOLUTION.—In the year under report 892 cases of breaches of provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act were dealt with at Bombay and Karachi as compared with 1,054 cases in the preceding year. There was an increase of 77 in the total number of cases dealt with at Karachi, principally in those falling under clause (*e*) of section 18 of Act VIII of 1878, as amended by section 10 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. This increase is attributed to a stricter enforcement of the law which requires origin to be shown on the *same label* on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer or the description in English appears. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 239 in the number of cases dealt with at Bombay, which is mainly due to the fact that the provisions of the Act as regards the indication of origin of merchandise are now generally understood and

complied with. In Karachi no appeals were preferred during the year under report. In only 11 of the 679 cases adjudicated in Bombay were appeals preferred, and in all these cases the decisions appealed against were upheld.

2. Government notice with pleasure the praise bestowed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari on the appraising, gauging and inspecting staff and specially on Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, on whom the bulk of the work of adjudication fell.

3. A copy of the papers and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, No., 794-A., dated 7th September 1897.

Read the following letter :

From W. B. AYLING, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, dated 17th May 1897, No. 2250-Rev.

I have the honour to report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1896-97. A statement in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No. 29, dated 30th January 1891, showing the cases disposed of during the year is enclosed.

2. In the year under report, there was only one case of infringement of the provisions of the Act against two in the previous year, two cases containing 400 pieces of cambric which were imported into Negapatam from Penang were detained, as none of the pieces was stamped with the length thereof in standard yards (section 10, sub-section 2 (*f*) (*i*). As that was the first mistake of the importer which came to notice, the consignment was allowed to be cleared after stamping the pieces with their lengths in English numerals.

3. During the year, there was no instance of importation of goods bearing a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description.

4. The working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory.

Read also the following letter :

From J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, dated 18th June 1897, No. 4027-G.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) at this port during the year 1896-97, and to enclose the usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act during the year.

2. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of detections during the year, the total being 205 cases against 99 detected last year, or an increase of 104 cases due to the larger number of packages opened, which were 8,775 as against 3,711.

3. No outside information was received which lead to the detections of any case.

4. The cases brought to light are classified as follows :

	Cases.
Under section 10, clause (*d*)	76
„ „ „ (*e*)	72
„ „ „ (*f*)	55

and involved provisions, paper, paints and oils, turpentine, dry colours, medicines, lametta, gilt thread, glassware, hardware, clocks and watches, beer, wine and spirits, piece-goods, yarn, &c. I shall now proceed to detail some of the most important of them.

5. In all the cases dealt with, confiscation was ordered, but in three the goods were destroyed, in twelve they were permitted to be reshipped, and in one they were abandoned and sold on behalf of Government. Twenty-two importations of foreign yarn were reeled with the following result. In eighteen cases the average lengths of the hanks were found to be correct, but in four cases they were considerably short of that required by the Government of India Notification. Two of these were grey yarn from Ceylon and two Turkey red yarn from Germany. The former were confiscated, but allowed to be reshipped on payment of penalties, and of the latter one has been confiscated and directed to be reshipped (April 1st), while the other is still pending.

6. Of the cases under clause (*d*), seven were in respect of turpentine imported with the words " turpentine " or " genuine turpentine " stencilled on the drums. The oils were tested and found to be adulterated and confiscation ensued with the usual redemption penalties which

were paid and the goods were then passed into town with the drums marked with the word "adulterated." The penalties amounted to Rs. 750—

(1) Six importations of what was declared to be linseed oil were marked "double boiled oil" or "raw oil" on the drums. The oil was tested and found mainly to contain mineral oils with little or no linseed in them. They were confiscated but allowed to be removed after the word "adulterated" had been marked on the drums while fines amounting to Rs. 550 were inflicted.

(2) Nine consignments of white zinc powder had the casks marked "white zinc." The powders were found to be adulterated and were confiscated but allowed to be stamped "adulterated" and passed on payment of penalties amounting to Rs. 600.

(3) A consignment of white zinc powder was stencilled with the words "white zinc powder reduced." The powder was found to be impure and the term "reduced" not being at that time considered a sufficient qualification, the word "adulterated" was stamped on the casks *without* penalty and the powder passed.

(4) The description "white zinc paint" on two consignments of 400 kegs was objected to, as the paint was, on analysis, found to be adulterated. The kegs were ordered to be marked with the word "adulterated" and passed, fines amounting to Rs. 150 being inflicted.

(5) A parcel of labels marked "white zinc paint" intended to replace defaced labels on the above kegs of adulterated paint and imported with the paint was abandoned by the importer, and destroyed, as the importer declined to qualify them with the term "adulterated".

(6) The kegs in a consignment of red lead were stencilled with the words "red lead" and the article was found, on analysis, to be adulterated. The kegs were marked "adulterated" before removal from the Custom-house on a penalty of Rs. 57-8-0.

(7) Two consignments of white lead were found marked "white lead reduced," the qualification being considered to be insufficient, the word "adulterated" was ordered to be stamped on the casks without penalty before removal from the Custom-house.

(8) In seven importations of lemon chrome the colours were found to be impure. The labels on the packets contained in four of the consignments were found marked "lemon chrome." The word "adulterated" was stamped on the packets and the goods passed on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 60. In the remaining three cases, the labels were printed with the words "best lemon yellow," on the outer side and "best lemon chrome," inside so that the wrappers had only to be reversed for the description "best lemon chrome," to be seen. The wrappers were ordered to be stamped "adulterated" on both sides and the goods passed on payment of penalties amounting to Rs. 35.

(9) Subsequent to the disposal of the above cases, the decision of the Government of India on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) on packages containing adulterated goods, such as oils turpentine and paints was received, and the term "reduced" is now accepted as signifying adulteration.

(10) In two consignments, the wrappers used in packing gilt lametta and wire were printed with the descriptions "gold lametta" and "goldwire", respectively. The descriptions on the wrappers were qualified with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" and small penalties imposed.

(11) The reels in two other consignments of gilt lametta were stampted "1,000 yards" while on reeling them, they were found to be from 40 to 160 yards short of the lengths marked on them. In one case the description was removed and the goods passed on payment of a fine of Rs. 125. In the other case, the goods were reshipped at the request of the importer and on payment of a penalty of Rs. 75 for the importation.

(12) The paper wrappers of gilt thread packets in four consignments were printed with the description "gold thread" which was false. They were stamped with the words "silver gilt" or "imitation" before being passed. Small penalties were levied in two cases and the others were passed with a warning.

(13) One consignment of gilt thread was stamped with the words "silver thread on silk deep gold." The Chemical Examiner having certified that there was no gold and that the thread was composed of silver alloy and copper coiled round silk, the packets were stamped "imitation" and the description "deep gold" removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 20.

(14) Strips of paper printed with the words "gilt silver" were pasted over the words "best gold" on the wrappers on packets in three consignments of gold thr[illegible]

strips were capable of being easily removed by the application of a little moisture when the original objectionable description "best gold" would be left, the wrappers were stamped "silver gilt" and fines to the extent of Rs. 93-10-0 imposed. In one of the cases an appeal was made to the Board which was rejected.

(15) In six consignments of gilt thread, the English description used was quite correct, but two others in Tamil and Telugu were printed at both ends of the wrappers described the article as "best gold thread on silk"; these descriptions were removed and the importers fined Rs. 307-12-0.

(16) In five consignments, the wrappers put on gilt thread packets bore the words "best gold thread" printed in large and conspicuous letters, but with the word "silver" in very small and indistinct type between "gold" and thread." The word "gold" was removed and "silver gilt" stamped on the packets before the goods were passed and fines amounting to Rs. 366-3-0 imposed.

(17) In three consignments of dyes (roccaline), the vernacular description on the labels pasted on the tins described the contents as "fast sticklac dye for colouring silk." Analysis proved, however, that the article was not a sticklac, but an aniline dye. The objectionable description was removed and penalties of Rs. 325 imposed.

(18) The labels on the bottles of two importations of sandalwood oil were printed with the words "Oleum santali." On analysis proving that the oil was not genuine, it was confiscated. In one case, the oil was allowed to be mixed with ordinary hair oil under customs supervision on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50. In the other case, the oil was destroyed and the importer fined Rs. 20.

(19) There were eight importations of olive oil, all of which were found to be impure. As the labels on the bottles bore the false descriptions "fine sublime olive oil" they were orders to be removed or stamped with the word "adulterated" as the importer desired, and small penalties imposed.

(20) In a consignment of note paper put up in packets purporting to be ream-packets examination disclosed that the inner packets contained only 100 sheets each, but with the words "quarter ream" printed on them. As each quarter ream was short by 20 sheets, the words "quarter ream" were removed on payment of a penalty of Rs. 125.

(21) Another importation of note paper had the packets distinctly labelled "one ream" each, while each really contained 400 sheets only. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be passed into town on payment of a penalty and on removal of the words "one ream."

(22) There were two consignments of 50 bales of grey yarn from Ceylon. Hanks from these were tested in accordance with the Government of India Notification with the result that they were found shorter than the standard length. The goods were confiscated but allowed to be reshipped to the port of original shipment on payment of a penalty.

There were 72 infringements under clause (*c*).

(23) A consignment of German tobacco bore English descriptive words with the name of the German town of manufacture instead of the country of origin on the labels. The words "made in Germany" were permitted to be stamped on the labels on payment of a nominal penalty.

(24) The labels on the ream packets of two consignments of Belgium note paper bore English descriptions without the required indication of the country of origin which was ordered to be stamped on the imposition of a penalty of Rs. 5 in each case.

(25) A consignment of Italian foolscap paper was imported with the sheets bearing a representation of Britannia on one side and the words "extra strong" on the other without the country of origin. The paper was confiscated but allowed to be reshipped on payment of a penalty of Rs. 50.

(26) The sheets in a consignment of Belgium-made note paper were water lined on the left hand top corner with the words "under quarter tola" without any indication of the country of origin. The case was ordered to be reshipped on payment of a small fine.

(27) Three consignments of Dutch cheese were imported with English descriptive labels. The country of origin was allowed to be stamped on them on payment of small penalties. A fourth consignment in which ball cheese of German origin but intended to imitate Dutch cheese bore an English description on the labels, without the name of the country of origin to qualify it. This consignment was permitted to be reshipped and a penalty of Rs. 15 imposed.

(28) Two consignments of Dutch margarine and butterine bore English words without any indication of the country of origin. The tins were similar to those in which butter

is usually sent out. They were ordered to be stamped with the words "Margarine" and "Butterine", respectively, and "made in Holland" on payment of a small penalty in each case.

(29) In two consignments of German lavender water, the bottles were moulded with the English words "lavender water" without any indication of the country of origin. The consignments were reshipped to the port of shipment on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 50.

(30) Boxes of Italian cards and envelopes contained in a case were printed with English descriptive words without any indication of the country of manufacture. The words "made in Italy" were ordered to be stamped on them on payment of a small penalty.

(31) There were five consignments of Belgium sheet and silver plate glass, and the boxes which contained them were stamped with English words but without the required indication of the country of origin. This was ordered to be done on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 45-8-0.

(32) Two importations of Belgium-made crown glass bore English descriptions and the words "made in France" to show the country of origin. As this would have enabled the importers to sell inferior Belgium glass as French glass, which is a superior article, they were fined and allowed to pass the consignments on removing the words "made in France" and stamping the name of the country of origin conspicuously alongside the English descriptions.

(33) Thre were two importations of foreign made glass bottles, one moulded with the name of a British Indian dealer, and the other with the words "not to be taken" but without any indication of the country of the origin. The former consignment was reshipped on a penalty of Rs. 20 and in the latter the bottles were destroyed.

(34) In a consignment of Japan made clocks, the labels on the back boards were in the English language without any indication of the country of origin. The words "made in Japan" were allowed to be stamped on them on payment of a nominal penalty.

(35) There were two importations of Swiss watch dials and Geneva watches with the names of British Indian dealers on the dials, but without the required indication of country of origin. In the former case, the goods were confiscated, but the importer was allowed to redeem and reship them on payment of a penalty of Rs. 5. This penalty not having been paid, the goods were destroyed at the request of the importer. In the other, the works only were passed to the importer who elected to return the dials to the shippers to have the name of the country of origin engraved on them. This was allowed on a small penalty.

(36) * * * * *
* * * * *
* * *

(37) The labels on two consignments of German beer bore English words in large characters and the country of origin in very small ones. They were allowed to be stamped conspicuously with the words "made in Germany" on payment of a small penalty.

(38) The bottles contained in a case of Italian brandy bore two separate labels—one with English words and the other with the country of origin. The country of origin was ordered to be stamped on the main label with a warning.

(39) In a consignment of ordinary French brandy, the capsules were marked with the name of a British Indian dealer without the required indication of country of origin. The capsules were removed and the goods passed with a waraing.

(40) Another consignment of 50 cases of German brandy had the words Vieux Cognac and La Esmeralda on the corks without any qualification as to the country of manufacture. A penalty of Re. 1 per case was charged for the importation and the goods were, at the request of the importers, permitted to be reshipped.

(41) In a consignment of wines of German manufacture, the labels on the bottles were printed with English words but without any indication as to the country of origin. The labels were qualified with the words "made in Germany" without penalty.

(42) In a consignment of 25 cases port wine and 5 cases sherry of German origin, there were two labels on each bottle—one bore English descriptive words and the other, which was a detached slip, showed the country of origin to be "Germany." The main label was stamped with the words "made in Germany" and the goods passed on payment of Re. 1 per case.

(43) Fifteen cases of German whisky bore only English words on their labels without the indication of the country of origin. The labels were stamped "made in Germany" on payment of a fine of Rs. 2 per case, it being the second offence against the importer.

(44) The bottles in ten cases of Belgium gin had labels with English words only printed on them. The words "made in Belgium" were stamped on payment of a fine of Re. 1 per case.

(45) Three cases of samples of German liquors were imported with English labels on the bottles. The goods were confiscated and the importer fined for the importation and an option allowed him to redeem them. He failed to do this and they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

There were 55 cases under clause (*f*)—

(46) In 33 of these the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the other 22 the stamping was insufficient. In all these cases the lengths were allowed to be stamped on payment of small penalties in fifteen cases without penalty in the others.

(47) The usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the different clauses of section 18 of the Act is attached.

Number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act in Madras during the year 1896-97.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation.	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
Under section 18, clause (*d*).	Under section 18, clause (*e*).	Under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total.		With fine.	Without fine.		
76	72	55	203	5	* 157	41	...	203

* In twelve of these cases, reshipments were made.

Resolution—No. 328, dated the 5th August 1897.

The reports of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the Collector of Tanjore on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1896-97 are submitted to Government. There were no detentions under the Act in the other districts.

2. The total number of detentions under the Act during the year under report was 204 against 101 in 1895-96. Of these, 76 were cases of false trade descriptions under section 18 (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 72 were under section 18 (*e*) which requires the country of manufacture to be stated on the labels of certain goods, and 56 were under section 18 (*f*) which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length. The following statement shows the particulars of detention:

Districts and ports.	Detention ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	203	5	157	41	...	205
Tanjore (Negapatam) ...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	204	5	157	42	...	204

The number of cases in which goods were detained under the Act in the port of Madras was 203 against 99 in the previous year, the large increase being reported to be due to the larger number of packages opened. Of these cases, 76 were of false trade descriptions and referred chiefly to importations of turpentine, paints, oils, dry colours and gilt thread. Prior to the receipt of the decision of the Government of India communicated in G. O., No. 530, Revenue, dated 19th October 1896, on the question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed under the Act to packages containing adulterated goods, the term "reduced" was not accepted at this port as equivalent to "adulterated." Penalties were imposed in 66 cases of false trade descriptions; three consignments were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in five cases either no penalty was imposed or a warning was considered sufficient and in two others the goods were destroyed.

3. In 72 cases detention was ordered under clause (*e*) of imported liquors, glassware, provisions and sundry goods on the ground that, while they had been made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, the labels on them were in English either without any, or with insufficient, indication of the country of origin. Fines were imposed in most cases and the goods were passed after being properly stamped; in seven cases the goods were allowed to be reshipped on payment of fines; in two cases the goods were destroyed and in two others the consignments were passed with a warning. In three cases the importer having failed to redeem the goods, they were sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

4. The remaining 55 cases of detention in Madras were under clause (*f*). Of these, 33 were cases in which the yardage was not stamped on the pieces and in the remaining 22 cases the stamping was insufficient. Small fines were imposed in 15 cases and the goods were passed after being stamped with their lengths.

5. Only one case is reported from Tanjore under clause (*f*). It related to a consignment of cambric imported from the Straits Settlements into Negapatam; the goods were passed after they had been properly stamped.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1896.	Week ending 24th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 23rd October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 24th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 23rd October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	11,25,974	649	1,737	11,55,000	665	1,52,05,013	1,69,24,000	17,18,987	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	20,662	165	125	25,600	205	3,39,297	3,78,000	38,703	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	95,791	111	862	84,000	97	13,96,268	13,44,000	...	52,268
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,21,235	161	752	1,08,000	144	15,04,231	17,52,000	1,87,769	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	2,240	107	21	3,300	157	39,050	51,300	12,250	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	1,152	128	9	1,000	111	26,133	19,300	...	6,833
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,92,664	216	1,815	3,47,000	191	51,23,469	52,36,000	1,12,531	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	722	42	17	400	24	8,691	7,900	...	791
South Indian	161	1,042	1,75,781	169	1,042	1,91,000	183	27,36,008	28,45,000	1,08,992	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	6,933	128	54	4,500	83	82,268	84,000	1,732	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,65,219	142	1,165	1,23,000	106	19,32,785	23,34,000	4,01,215	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	43,070	146	296	34,800	118	4,86,922	6,28,000	1,41,078	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	756	1,00,872	133	815	1,01,000	124	14,75,494	15,62,000	86,506	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	15,813	79	200	13,200	66	1,83,805	1, 8,000	...	5,595
Assam-Bengal	57	159	10,034	63	286	20,200	71	1,54,008	2,22,000	67,992	...
Burma	145	886	1,00,703	120	888	1,29,000	145	17,[illegible]	20,18,000	2,61,001	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	23,84,865	241	10,084	23,41,000	232	3,25,04,171	3,55,83,300	30,79,329	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	7,38,000	256	80,59,494	1,06,46,000	25,86,506	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,61,357	202	875	1,50,000	171	21,75,000	22,68,000	93,000	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	4,04,624	497	817	3,91,000	479	55,11,336	49,41,000	...	5,70,336
East Coast	89	500	33,678	67	538	38,000	71	7,03,360	9,46,000	2,43,094	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	87	25	2,491	100	25	1,800	72	30,891	27,300	...	12,591
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,27,726	235	5,148	13,18,800	257	1,64,88,027	1,88,28,300	23,40,273	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,400	5,25,425	353	1,[illegible]	4,28,000	287	74,87,192	70,70,000	...	4,58,192
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	2,01,914	568	461	2,38,000	516	35,41,843	35,40,000	7,157	...
Madras	248	840	2,39,614	285	840	2,78,000	208	34,07,060	3[illegible],000	2,92,004	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	10,26,953	368	2,[illegible]72	8,91,000	310	1,44,37,031	1,44,[illegible]8,000	...	1,80,031
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	240	17,477	45,39,544	260	18,014	45,50,800	253	6,34,29,229	6,80,59,800	52,30,571	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	28,047	175	160	33,000	206	3,88,552	5,05,000	1,16,448	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,375	290	22	5,000	227	80,[illegible]	81,200	...	5,391
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	10,535	160	66	12,000	182	1,27,259	1,43,000	15,741	...
Bengal-Dooars	176	36	6,653	185	36	6,800	189	1,05,0[illegible]6	99,300	...	5,766
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,801	151	78	13,200	165	1,90,823	2,52,000	61,177	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	42	3,300	79	...	32,000	32,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	15,721	308	51	16,000	314	2,36,362	2,35,000	...	1,362
TOTAL	174	413	79,132	192	455	91,300	201	11,34,0[illegible]3	13,47,500	2,12,847	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	2,162	29	74	1,500	20	31,021	20,600	...	10,421
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,042	79	114	6,900	61	1,55,478	84,700	...	70,778
Nágdá-Ujjain	49	34	1,880	55	35	1,200	34	[illegible]23,370	19,100	...	4,270
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	67,116	202	334	63,600	190	9,20,569	10,65,000	1,35,434	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	1,[illegible]07	124	13	700	54	18,719	15,100	...	3,619
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	108	11,588	107	108	9,600	89	2,70,195	1,71,000	...	99,195
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,812	351	10	4,100	410	57,270	66,800	9,530	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	6,472	98	66	7,500	114	84,579	1,11,000	26,421	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	65	93	5,215	56	93	6,500	70	85,[illegible]52	85,000	2,748	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,130	75	29	1,500	52	33,329	31,000	...	2,329
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,153	58	79	3,600	46	40,829	5[illegible],000	8,171	...
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	3,000	3,000	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,829	83	22	1,200	55	17,719	11,200	...	6,519
TOTAL	115	968	1,16,762	121	996	1,0[illegible],100	103	17,54,227	17,43,000	...	11,227
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	84	334	27,298	82	334	28,000	87	3,88,073	3,91,000	2,927	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	46	3,496	76	46	3,400	74	50,833	57,200	6,367	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,[illegible]00	37	...	36,200	36,200	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	61	364	22,666	62	364	15,400	42	3,07,857	3,21,000	13,143	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,188	36	60	2,[illegible]00	42	40,800	35,700	...	5,190
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	6,860	73	94	8,000	85	1,08,415	1,08,[illegible]0	5,585	...
TOTAL	70	898	63,538	70	949	60,100	63	8,90,968	9,49,100	58,132	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	47,07,976	243	20,414	48,10,300	236	6,72,02,077	7,26,90,400	54,00,323	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 24th October 1896.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 4th November, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVIII of 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 24th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 23rd October 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
ate lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	11,25,074	649	1,737	11,55,000	665	2,80,76,766	3,17,94,000	37,17,334	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	20,662	165	125	25,000	205	5,47,384	6,03,000	55,616	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	95,791	111	862	84,000	97	29,64,184	30,10,000	45,816	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,21,235	161	752	1,08,5,000	144	29,26,999	33,85,000	4,01,001	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,240	107	21	3,300	157	76,003	85,100	9,097	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,152	128	9	1,000	111	42,926	35,700	...	7,226
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,92,664	216	1,815	3,47,000	191	1,09,17,664	1,03,68,000	...	6,09,664
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	732	42	17	400	24	29,682	21,900	...	7,782
South Indian	165	1,042	1,75,781	169	1,042	1,91,000	183	51,70,218	52,95,000	1,24,752	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	6,933	128	54	4,500	83	1,51,737	1,55,000	3,263	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	110	1,165	1,65,210	142	1,165	1,23,000	106	39,88,064	44,71,000	4,82,336	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	43,070	146	296	34,800	118	8,81,847	11,15,000	2,56,153	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	1,00,872	133	815	1,01,000	124	30,87,720	34,02,000	3,14,280	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	15,813	79	200	13,200	66	4,16,944	4,40,000	23,056	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	10,034	63	286	20,200	71	3,05,884	4,00,000	1,55,116	...
Burma	175	880	1,66,703	190	888	1,21,600	145	36,18,478	42,62,000	6,43,522	...
TOTAL	232	9,814	23,84,865	241	10,084	23,41,000	232	6,32,07,820	6,88,74,700	56,90,880	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,656	5,25,576	198	2,883	7,35,000	256	1,56,73,419	1,78,53,000	21,79,581	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,61,357	202	875	1,50,000	171	45,17,980	46,93,000	1,75,020	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,04,624	497	817	3,91,000	479	84,17,875	78,24,000	...	5,93,875
East Coast	94	500	33,078	67	538	38,000	71	13,03,357	16,33,000	2,75,643	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	25	2,491	100	25	1,800	72	51,858	53,800	...	6,938
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 8,058	(*i*) 14,200	...	858
TOTAL	210	4,792	11,27,726	235	5,138	13,16,800	257	3,09,37,547	3,20,67,000	29,29,473	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,400	5,25,445	353	1,408	4,28,000	287	1,72,57,630	1,44,61,000	...	27,96,630
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,61,424	568	461	2,80,000	610	75,04,673	80,34,000	...	5,28,673
Madras	283	840	2,30,914	275	840	2,75,000	328	62,34,000	66,71,000	4,37,000	...
TOTAL	397	2,701	10,20,783	378	2,792	9,83,000	351	3,20,86,303	2,91,98,000	...	28,88,303
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,477	45,33,374	260	18,014	45,50,800	253	12,62,31,650	13,01,39,700	48,08,050	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	28,047	175	160	33,000	209	7,18,810	8,52,000	1,33,105	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,375	290	22	5,000	227	1,78,536	1,75,000	...	3,536
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	66	10,535	160	66	12,000	182	2,71,774	2,51,000	...	20,774
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	6,053	185	36	6,800	189	1,61,920	1,58,000	...	3,920
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	11,801	151	78	17,200	105	3,54,270	4,55,000	1,00,730	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	43	3,300	79	...	(*k*) 48,400	48,400	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	15,721	308	51	16,000	314	4,68,323	4,43,000	...	25,323
TOTAL	176	413	79,132	192	455	91,300	201	21,50,448	23,70,400	2,81,982	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Guona	28	74	2,102	29	74	1,500	20	54,776	53,500	...	1,276
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,042	76	114	6,900	61	2,73,752	1,85,000	...	88,752
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,850	55	35	1,200	34	(*l*) 23,230	55,000	32,230	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	67,110	202	334	63,000	190	17,53,082	19,10,000	1,56,918	...
The Gackwar's Petlád	159	13	1,607	124	13	700	54	77,768	37,200	...	40,568
Rájpura-Bhatinda	159	108	11,588	107	108	9,000	80	6,05,647	3,92,000	...	2,13,647
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,513	351	10	4,100	410	91,738	1,14,000	22,262	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	6,472	98	66	7,500	114	1,46,007	1,85,000	39,993	...
The Gackwar's Mehsána	85	93	5,215	56	93	6,500	70	3,82,000	1,22,000	...	67,150
Kolhápur	70	29	2,180	75	29	1,560	52	86,338	91,000	...	4,338
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,153	58	72	3,600	49	1,32,300	1,27,000	...	5,300
Ankleswar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	10	700	71	...	(*m*) 3,600	3,600	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,820	83	22	1,200	55	30,734	28,000	...	2,734
TOTAL	125	968	1,19,762	124	926	1,05,100	114	35,04,667	34,10,400	...	1,77,907
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	108	334	27,798	82	334	28,000	87	9,04,448	9,46,000	...	48,448
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,490	76	46	3,400	74	1,90,318	1,81,000	8,482	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,400	27	...	(*n*) 66,200	66,200	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	23,666	62	364	15,400	42	6,37,633	6,61,000	23,367	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,188	36	60	2,500	42	74,152	67,100	...	7,052
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	6,890	73	94	8,000	85	2,71,448	2,17,000	...	4,448
TOTAL	82	898	62,538	70	949	60,100	63	20,30,109	20,68,300	38,101	...
GRAND TOTAL	230	10,756	47,07,076	243	20,414	48,10,300	236	13,34,36,334	13,73,33,800	48,97,466	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 23rd October 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 24th October 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 23rd October 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 23rd October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 4th November, 1897.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th November, 1897:

No. 19 of 1897.

A Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend III of 1886. the Petroleum Act, 1886, It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1897; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

III of 1886.

Substitution of new definition of "petroleum" in section 3, Act XII, 1886.

2. In section 3 of the Petroleum Act, 1886, for clause (*1*) the following shall be substituted, namely:

'(*1*) "petroleum" includes also—

(*a*) the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline and benzine;

(*b*) any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any product of petroleum; *and*

(*c*) *any liquid or viscous mixture with other substances of any of the liquids aforesaid:*

but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:.

Addition of new sub-section to section 4, Act XII, 1886.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be added, namely:

"(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, alter or add to the schedule to this Act by prescribing new or varied tests, and directions for preparing and using them; and all references in this Act to the schedule, when altered or added to, shall be construed as referring to the schedule as so altered or added to for the time being."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE necessity for taking precautions to meet the case of the importation, possession or transport of paints, varnishes and other similar substances containing inflammable material has been brought to the notice of the Government of India and formed the subject of correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It is in consequence now proposed, by clause 2 of this Bill, to make the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1886 (XII of 1886), apply to such substances by extending the definition of "petroleum" so as to include any liquid or viscous mixture with other substances of any of the liquids already referred to therein. The opportunity has, it will be observed, been taken to improve the form of the whole definition, but the only material alteration consists in the addition of the words which have, for the sake of convenience, been italicised.

2. Experience has also shown that there are tests and apparatus, other than those prescribed by the Schedule to the Act, which might with advantage be used in certain cases. The addition to section 4 contemplated by clause 3 of the Bill is, therefore, designed to enable the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, to alter or add to that Schedule.

The 27th October, 1897.

C. M. RIVAZ.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th November, 1897:

NO. 20 OF 1897.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

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The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3. Chapter II.—Privilege and Protection of the Government.—Section 4.)

[*The marginal references to the "Eng. Bill" are references to the English Post Office Consolidation Bill.*]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Post Office in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title extent, application and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and it applies also to—

(*a*) all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India;

(*b*) all other British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and

(*c*) all servants of the Queen, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the day of , 1898.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "Director General" means the Director General of the Post Office of India:

[New.] (*b*) the expression "inland," used in relation to a postal article, means—

(i) posted in British India and addressed to any place in British India or to any place for which a post office is established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India; or

(ii) posted at any post office established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India and addressed to any place for which any such post office is established or to any place in British India:

[New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 88.] (*c*) the expression "mail bag" includes a bag, box, parcel or any other envelope or covering in which postal articles in course of transmission by post are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such article:

[New.] (*d*) the expression "mail ship" means a ship regularly employed for carrying mails, whether under contract or not, by the Government of India or Her Majesty's Government or the Government of any British possession or foreign country:

[New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 88.] (*e*) the expression "officer of the Post Office" includes any person employed in any business of the Post Office or on behalf of the Post Office:

(*f*) the expression "postage" means the duty chargeable for the transmission by post of postal articles: [New. *Cf.* *ibid.*]

(*g*) the expression "postage stamp" means any stamp provided by the Governor General in Council for denoting postage or other fees or sums payable in respect of postal articles under this Act, and includes adhesive postage stamps and stamps printed, embossed, impressed or otherwise indicated on any envelope, wrapper, postcard or other article: [New.]

(*h*) the expression "post office" includes every house, building, room, carriage or place used for the purposes of the Post Office, and every letter-box provided by the Post Office for the reception of postal articles: [New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 88.]

(*i*) the expression "postal article" means a letter, postcard, reply postcard, newspaper, book, pattern or sample packet, parcel, and every article or thing transmissible by post: [New. *Cf.* "definition of postal packet" in *ibid.*]

(*j*) the expression "Post Master General" includes a Deputy Post Master General or other officer exercising the powers of a Post Master General: and [New.]

(*k*) the expression "the Post Office" means the department presided over by the Director General of the Post Office. [New.]

Meanings of "in course of transmission by post" and "delivery".

3. For the purposes of this Act,—

(*a*) a postal article shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post from the time of its being delivered to a post office to the time of its being delivered to the addressee [New. *Cf.* 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 19; and Eng. Bill, cl. 89.]

(*b*) the delivery of a postal article of any description to a letter-carrier or other person authorized to receive postal articles of that description for the post shall be deemed to be a delivery to a post office: and

(*c*) the delivery of a postal article at the house or office of the addressee, or to the addressee or his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorized to receive the article according to the usual manner of delivering postal articles to the addressee, shall be deemed to be delivery to the addressee.

CHAPTER II.

PRIVILEGE AND PROTECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Exclusive privilege of conveying letters reserved to the Government.

4. Wherever within British India posts or postal communications are established by the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting sending, despatching and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say: [*Cf.* XV of 1866, s. 5; 7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict., c. 36, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, 34 (2).]

(*a*) letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey or travel, to be delivered by

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter II.—Privilege and Protection of the Government.—Sections 5-6. Chapter III.—Postage.—Sections 7-10.)

him to the person to whom they are directed, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them;

(*b*) letters solely concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose; and

(*c*) letters solely concerning goods or property, sent either by sea or by land to be delivered with the goods or property which the letters concern, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize any person to make a collection of letters excepted as aforesaid for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized.

[*Cf.* XIV 1866, s. 7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict., c. 33, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, cl. 34 (3) (i), (ii).]

Certain persons expressly forbidden to convey letters.

5. Wherever within British India posts or postal communications are established by the Governor General in Council, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, tender or deliver letters, or to receive letters for the purpose of carrying or delivering them, although they obtain no hire, reward or other profit or advantage for so doing, that is, to say:

common carriers of passengers or goods, and their servants or agents, except as regards letters solely concerning goods in their carts or carriages; and

owners and masters of vessels sailing or passing on any river or canal in British India, or between any ports or places in British India, and their servants or agents, except as regards letters solely concerning goods on board, and except as regards postal articles received for conveyance under Chapter VIII.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 65.]

Exemption from liability for loss, misdelivery delay or damage.

6. The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not incur any liability by reason of the loss, misdelivery or delay of, or damage to any postal article in course of transmission by post, except in so far as such liability may in express terms be undertaken by the Governor General in Council as hereinafter provided; and no officer of the Post Office shall incur any liability by reason of any such loss, misdelivery, delay or damage, unless he has caused the same fraudulently or by his wilful act or default.

CHAPTER III.

POSTAGE.

[New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 2.]

Power to fix rates of inland postage.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix the rates of postage and other sums to be charged in respect of postal articles sent by the inland post under this Act, and may make rules as to the scale of weights, terms and conditions subject to which the rates so fixed shall be charged:

Provided that the highest rate of postage, when prepaid, shall not exceed the rates set forth for each class of postal articles in the first schedule.

(*2*) Unless and until such notification as aforesaid is issued, the rates set forth in the said schedule shall be the rates chargeable under this Act.

[*Cf.* of 1866, 19 and & 4 Vi 96, s. 43 Eng. B 2 (2) (4).

Power to make rules as to packets, and payment of postage or fees in certain cases.

8. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to book, pattern and sample packets, the prepayment of postage, and the payment of postage or fees on the redirection and "express delivery" of postal articles.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare what packets may be sent by the inland post as packets within the meaning of this Act;

(*b*) require the prepayment of postage on inland postal articles or any class of inland postal articles, and the manner in which prepayment shall be made;

(*c*) prescribe the postage to be charged on inland postal articles when the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid;

(*d*) provide for the redirection of postal articles, and the transmission by post of articles so redirected, either free of charge or subject to such further charge as may be specified in the rules; and

(*e*) prescribe the fees to be charged for the "express delivery" of postal articles, in addition to, or instead of, any other postage chargeable thereon under this Act.

Explanation.—"Express delivery" means delivery by a special messenger or conveyance.

[New. Eng. Bil 20.]

Power to make rules as to registered newspapers.

9. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules providing for the registration of newspapers for transmission by inland post as registered newspapers.

(*2*) For the purpose of such registration, every publication, consisting wholly or in great of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to the following conditions, namely:

(*a*) that it is published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-one days; and

(*b*) that it has a *bonâ fide* list of subscribers.

(*3*) An extra or supplement to a newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith, shall be deemed to be part of the newspaper:

Provided that no such extra or supplement shall be so deemed unless it consists wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper and has the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section or in the rules thereunder shall be construed to render it compulsory to send newspapers by the inland post.

[New.

Power to declare postage rates for foreign postal articles.

10. Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession or foreign country, for the transmission by post of postal articles between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession or country, the Governor General in Council may, in conformity with the provisions of such arrangements, declare what postage rates and other sums shall be charged in respect of such postal articles, and may make rules as to the scale of weight, terms and conditions subject to which the rates so declared shall be charged.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter III.—Postage.—Sections 11-15. Chapter IV.—Postage Stamps.—Sections 16-17. Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Sections 18-19.)

[cf. XIV 1866, s.] **Liability for payment of postage.**

11. (*1*) The addressee of a postal article on which postage or any other sum chargeable under this Act is due, shall be bound to pay the postage or sum so chargeable on his accepting delivery of the postal article, unless he forthwith returns it unopened.

(*2*) If the postal article is refused or returned as aforesaid, or if the addressee is dead or cannot be found, then the sender shall be bound to pay the postage or sum due thereon under this Act.

[cf. XIV of 6, s. 28.] **Recovery of postage and other sums due in respect of postal articles.**

12. If any person refuses to pay any postage or other sum due from him under this Act in respect of any postal article, the sum so due may, on application made by an officer of the Post Office authorized in this behalf by the written order of the Post Master General, be recovered for the use of the Post Office from the person so refusing, as if it were a fine imposed under this Act, by any Magistrate having jurisdiction where that person may for the time being be resident; and the Post Master General may further direct that any other postal article, not being on Her Majesty's service, addressed to that person shall be withheld from him until the sum so due is paid or recovered as aforesaid.

[cf. XIV of 1866, s. 67.] **Customs-duty paid by the Post Office to be recoverable as postage.**

13. Where a postal article on which any duty of customs is payable, has been received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India and the duty has been paid by the postal authorities at any customs-port or elsewhere, the amount of the duty shall be recoverable as if it were postage due under this Act.

[New. *Cf.* 10 & 11 Vict., c. 85, ss. 13 and 14; 38 & 39 Vict., c. 22, s. 8; and Eng. Bill, cl. 8.] **Post Office marks *primâ facie* evidence of certain facts denoted.**

14. In every proceeding for the recovery of any postage or other sum alleged to be due under this Act in respect of a postal article,—

(*a*) the production of the postal article, having thereon the official mark of the Post Office denoting that the article has been refused, or that the addressee is dead or cannot be found, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the fact so denoted; and

(*b*) the person from whom the postal article purports to have come, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the sender thereof.

[New. *Cf.* 38 & 39 Vict., c. 22, s. 8; and Eng. Bill, cl. 9.] **Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.**

15. The official mark on a postal article denoting that any postage or other sum is due in respect thereof to the Post Office of British India or to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of any British possession or foreign country shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the sum denoted as aforesaid is so due.

CHAPTER IV.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, ss. 36, 38.] **Provision of postage stamps and power to make rules as to them.**

16. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall cause postage stamps to be provided of such kinds and denoting such values as he may think necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the supply, sale and use of postage stamps.

(*3*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) fix the price at which postage stamps shall be sold;

(*b*) declare the classes of postal articles in respect of which postage stamps shall be used for the payment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Act;

(*c*) prescribe the conditions with regard to perforation, defacement and all other matters subject to which postage stamps may be accepted or refused in payment of postage or other sums;

(*d*) regulate the custody, supply and sale of postage stamps;

(*e*) declare the persons by whom and the terms and conditions subject to which postage stamps may be sold; and

(*f*) prescribe the duties and remuneration of persons selling postage stamps.

[*Cf.* 1866 and XL] **Postage stamps to be deemed to be stamps for the purpose of revenue.**

17. Postage stamps provided under section 16 shall be deemed to be stamps issued by Government for the purpose of revenue within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, shall be used for the prepayment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Act, in respect of postal articles, except where the Governor General in Council directs that prepayment shall be made in some other way.

CHAPTER V.

CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

[*Cf.* 1866, s] **Redelivery to sender of postal article in course of transmission by post.**

18. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by rule, provide for the redelivery to the sender, without reference to the consent of the addressee and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be deemed fit, of any postal article in course of transmission by post.

(*2*) Save as provided by any rules that may be made under sub-section (*1*), the sender shall not be entitled to recall a postal article in course of transmission by post.

[*Cf.* 1866, and 4 Vict., 4.] **Transmission by post of anything injurious prohibited.**

19. (*1*) Except as otherwise provided by rule and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed thereby, no person shall send by post any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, any sharp instrument not properly protected, or any living creature which is either noxious or likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office.

(*2*) No person shall send by post any article or thing which is likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Sections 20-27.)

[New. *Cf.* 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 4; and Eng. Bill, cl. 16.]

Transmission by post of anything indecent, obscene, seditious, defamatory or grossly offensive prohibited.

20. No person shall send by post any indecent or obscene printing, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or any postal article having thereon, or on the cover thereof, any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, defamatory or grossly offensive character.

[New. *Cf.* 38 & 39 Vict., c. 22, ss. 3, 4; and Eng. Bill, cl. 12.]

Power to make rules as to transmission by post of postal articles.

21. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission by post of postal articles.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) provide for the granting receipts for, and the granting and obtaining certificates of posting and delivery of, postal articles, and the sums to be paid, in addition to any other postage, for such receipts and certificates; and

(*b*) regulate covers, form, dimensions, maximum weight and enclosures, and the use of postal articles, other than letters, for making communications.

(*3*) Postal articles shall be posted and delivered at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

[New. *Cf.* 33 & 34 Vict., c. 79, s. 17; and Eng. Bill, cl. 15.]

Power to postpone despatch or delivery of certain postal articles.

22. (*1*) Where the despatch or delivery from a post office of letters would be delayed by the despatch or delivery therefrom at the same time of book, pattern or sample packets and parcels, or any of them, such packets or parcels, or any of them, may, subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, be detained in the Post Office so long as may be necessary.

(*2*) Where separate parcel posts are established, parcels may be forwarded and conveyed by them, being detained, if necessary, in the Post Office for that purpose.

[New. *Cf.* Eng. Bill, cl. 17.]

Power to deal with postal articles posted in contravention of Act.

23. (*1*) Any postal article sent by post in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act may be detained and either returned to the sender or forwarded to destination, in each case charged with such additional postage (if any) as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct.

(*2*) Any officer in charge of a Post Office or authorised by the Post Master General in this behalf may open or unfasten any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet, in course of transmission by post which he suspects to have been sent by post in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act.

(*3*) Any postal article known or suspected to be sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20 may, if necessary, be opened and the article itself or its contents destroyed under the authority of the Post Master General.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 60; 3 & 4 Vict., c. 96, s. 65; and Eng. Bill, cl. 18.]

Power of dealing with postal articles containing goods contraband or liable to duty.

24. Where a postal article, suspected to contain any contraband goods or anything liable to duty, is received for delivery at any post office, the officer in charge of the post office shall send a notice in writing to the addressee inviting him to attend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the post office, and shall in the presence of the addressee or his agent, or, if the addressee or his agent fails to attend as aforesaid, then in his absence, open and examine the postal article:

Provided, first, that, if the Director General so directs in the case of any post office or class of post offices, the officer in charge of the post office shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he opens a postal article in the absence of the addressee or his agent:

Provided, secondly, that in all cases a postal article, after being opened under this section, shall be delivered to the addressee, unless it is required for the purpose of any further proceeding under this or any other law or enactment for the time being in force, and that the opening of the postal article and the circumstances connected therewith shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General:

Provided, thirdly, that nothing in this section shall prevent the detention of parcels, received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India, at the customs-port or other place at which they are received, and the opening of parcels so received by the Customs-authorities for the purpose of levying any duty of customs.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 60. VIII of 18

Special power to intercept notified goods during transmission by post.

25. Where a notification has been published under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in respect of any goods of any specified description, any officer of the Post Office empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council may search, or cause search to be made, for any such goods in course of transmission by post, and shall deliver all such goods found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and such goods may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

[New. XIII of 18 s. 5.]

Power for the Government to order interception of postal article.

26. (*1*) On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government, or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, may, by order in writing, direct that any postal article or class or description of postal articles in course of transmission by post shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be delivered to the Government or to an officer thereof mentioned in the order, to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(*2*) If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency, or as to whether any act done under sub-section (*1*) was in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive proof on the point.

[*Cf.* XIV 1866, s. 66.]

Power to deal with postal articles from abroad bearing fictitious or previously used stamps.

27. (*1*) Where a postal article is received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India—

(*a*) bearing a fictitious postage stamp, that is to say, any facsimile or imitation or representation of a postage stamp; or

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(Chapter VI.—Registration, Insurance and Value-payable Post.—Sections 28-34.)

(*b*) purporting to be prepaid with any postage stamp which has been previously used to prepay any other postal article;

the officer in charge of the post office at which the postal article is received, shall send a notice to the addressee inviting him to attend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the post office to receive delivery of the postal article.

(*2*) If the addressee or his agent attends at the post office within the time specified in the notice and consents to make known to the officer in charge of the post office the name and address of the sender of the postal article and to redeliver to the officer aforesaid the portion of the postal article which bears the address and the fictitious or previously used postage stamp, or, if the postal article is inseparable from the stamp, the entire postal article, the postal article shall be delivered to the addressee or his agent.

(*3*) If the addressee or his agent fails to attend at the post office within the time specified in the notice, or, having attended within that time, refuses to make known the name and address of the sender or to redeliver the postal article or portion thereof as required by sub-section (*2*), the postal article shall not be delivered to him, but shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "postage stamp" includes any postage stamp for denoting any rate or duty of postage of any part of Her Majesty's dominions or of any Native State or foreign country.

CHAPTER VI.

REGISTRATION, INSURANCE AND VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 25; 34 Vict., c. 5, s. 39, and 38 Vict., c. 3, s. 3.]

Registration of postal articles.

28. The sender of a postal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, have the article registered at the post office at which it is posted, and require a receipt therefor; and the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, in addition to any postage chargeable under this Act, such further fee as may be fixed by the notification shall be paid on account of the registration of postal articles.

Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 26.]

Power to make rules as to registration.

29. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the registration of postal articles and shall be delivered, when registered, at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare in what cases registration shall be required;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which the fees for registration shall be paid; and

(*c*) direct that twice the fee for registration shall be levied on the delivery of a postal article required to be registered on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

(*3*) Postal articles shall be made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being registered,

[New.]

Insurance of postal articles.

30. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct—

(*a*) that any postal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be insured at the post office at which it is posted, against the risk of loss or damage in course of transmission by post, and that a receipt therefor shall be granted to the person posting it; and

(*b*) that, in addition to any postage and fees for registration chargeable under this Act, such further fee as may be fixed by the notification shall be paid on account of the insurance of postal articles.

[New.]

Power to require insurance of postal articles.

31. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare in what cases insurance shall be required, and direct that any postal article containing anything required to be insured, which has been posted without being insured, shall be returned to the sender or shall be delivered to the addressee, subject to the payment of such special fee as may be fixed by the notification:

Provided that the levy of such special fee as aforesaid shall not impose any liability upon the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the postal article.

[New.]

Power to make rules as to insurance.

32. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the insurance of postal articles.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare what classes of postal articles may be insured under section 30;

(*b*) fix the limit of the amount for which postal articles may be insured; and

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the fees for insurance shall be paid.

(*3*) Postal articles shall be made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being insured, and shall be delivered, when insured, at such places and times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

Liability in respect of postal articles insured.

33. Subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, prescribe, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be liable to pay compensation not exceeding the amount for which a postal article has been insured, to the sender thereof for the loss of the postal article or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post:

Provided that the compensation so payable shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused.

Transmission by post of value-payable postal articles.

34. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the payment of fees at such rates as may be fixed by the notification, a sum of money specified in writing at the time of posting by the sender of a postal article shall be

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Registration, Insurance and Value-payable Post.—Sections 35-36. Chapter VII.—Undelivered Postal Articles.—Sections 37-39. Chapter VIII.—Ship Letters.—Section 40.)

recoverable on the delivery thereof from the addressee, and that the sum, so recovered, shall be paid to the sender:

Provided that the Secretary of State for India in Council shall not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for recovery, unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.

Explanation.—Postal articles sent in accordance with the provisions of this section may be described as "value-payable" postal articles.

[New.] Power to make rules as to value-payable postal articles.

35. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission by post of value-payable postal articles.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare what classes of postal articles may be sent as value-payable postal articles;

(*b*) direct that no postal article shall be so sent unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him;

(*c*) limit the value to be recovered on the delivery of any value-payable postal article; and

(*d*) prescribe the form of declaration to be made by the senders of value-payable postal articles, and the time and manner of the payment of fees.

(*3*) Postal articles shall be made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being sent as "value payable", and shall be delivered, when so sent, at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

[New.] Power to give effect to arrangements with other countries.

36. (*1*) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession, Native State or foreign country, for the transmission by post of registered, insured or value-payable postal articles between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession, State or country, the Governor General in Council may make rules to give effect to such arrangements.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the form of declaration to be made by the senders of such postal articles as aforesaid; and

(*b*) the fees to be charged in respect thereof.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDELIVERED POSTAL ARTICLES.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, ss. 29 (1) and 30.] Power to make rules as to disposal of undelivered postal articles.

37. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the disposal of postal articles which for any reason cannot be delivered (hereinafter referred to as "undelivered" postal articles).

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the period during which undelivered postal articles at any post office shall remain in that office; and

(*b*) provide for the publication at post offices of lists of undelivered postal articles, or of any class of undelivered postal articles.

(*3*) Every undelivered postal article, after being detained at a post office for the period prescribed by rule under the foregoing provisions of this section, shall,—

(*a*) if the name and address of the sender is known, be forwarded, free of further charge, to the post office at which it was posted, for return to the sender; or,

(*b*) if the name and address of the sender is not known, be forwarded to the office of the Post Master General.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 29 (2).] Disposal of undelivered postal articles at office of Post Master General.

38. (*1*) Every postal article received at the office of the Post Master General under sub-section (*3*) of section 37 shall be dealt with as follows:

(*a*) if practicable, it shall be redirected and forwarded by post to the addressee; or,

(*b*) if it cannot be redirected and forwarded as aforesaid, it shall be opened by some officer appointed by the Post Master General in this behalf and bound to secrecy, in order to ascertain the name and address of the sender.

(*2*) If the name and address of the sender is so ascertained, it shall be returned by post to the sender, free of further charge or subject to such further charge as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 29 (3).] Final disposal of undelivered postal articles.

39. Undelivered postal articles which cannot be disposed of under the foregoing provisions, shall be detained in the office of the Post Master General for such further period (if any), and shall be dealt with in such manner, as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct:

Provided that—

(*a*) letters and post-cards shall be destroyed;

(*b*) money or saleable property, not being of a perishable nature, found in any undelivered postal article, shall be detained for a period of one year in the office of the Post Master General, and, if on the expiration of that period no person has established his right thereto, shall, if money, be credited to the Post Office, and, if saleable property, be sold, the sale-proceeds being credited to the Post Office.

CHAPTER VIII.

SHIP LETTERS.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 34; and Eng. Bi cl. 26.] Duty of master of ship, departing from any port in British India and not being a mail ship, to convey mail bags.

40. The master of a ship, not being a mail ship, about to depart from any port in British India to any port within, or any port or place beyond, British India, shall receive on board any mail bag tendered to him by any officer of the Post Office for conveyance, granting a receipt therefor in such form as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, prescribe, and shall, without delay, deliver the same at the port or place of destination.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Ship Letters.—Sections 41-42. Chapter IX.—Money Orders.—Sections 43-48.)

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 31; and Eng. Bill cl. 1]

Duty of master of ship arriving at any port in British India in respect of postal articles and mail bags on board.

41. (*1*) The master of a ship arriving at any port in British India shall, without delay, cause every postal article or mail bag on board, which is directed to that port and is within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, to be delivered either at the post office at that port or to some officer of the Post Office authorized in this behalf by the Post Master General.

(*2*) If there is on board any postal article or mail bag which is directed to any other place within British India and is within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, the master shall, without delay, report the fact to the officer in charge of the post office at the port of arrival and act according to the directions he may receive from such officer, and the receipt of such officer shall discharge him from all further responsibility in respect of the postal article or mail bag.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 33 and Eng. Bill, cl. 31.]

Allowance of gratuities for conveyance of postal articles by ships other than mail ships.

42. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what gratuities shall be allowed to masters of ships, not being mail ships, in respect of postal articles conveyed or to be conveyed by them on behalf of the Post Office; and the master of a ship, not being a mail ship, about to leave any port in British India as aforesaid shall, if he receives on board a mail bag for conveyance, be entitled to demand and obtain immediately the amount of the gratuity payable under this section in respect of the mail bag and its contents.

CHAPTER IX.

MONEY ORDERS.

[New. Cf. 11 & 12 Vict., c. 88, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, cl. 23.]

Power to maintain money order system and to make rules as to remittances thereby.

43. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may provide for the remitting of small sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders, and may make rules as to such remittances.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe

(*a*) the limit of amount for which money orders may be issued; and

(*b*) the rates of commission or the fees to be charged thereon or in respect thereof.

[New.]

Power of remitter to recall money order or alter name of payee.

44. (1) Subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may, by rules made under section 43, prescribe in respect of the levy of additional rates of commission or fees or any other matters, a person remitting money through the Post Office by means of a money order may require that the amount of the order, if not paid to the payee, be repaid to him, or be paid to such person other than the original payee as he may direct.

(*2*) If neither the payee nor the remitter of a money order can be found, and if within the period of one year from the date of the issue of the order no claim is made by such payee or remitter, the amount of such order shall become forfeited to the Government.

[New. Cf. Eng. Bill, cl. 24.]

Power to provide for the issue of postal orders.

45. The Governor General in Council may authorize the issue in such form as may be suitable, of money orders, to be called postal orders or by such other designation as may be deemed appropriate, for certain fixed amounts, and may make rules as to the rates of commission to be charged thereon and the manner in which, and conditions subject to which, they may be issued, paid and cancelled:

Provided that no such order shall be issued for an amount in excess of ten rupees.

[New.]

Power to give effect to arrangements with other countries.

46. (*1*) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession, Native State or foreign country, for the issue and payment through the Post Office of money orders between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession, State or country, the Governor General in Council may make rules to give effect to such arrangements.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, such orders may be issued and paid in British India; and

(*b*) the rates of commission to be charged thereon.

[New.]

Recovery of money order paid to the wrong person.

47. If any person, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, neglects or refuses to refund the amount of a money order paid by an officer of the Post Office to him instead of to some other person to whom it ought to have been paid, the amount shall be recoverable by any officer of the Post Office authorized by the Post Master General in this behalf from the person so neglecting or refusing as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from him.

[See I of 18 s. 5.]

[New. Cf. 11 & 12 Vic 88, s. ; Eng. Bill, 23 (4).]

Exemption from liability in respect of money orders.

48. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of the Post Office in respect of—

(*a*) any thing done under any rules made by the Governor General in Council under this Chapter; or

(*b*) the wrong payment of a money order caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee: provided that, as regards incomplete information, there was reasonable justification for accepting the information as a sufficient description for the purpose of identifying the payee; or

(*c*) the payment of any money order being refused or delayed by, or on account of, any accidental neglect, omission or mistake, by, or on the part of, any officer of the Post Office, or for any other cause whatsoever, other than the fraud or wilful act or default of such officer.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 49-58.)

CHAPTER X.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Offences by Officers of the Post Office.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 47; and Eng. Bill, cl. 56.]

Penalty for misconduct on the part of letter-carriers and postmen.

49. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post,—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication while so employed; or

(*b*) is guilty of carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid is endangered; or

(*c*) loiters or makes delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid; or

(*d*) does not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[New.]

Penalty for withdrawal from duty of letter-carrier without permission or notice.

50. Whoever, being employed to carry any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post, withdraws from the duties of his office without permission or without having given one month's previous notice in writing, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making false entry in postman's register.

51. Whoever, being employed to deliver any postal article in course of transmission by post and required while so employed to keep any register, makes, or causes or suffers to be made, any false entry in the register with intent to induce the belief that he has visited a place, or delivered a postal article, which he has not visited or delivered, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 48; and Eng. Bill, cl. 54.]

Penalty for stealing, misappropriating, secreting, destroying or throwing away postal articles.

52. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, steals or, for any purpose whatsoever, misappropriates, secretes, destroys or throws away any postal article in course of transmission by post or anything contained therein, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

[New. *Cf.* 7 Will. IV and 1 Vict., c. 36, s. 25; and Eng. Bill, cl. 55.]

Penalty for opening, detaining or delaying postal articles.

53. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, contrary to his duty opens, or causes or suffers to be opened, any postal article in course of transmission by post or wilfully detains or delays, or causes or suffers to be detained or delayed, any such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both:

[New. *Cf.* XIII, 1885, s. 26; and Eng. Bill, cl. 55, Proviso.]

Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to the opening, detaining or delaying of any postal article under the authority of this Act, or in obedience to the order in writing of the Governor General in Council.

Penalty for fraudulently marking postal articles.

[*Cf.* of 1866, 49.]

54. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office,—

(*a*) fraudulently puts any wrong mark on a postal article; or

(*b*) fraudulently alters, removes or causes to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any postal article; or

(*c*) fraudulently uses or places with or upon any postal article any stamp which has been removed from any other postal article; or,

(*d*) being entrusted with the delivery of any postal article, demands or receives any sum of money in respect of the postage thereof which is not chargeable under this Act;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for fraudulently preparing, altering, secreting or destroying Post Office documents.

[*Cf.* X of 1866, 50.]

55. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, fraudulently prepares the document incorrectly, or alters or secretes or destroys the document, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for fraudulently sending unstamped postal articles.

[*Cf.* XI of 1866, 51.]

56. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, sends by post or puts into any mail bag any unstamped postal article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed by this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Punishment of offences committed in India, outside British India.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 59.]

57. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office employed in any place in India beyond the limits of British India in which posts are established by the Governor General in Council, or being appointed to sell postage stamps in such place, commits therein an offence punishable under this Act, shall be punishable either in the place where the offence was committed by any Court or officer duly empowered by the Governor General in Council to take cognizance of offences committed in that place, or in any part of British India by any Court of competent jurisdiction, as if the offence had been committed in that part.

Other Offences.

Penalty for breach of provisions of section 4.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 46.]

58. (*1*) Whoever—

(*a*) conveys, otherwise than by post, a letter within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4; or

(*b*) performs any service incidental to conveying, otherwise than by post, any letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid; or

(*c*) sends, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, otherwise than by post, a letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid; or

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(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 59-68.)

(*d*) makes a collection of letters excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by post;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(*2*) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 46.]

Penalty for breach of provisions of section 5.

59. (*1*) Whoever carries, receives, tenders or delivers letters, or collects letters in contravention of the provisions of section 5, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(*2*) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, ss. 39 & 41.]

Penalty for breach of rules under section 16.

60. Whoever, being appointed to sell postage stamps,—

(*a*) takes from any purchaser for any postage stamp or quantity of postage stamps a price higher than that fixed by any rule made under section 16, sub-section (*3*), clause (*a*), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; or

(*b*) commits a breach of any other rule made under section 16, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, ss. 42; 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 4; and Eng. Bill, cl. 62.]

Penalty for sending articles by post in contravention of section 19 or 20.

61. (*1*) Whoever sends, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, by post any living creature or anything in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(*2*) The detention in the Post Office of any postal article on the ground of its having been sent in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20, shall not exempt the sender from any proceedings which might have been taken if the postal article had been delivered in due course of post.

[New. *Cf.* 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 3; and Eng. Bill, cl. 60 (2).]

Penalty for defiling or injuring letter-boxes.

62. Whoever places in or against any post office letter-box any fire match or light, any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, or any fluid, or commits a nuisance in or against any post office letter-box, or does anything likely to injure any post office letter-box or its appurtenances or contents, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both.

New. *Cf.* 47 & 48 Vict., c. 3, s. 5; and Eng. Bill, cl. 11.]

Penalty for affixing without authority thing to, or painting, tarring or disfiguring post office or post office letter-box.

63. Whoever, without due authority, affixes any placard, advertisement, notice, list, document, board or other thing in or on, or paints, tars or in any way disfigures any post office or post office letter-box, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[New.]

Penalty for making false declaration.

64. Whoever, being required by this Act to make a declaration in respect of any postal article to be sent by post or the contents or value thereof, makes in his declaration any statement which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, if the false declaration is made for the purpose of defrauding the Government, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, ss. 31 & 34.]

Penalty for master of ship failing to comply with the provisions of section 40 or 41.

65. Whoever, being the master of a ship,—

(*a*) fails to comply with the provisions of section 40, or,

(*b*) without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, fails to deliver any postal article or mail bag or to comply with the directions of the officer in charge of the post office at a port of arrival, as required by section 41,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 32.]

Penalty for detention of letters on board vessel arriving in port.

66. (*1*) Whoever, being either the master of a ship arriving at any port in British India or any one on board, knowingly has in his baggage or in his possession or custody, after the postal articles on board or any of them have been sent to the post office at the port of arrival, any postal article within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such postal article as aforesaid.

(*2*) Whoever, being such master or other person as aforesaid, detains any such postal article as aforesaid after demand made for it by an officer of the Post Office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every such postal article.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 44.]

Penalty for detaining mails or opening mail bags.

67. Whoever, except on the authority of an order in writing of the Governor General in Council or of a Local Government, detains the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, or on any pretence opens a mail bag in course of transmission by post, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the detention of an officer of the Post Office carrying the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, on a charge of having committed an offence declared to be cognizable by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or by any other law for the time being in force.

X of 1882.

[*Cf.* 1866, 45.]

Penalty for retaining postal articles wrongly delivered or mail bags.

68. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes or makes away with, or keeps or detains, or, when required by an officer of the Post Office, neglects or refuses to deliver up, any postal article in course of transmission by post which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag containing a postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 69-72. Chapter XI.—Supplemental.—Sections 73-77. The First Schedule.—Inland Postage Rates. The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

[New. *Cf.* 54 & 55 Vict., c. 46, s. 10; and Eng. Bill, cl. 53.]

Penalty for unlawfully diverting letters from the addressees.

69. Whoever, not being an officer of the Post Office, wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any other person, either opens or causes to be opened any letter which ought to have been delivered to such other person, or does any act whereby the due delivery of a letter to such other person is prevented or impeded, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a person who does any act to which the section applies, if he is a parent, or in the position of a parent or guardian, of the addressee, and the addressee is a minor or a ward.

General.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 52.]

Penalty for abetting, or attempting to commit, offences under Act.

70. Whoever abets the commission of any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any offence so punishable, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for that offence.

[*Cf.* Act XIV of 1866, s. 61.]

Property in cases of offences to be laid in the Post Office.

71. In every prosecution for an offence in respect of a mail bag or of any postal article sent by post, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of the charge, to lay the property of the mail bag or postal article in the Post Office, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the mail bag or postal article was of any value.

[New.]

Authority for prosecutions under Act.

72. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the Director General or of a Post Master General.

CHAPTER XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 64.]

Zamindari posts.

73. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the management of any zamindari or other district posts.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to zamindari and other district posts and to the persons employed in connection therewith.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 63.]

General power to make rules and provisions as to rules under Act.

74. (*1*) In addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, the Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out any of the purposes and objects of this Act.

(*2*) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*3*) All rules made by the Governor General in Council under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 7.]

Delegation of powers, other than rule-making powers, to Director General of the Post Office.

75. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, authorize, either absolutely or subject to conditions, the Director General to exercise any of the powers conferred upon the Governor General in Council by this Act, other than a power to make rules.

Repeal.

76. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

[New.

Saving.

77. Nothing in this Act shall derogate from or affect the provisions of the East India Company Act, 1780, or any enactment amending or extending the same. 21 Geo. c. 70.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

(*See section 7.*)

LETTERS.	
For a weight not exceeding half a tola	Half an anna.
For a weight not exceeding one tola	One anna.
For every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola ...	One anna.
POST CARDS.	
Single	Quarter of an anna.
Reply	Half an anna.
BOOK, PATTERN AND SAMPLE PACKETS.	
For every ten tolas or fraction thereof	Half an anna.
REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.	
For a weight not exceeding three tolas	Quarter of an anna.
For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
For every twenty tolas or fraction thereof exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
PARCELS.	
For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Two annas.
For a weight not exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.
For every additional forty tolas or fraction thereof exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 76.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1866	XIV	The Indian Post Office Act, 1866.	The whole.
1882	III	The Seditious Publications Act, 1882.	So much as is unrepealed.
1895	III	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895.	Section 7.
1896	XVI	The Indian Post Office Act (1866) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much as relates to Acts III of 1895 and XVI of 1896.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present Post Office Act was enacted in 1866, and has been amended since that date by the addition of three sections only. In 1882, section 60-A was added by Act III of 1882 authorising any officer of the Post Office, empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, to search for newspapers regarding which a notification has been published under the Sea Customs Act. In 1895, Section 66 was added by Act III of that year, providing powers, in accordance with the general policy of the Postal Union, for dealing with fictitious or previously-used postage stamps of other countries found on letters or other articles received from abroad; and last year a further section was added by Act XVI of 1896 authorizing the recovery of customs duty, when paid in advance by the Post Office, in the same manner as postage under the Act.

During the last thirty years certain defects and omissions in the Act of 1866 have been brought to light, and experience has shown that express provisions of law, as contained in the Act, in respect of various matters are not suited to the present requirements of postal work. It has also been found that further protection is needed by the Post Office and further powers to enable its officers, for instance, to deal with articles posted in contravention of the Act. Various schemes, moreover, which have been introduced of late years such as postal insurance and the value payable and money order systems have remained outside the provisions of the Act, and now require to be based on a legislative enactment. Finally with the development of the Post Office, and the knowledge of the course of English postal legislation, the necessity for some new penalties has become apparent.

The present Bill proposes to supply the defects and omissions which have been brought to notice in the Act of 1866, and to confer the protection and powers which have been found necessary in the extension and increase of postal business. It includes within its scope postal insurance, the value payable post, and the Post Office money order system, and declares and limits the liability of Government in respect of these matters. The Bill is to a large extent an enabling Bill reserving to Government the power of dealing by rule with numerous questions of postal practice and procedure affecting the public.

A number of the sections of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been omitted as unnecessary, the drafting of the sections retained has been in a great measure revised, and the subject matter has been re-arranged. The material alterations and additions are referred to in the notes on clauses given below.

For facility of reference a comparative table has been prepared showing how each section of the Post Office Act, 1866, has been dealt with, and is appended to this statement.

Notes on clauses.

Clause 2.—All the definitions in this clause are new, but introduce no change in existing practice. It has not been necessary to reproduce any of the definitions in the Post Office Act, 1866.

Clause 6.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section in the Post Office Act, 1866, in respect of the liability of officers of the Post Office have been amended.

Clause 9.—This clause embodies the provisions as to the registration of newspapers which were introduced last year.

Clause 12.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, in respect of the recovery of postage have been amended.

Clauses 14 and 15.—These clauses are new and reproduce the provisions of the English law as to Post Office marks being *primâ facie* evidence of the facts denoted.

Clause 18.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been amended, so as to make it clear that the redelivery of postal articles, once posted, may be made without reference to the consent of the addressee.

Clause 20.—This is a new clause, supplying an omission in the Post Office Act, 1866, and prohibiting the transmission by post of obscene and indecent articles.

Clause 22.—This is a new clause, founded on the provisions of the English postal law, reserving the power of postponing the despatch or delivery of certain postal articles other than letters, postcards or newspapers.

Clause 23.—This is a new clause, founded on the provisions of the English postal law, providing powers for officers of the Post Office to deal with postal articles posted in contravention of the Act.

Clause 25.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been amended, so as to empower search to be made for any goods notified under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, which may be contained in postal articles.

Clause 26.—This clause, based on the analogy of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, gives power to Government to order in certain cases the interception of postal articles.

Clauses 30 to 33.—These are new clauses providing for the insurance of postal articles, and declaring and limiting the liability of Government to pay compensation in respect of such articles.

Clauses 34 and 35.—These are new clauses providing for the transmission by post of value payable postal articles.

Clause 39.—In this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been amended, so as to provide that money and the sale proceeds of saleable property, found in postal articles which cannot be delivered, shall be credited to Government after such money or property has been detained for a year in a Dead Letter Office.

Clause 42.—By this clause the provisions of the corresponding section of the Post Office Act, 1866, have been amended, so as to provide that the gratuities payable to masters of ships for carrying ship letters may be fixed from time to time by Government.

Clauses 43 to 46.—These clauses are new. They provide for the remitting of small sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders, and clause 44 prescribes the period after which the amount of a money order which cannot be paid to the payee or returned to the remitter becomes forfeited.

Clause 47.—This clause is new, and provides a summary procedure for the recovery of the amount of a money order wrongly paid to any person, if he refuses to refund the amount.

Clause 48.—This is a new clause exempting Government and officers of the Post Office from liability in respect of delay, etc., in the payment of money orders, in accordance with the English law and the present rules on the subject.

Clause 50.—This clause provides a new penalty, introduced with the object of preventing desertion on the part of mail-runners.

Clause 51.—This clause provides a new penalty, introduced with the object of preventing false entries being made in a postman's register with the intention of making it appear that he has visited villages which he has not visited.

Clause 53.—This clause provides a new penalty supplying an omission in the Post Office Act, 1866. The opening of a letter by an officer of the Post Office contrary to his duty, or the wilful delaying of a letter is now made punishable in accordance with the English law.

Clauses 58 and 59.—In sub-clause 2 of each of these clauses the provision of the corresponding sections of the Post Office Act, 1866, has been altered in respect of continuing breaches of the privilege of the Post Office.

Clause 61.—This clause provides a higher penalty for sending dangerous and injurious substances by post than the corresponding section in the Post Office Act, 1866. The provisions of the English law have been followed.

Clause 62.—This clause provides a new penalty, taken from the English Post Office Protection Act of 1884, for the protection of letter-boxes and their contents.

Clause 63.—This clause provides a new penalty, taken from the same English Act, to prevent the disfiguring of post offices and letter-boxes.

Clause 64.—This clause is new, but the penalty is the same as in section 43 of the Post Office Act, 1866, which deals with false certificates under that Act.

Clause 69.—This clause provides a new penalty, taken from a recent English Post Office Act, for diverting letters from the person to whom they are addressed.

Clause 70.—This clause extends the provisions of the corresponding section in the Post Office Act, 1866, so as to cover the case of attempts to commit offences.

Clause 72.—This clause introduces a new provision making the authority of the proper postal officials necessary to the institution of prosecutions for offences under the Act.

The 5th November, 1897. J. WESTLAND.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Showing how provisions of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866), have been dealt with in the Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Section 1.—Short title	Reproduced with additions by clause 1.
Section 2.—Interpretation clause ...	Replaced by clauses 2 and 3.
Section 3.—[Repealed by Act XIV of 1870.]	
Section 4.—References to Act No. XVII, 1854, read as made to this Act.	Omitted as unnecessary. See General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) s. 8.
Section 5.—Exclusive privilege of carrying letters vested in Government of India.	Reproduced and amended by clause 4.
Bar to collection of excepted letters	
Section 6.—Persons expressly forbidden to collect, carry or deliver letters.	Reproduced and amended by clause 5.
Section 7.—Appointment of officers for service of Post Office.	Omitted as unnecessary, but delegation of powers to the Director General, Post Office, provided for by clause 75.
Section 8.—Postage rates on letters ...	Omitted, but existing rates set forth in first schedule, and saved by clause 7.
Section 9.—Postage rates on newspapers ...	
Section 10.—Newspapers how sent by letter-post.	Omitted, but case of registered newspapers provided for by clause 9.
Section 11.—Newspapers when charged with letter-postage.	
Section 12.—Proof-sheets	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 13.—Postage-rates on books, packets of newspapers, etc.	Omitted, but existing rates set forth in first schedule, and saved by clause 7.
Section 14.—Inland banghy-postage ...	
Section 15.—Table of distances for circulation of banghy-postage.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 16.—When no banghy-post, parcels, books, etc., carried by letter-post.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Effect of false certificate ...	
Section 17.—When book-packets and parcels to go by letter-post.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 18.—Ship-postage on parcels ...	Omitted, as unnecessary.
Section 19.—Governor General may direct prepayment of postage in all cases.	Omitted, but necessary provisions as to prepayment included in clause 8.
Section 20.—Governor General may alter postage-rates.	Omitted as unnecessary according to drafting of present bill.
Section 21.—Governor General may fix rates of steam-postage.	Omitted, but power to declare rates of foreign postage reserved by clause 10.

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Section 22.—Governor General may fix postage-rates for articles sent wholly or partly by sea.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 23.—Governor General may fix express postage-rates.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 24.—Redirected letters ...	Omitted, but necessary provisions as to redirection included in clause 8.
Section 25.—Letters may be registered. ...	Reproduced and amended by clause 28.
Fee for registering	
Section 26.—Power to declare in what cases registration compulsory and direct levy of double registration-fee.	Reproduced and amended by clause 29.
Section 27.—Re-delivery of letters and other articles once put into Post Office.	Reproduced and amended by clause 18.
Section 28.—Liability for postage of receiver of unpaid letter, etc.	Reproduced and amended by clauses 11 and 12, with the omission of the power to remit postage due.
Sender when liable	
Recovery of postage payment of which refused.	
Power to detain other letters to person refusing.	
Power to remit postage	
Section 29.—List of unclaimed letters ...	Reproduced and amended by clauses 37, 38 and 39.
Return to posting-office for delivery to sender.	
Letters of which sender not ascertainable without opening.	
Opening letters	
Return to sender	
When destroyed	
Disposal of money and valuables ...	
Section 30.—Refused letters how dealt with	
Disposal of money and valuables ...	
Section 31.—Commanders of inward-bound vessels carrying mails how to proceed on arrival.	Reproduced and amended by clause 41; penalty provided by clause 65.
Penalty	
Section 32.—Penalties for detention of letters on board inward-bound vessel.	Reproduced by clause 66.

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Section 33.—Bounty-money	Reproduced and amended by clause 42.
Limitation of claim thereto ...	
Saving of letters, etc., conveyed in mail-ships.	
Section 34.—Commanders of outward-bound vessels to receive mails on board.	Reproduced and amended by clause 40.
Section 35.—Stamped letters considered prepaid.	Reproduced and amended by clause 17.
Section 36.—Postage-stamps provided by Government.	Reproduced and amended by clause 16.
Section 37.—Management of postage-stamps	Reproduced and amended by clause 17.
Purpose of issue	
Crediting sale-proceeds	
Section 38.—Power to make rules for appointment and government of vendors of postage-stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clause 16.
Section 39.—Penalty for breach of such rules	Reproduced by clause 60.
Section 40.—Penalty for refusing to supply stamps.	Omitted, but case provided for as breach of rules.
Section 41.—Penalty for selling stamps for price higher than value denoted.	Reproduced by clause 60.
Section 42.—Penalty for sending dangerous substance by post.	Reproduced and amended by clause 19; revised penalty provided by clause 61.
Section 43.—Making false certificate to defraud Post office.	Omitted, but penalty for making false declaration introduced by clause 64.
Sending private letters as official ...	
Penalty	
Section 44.—Penalty for detaining mails or opening mail-bags.	Reproduced and amended by clause 67.
Section 45.—Penalty for retaining letters, etc., delivered by mistake.	Reproduced by clause 68.
Section 46.—Penalty for conveying letter in breach of privilege.	Reproduced and amended by clause 58.
Penalty for performing, otherwise than by post, services incidental to conveying letters.	
Penalty for making clubbed packet or tendering or delivering letter to be sent therein.	
Penalty for sending letter in breach of privilege, or delivering letter to be so sent.	
Penalty for collecting excepted letters to send them otherwise than by post.	

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Penalty for breach of provisions of section 6.	Reproduced and amended by clause 59.
Penalty for practice of acts mentioned in section.	
Section 47.—Penalty for neglect on part of persons employed to carry mails.	Reproduced and amended by clause 49.
Section 48.—Penalty for stealing, etc., or opening letters, etc., by persons employed in Post Office.	Reproduced and amended by clause 52.
Section 49.—Penalty for fraudulently altering marks on letters, etc., by persons employed in Post Office.	Reproduced and amended by clause 54.
Section 50.—Penalty for preparing incorrectly, or altering or secreting documents by persons employed in Post Office.	Reproduced and amended by clause 55.
Section 51.—Penalty for sending letters on which postage not paid or charged by persons employed in Post Office.	Reproduced by clause 56.
Section 52.—Penalty for abetting or concealing offences under Act.	Reproduced and amended by clause 70.
Section 53.—Person charged with offence punishable with fine only may be summarily convicted.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 54.—Conviction quashed on merits only.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Form of conviction	
Section 55.—[Repealed by Act XII of 1876.]	
Section 56.—Fines how levied	Omitted as unnecessary. See General Clauses Act 1897 (X of 1897), s. 25.
Detention of offender	
Imprisonment if no sufficient distress, etc.	
Section 57.—Share of fine to informer ...	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 58.—No proceedings for recovery of fines taken without order.	Omitted as unnecessary, but see clause 72.
Section 59.—Punishment of Post Office servants committing offences in allied states.	Reproduced and amended by clause 57.
Officers authorised to try them ...	
Section 60.—Letters, etc., suspected to contain contraband articles, or writing in contravention of Act how dealt with.	Reproduced and amended by clause 24.
Witnesses to examination of letter ...	
Delivery of letter to addressee ...	
Power to require customs-pass ...	

Indian Post Office Act, 1866 (XIV of 1866).	Indian Post Office Bill, 1897.
Section 60-A.—Search for newspapers, etc., in respect of which a notification has been published under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act.	Reproduced and amended by clause 25.
Section 61.—In charges for offences under Act, property sent by post laid in Post Master General.	Reproduced and amended by clause 71.
Proof of value unnecessary ...	
Statement that offender employed in Post Office sufficient.	
Section 62.—Letters on Her Majesty's service, duly certified as such, how charged.	Omitted as unnecessary.
Section 63.—Governor-General may frame rules.	Reproduced and amended by clause 74.
Section 64.—District Dâks	Reproduced and amended by clause 73.
Section 65.—Government not responsible for loss.	Reproduced and amended by clause 6.
Responsibility of its servants ...	
Section 66.—Power of Post Office in case of articles bearing fictitious or previously used stamps.	Reproduced and amended by clause 27.
Section 67.—Recovery of duty of customs paid by postal authorities.	Reproduced by clause 13.

Note.—The following new clauses have been added, namely, clauses 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 62, 63, 64, 69, 72, 77.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 5th November, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.

His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.

The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.

LEPERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul and the mover. He said that the Bill was introduced in the Council on the 30th July, 1896, and was circulated in the usual way for

opinions. These opinions had been received, and the Bill had now arrived at the stage when it should be referred to a Select Committee. After having consulted the Hon'ble Legal Member, he now proposed that the Committee should consist of the Hon'ble Members named in the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT-FEES ACT (1870) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ said:—"The Bill to amend the Court-fees Act of 1870 was introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn on the 8th July last, and a Select Committee was appointed, composed of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Sir H. Prinsep, the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad, and the Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn. As the Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn has taken leave and the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad has been replaced in the Council by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pundit Suraj Kaul, I beg leave to move that the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pundit Suraj Kaul be substituted on the Select Committee for the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad, and myself for the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn."

The motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH COURTS ACT (1891) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to amend the Oudh Courts Act, 1891, be taken into consideration. He said:—"This Bill was introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn on the 1st October last; and, as then explained, the present Act provides for a Court of two Judicial Commissioners, but owing to the pressure of work it will be necessary to appoint a third Judicial Commissioner for a time. The Bill therefore provides for a third Judicial Commissioner being appointed for one year in order to bring the list of appeals which have been accumulating for some time within reasonable limits. It is also provided that in the case of a difference of opinion between the two Judicial Commissioners sitting as a bench a reference shall be made to the third Judicial Commissioner, and not to the High Court at Allahabad as was the case under the Act of 1891; and the judgment will be given in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Court. Opportunity has also been taken to add to the law in Oudh a provision which has been taken from the Lower Burma Courts Act by which the Judicial Commissioner is empowered to make rules for the recording of judgments, and the taking of evidence, in order to shorten and simplify the procedure of the Court. This, it is hoped, will speedily dispose of the great mass of litigation now pending. The Bill is not one on which it has been found necessary to collect opinions, and I beg now to move that it be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886. He said:—"It has been found necessary to extend the definition of 'petroleum' as contained in the present Act so as to meet the case of the importation, possession or transport of paints, varnishes and other similar substances containing inflammable material. Accordingly an addition has been made to the definition of 'petroleum' in section 5 of the Act, after consulting experts in England. Provision has also been made with regard to the Schedule to the Act, which refers to tests and apparatus, to enable the Governor General in Council from time to time to prescribe such additional tests as may be necessary on notification in the Gazette of India by altering or adding to the Schedule."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India. He said:—

"The existing law governing the Post Office is an Act of 1866, and it is notorious that during the last thirty years the business of the Post Office has very largely expanded. The law by which the Post Office is governed, therefore, is more out of date in this sense than that of any other Department of the Government. The progress of the Post Office since 1866 has been both in developing the then existing branches of business in respect of which that legislation gave it authority and powers, and also in adding new branches to its business. Moreover, the Postal Union has brought us into close relations with foreign countries, and has laid down rules and systems of business in which we must necessarily co-operate if we are to follow the progress of the Post Office in other countries, but which were not contemplated in the Act of 1866. In that Act practically only two branches of business were contemplated. The first relates to letters and newspapers, and the Act necessarily takes no cognisance of the subsequently introduced system of postal cards and of reply postcards; reply postcards are peculiar in this respect that the sender has the privilege of sending through the Post Office the fee which has to be paid upon the reply sent to him—a procedure which was not provided for in the Act of 1866. The second branch of business referred to in the Act of 1866 is what we now call the parcel post, and so far as the existing parcel post is concerned, it is based entirely upon the legislative provisions of the Act of 1866. But the mere name given to it in the Act of 1866 is a proof of the singular anachronism, and the inadaptibility to present conditions, of the law. The parcels post is there called 'the banghy post'—a banghy being that double-headed bamboo which a coolie lays across his shoulders to bear a burden. The only conception which the Act of 1866 had of the parcel post was that of a coolie plodding his weary way along the road between his double burden, and section 14 of the Act, which lays down the rates of postage, contemplates a journey of this kind of 1,200 miles. Provisions of that sort are suitable enough for a state of the country such as that which existed in 1866, when there was less than 4,000 miles of railway open; but it is quite impossible to adopt them in 1897, when the number of miles open is 20,000. The charge according to the Act of 1866 is proportional to distance, but this reckoning has long been abandoned, and the charge is now regulated by executive order in exactly the same way as the letter post, that is to say, entirely irrespective of distance. In the case of parcels, carried over any considerable distance, the charge which the Post Office demands now is in some cases only a fifth part of the charge contemplated in the Act of 1866. Then, of the new branches of business added for which there is no legislative provision whatever, are the system of insurance, the value payable post, and money orders. These have no legislative basis at all; that is to say, the business of the Post Office is conducted under the executive orders of Government, and the result of that system is that each transaction becomes a contract between the Post Office on the one side and some individual on the other, and is regulated by the ordinary provisions of the law, exactly in the same way as a transaction between an individual and a private firm carrying on business would be regulated. The Post Office in these respects has no special powers and no special protection. Many inconveniences have arisen out of this condition of affairs. The business is far too vast to be carried on under the ordinary provisions of the law. Even a private Railway Company requires special laws, as ordinary carriers, for the conduct of its business with the public, and with a business so vast as the system of money orders and value payable parcels, it is necessary in the same way, for the conduct of business, to ask the Legislature for special powers and for special protection. It must be remembered that the Post Office in dealing with these matters has no choice whatever of its constituents. It cannot refuse any business brought to it, and the Department has to

deal with many thousands—I should say rather, with many millions—of uneducated people.

"This enumeration of defects will show the direction in which it is necessary to ask the Legislature to modify the existing law. The general lines on which the Bill is based are those of a Bill which was introduced into Parliament two years ago, namely, that, apart from the provisions for protection and the special powers given, and the penalty clauses, the ordinary administration of the Department is left to be provided for by rules and regulations issued partly by the Governor General in Council and dealing with such matters as the fixing of fees, or rules, for the breach of which it is necessary to impose penalties; and partly by rules or orders issued from time to time under the authority of the Director General. The English Bill has not yet passed into law, but it has been of great assistance to us in drafting the Bill now before the Council.

"I wish now to make a few remarks on some of the sections, chiefly on those in which the old law has been modified, or which introduce new provisions on matters which are not regulated by the law of the country. The first of these is section 12—one which provides a summary procedure for the recovery of petty sums due to the Post Office. The application of this section is not very clear in the Act of 1866, or at any rate there are Magistrates in the country who declare that it is not clear. We therefore make the language of that section, and the power of the Post Office to recover sums due to it, more clear than they are in the existing law. One of the penalties which the Post Office is empowered to impose of its own motion upon persons who owe it money and refuse to pay, is that of declining to deliver to them postal articles until they do pay. Under the existing law this power may be exercised by any officer in charge of a Post Office; by the Bill proposed the power is only enforceable by the Post Master General.

"Another power which it is necessary to take is in section 14, which declares that the official marks of the Post Office—marks of date, etc.—are to be taken as *primâ facie* evidence of the facts which they are intended to indicate. The necessity of providing this means of giving evidence of the facts which it is necessary to establish before a Court of Justice will take any action in respect of complaints brought before it, is obvious.

"Section 18 makes a certain provision regarding the redelivery of letters once posted. The present Post Office Act provides that letters or other articles once posted may be redelivered to the sender as a matter of grace, subject to such rules as the Governor General may prescribe; and this provision it is proposed to retain in a modified shape. The declared principle of the Postal Union Convention to which India is a party is to allow the writer or sender of a letter or other article to recall it, or require that the address should be altered, at any time previous to its actual delivery, subject to the payment of certain charges and to considerations of postal convenience. The article of the Convention, however, in which this principle is laid down is permissive, and England and the Colonies, other than the Australian Colonies, have not accepted it, and India has also declined to accept it. In England it is well known that a letter or other article, once posted, cannot be recalled. In these circumstances we have not thought it right altogether to adopt the Union principle in introducing new postal legislation; but, with a view to remove a doubt which has been raised, it has been expressly provided in this Bill that if and when it is adopted the redelivery of a letter or other article in accordance with rules framed by Government can be made without reference to the consent of the addressee.

"Section 20 is a new and obviously necessary section, its object being the prohibition of the transmission of obscene and indecent articles. Another section of the law provides for their destruction.

"Section 22 gives a power to postpone parcels when the work of any post office is too much to enable the ordinary post to be despatched within time. It will be seen that this provision does not permit the postponement of newspapers; and I gather from some portions of the Public Press that a postponement or a mistake in the delivery of a newspaper is an offence of the most serious magnitude and calls into question the whole constitution not only of the Post Office but of the Government of India generally. We do not therefore in any way diminish the preference given to newspapers along with letters, but we provide that books, parcels and similar

articles, if they accumulate in too great measure, may be kept back for such time as may be found necessary in the post office.

"Section 26 gives in the case of articles submitted through the Post Office the same power of interception on the part of the State as that which exists in the case of telegraphs. In this respect we copy the English law. The English Bill does not directly make any special provision of this kind, but it implies it in imposing a penalty upon a Post Office official who delays or intercepts any article otherwise than by direction of the State; and a special section is added at the end of the Bill which indicates that such powers as legally or constitutionally vest with the Governor General in Council in cases of this kind are not in any way diminished by the legislation now proposed.

"Chapter VI relates to the system of insurance and value-payable post and is, therefore, mostly new. It defines the limit and conditions of insurance which may be accepted by the Post Office.

"Chapter VII relates to undelivered articles. These, by the present law of 1866, must in every case be kept for a year before being destroyed or in any way disposed of. The result of that provision is that the post offices in this country are blocked with heaps of newspapers, magazines and trade circulars for which it is impossible to find an addressee. They have to be piled up for a whole year before any postal official can do anything to get rid of them. The provisions we intend to introduce in respect to these articles will be of a wider and more varied character, and will depend on rules which will be laid down by the Governor General in Council.

"Chapter VIII relates to ship letters: that is to say, the obligation on ship-masters generally to carry postal articles when called upon to do so. Very little change is made in the law as it at present stands in this respect.

"Chapter IX relates to money orders, and, as I have already mentioned, it is entirely new, so far as the law of the country is concerned. In 1880 the Post Office undertook the work of issuing and paying money orders, which had previously been done, under certain restricted conditions, by the civil treasuries, and the work has hitherto been carried on under the authority of the executive orders of Government. It is unnecessary at the present moment to dwell upon the popularity of the Post Office agency for the purpose of remitting small sums of money. The number of money orders issued yearly has risen from 1½ millions in 1881 to 11 millions in 1896, the average amount of each order being less than twenty rupees. We now propose to place this system on a legislative basis; and in doing this we have provided that, when neither the payee nor the remitter of a money order can be found, the amount of the money order will be forfeited to Government at the end of a year from the date of its issue. As a matter of fact, if a claim can be substantiated after the expiry of this period, the amount would always be repaid; but, with the millions of orders issued yearly, it is necessary that a legal period should be fixed beyond which claims cannot be entertained as of right, and in fixing this period at one year we have followed the regulations of the English Post Office on the subject. We have also followed the English law in exempting Government and officers of the Post Office from liability in respect of loss caused by delay in paying money orders, and have further provided, in accordance with the present rule on the subject, that Government and such officers are not liable for a wrong payment when it is caused by incorrect information given by the remitter, or by incomplete information given by him if the officer who issued the money order had reasonable grounds for believing that the information was sufficient for the purpose of identifying the payee. We have also introduced a new provision that the amount of a money order wrongly paid to any person may be recovered from him, if he refuses to refund the amount, by summary procedure, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from him.

"Chapter X relates to penalties. It has been found necessary in this Bill to introduce one or two new penalties. By an omission in the present law the wilful detention of a letter or other article by an officer of the Post Office is not punishable, nor is the opening of a letter by an officer of the Post Office punishable, unless it is known that this was done with the intention of fraudulently appropriating the contents. It is now provided, in accordance with the English law on the subject, that the opening of a letter by an officer of the Post Office contrary to his duty, or the

wilful detention of a letter by such an officer, shall be an offence. Another new penalty has also been provided to strengthen the hands of the Post Office executive. Serious inconvenience and even loss of mails has occasionally been caused by the desertion of mail runners or by their taking leave without permission. In some parts of India difficulty is always experienced at certain seasons of the year in retaining the services of these servants of the Department, and occasions not infrequently arise when a sudden demand for labour and the offer of high wages, in connection with railway works, for instance, leads to something like a general desertion on the part of the runners employed on mail lines in the vicinity of such works. On these occasions the continuity of the mail service is imperilled, as there is no power to prevent runners from giving up their employment under the Post Office without warning. It has, therefore, been determined that the withdrawing from employ on the part of mail carriers, without permission, or without giving previous notice of one month, should be constituted an offence punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

"These are the provisions of the proposed legislation which I lay before the Council, and, in doing so, I wish, on the part both of the Hon'ble Legal Member and myself, to express our obligations to Mr. Fanshawe, Your Excellency's Director General of the Post Office. In the preparation of this Bill he has given us the most valuable assistance. The Post Office is a Department of most minute organization; and it requires very expert knowledge of the working of the Department to realize both in what respects legislation is required and to prevent what may appear to be most harmless provisions of the law from interfering with its work. Few people who receive a letter have any conception of the amount of organisation and arrangement which is necessary to enable that letter to proceed from the place where it is posted to the place of its delivery. Yet a million such articles pass every day through the Post Office addressed in half a hundred different languages and in a dozen different alphabetical characters. They are delivered, with the whole history of their transit stamped upon them, with a regularity and a punctuality which is almost perfect; the number of cases in which letters go astray, or in which they are undelivered, is an infinitesimal fraction of the number which is posted, and even of that infinitesimal fraction, in respect of only a small part can the blame be laid at the door of the Post Office.

"The legislation which I now propose to the Council will, if the Council accepts it, enable the officers who control this vast organization to maintain the perfectness of their work and to realise what has been their constant wish and effort, namely, to make the Post Office Department still more worthy of the confidence which the public place in it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill.

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The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 5th November, 1897.

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The Council adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

SIMLA; *Secretary to the Government of India,*

The 5th November, 1897. *Legislative Department.*

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3116 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th October 1897:—

No. 410 of 1897.—William D'Santos, of Jamalpur, in the district of Monghyr, but at present of No. 21 Chandney Chauk street, in the town of Calcutta, for husking paddy and other grains by bullock power.

No. 411 of 1897.—Alexander von Wagner, merchant, of No. 5 Henrietta strasse, Chemnitz, in the empire of Germany, for an improved remedy for diseases of the stomach, such as catarrh, acute or chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, cholerine, cholera, and for purifying the blood.

No. 412 of 1897.—Godfrey Marsden Gibson, gentleman, of "The Rectory," Chulmleigh, North Devon, for improvements in apparatus for printing telegraphic messages in type.

No. 413 of 1897.—Wilhelm Decker, manufacturer, of 753, Decker Strasse, and Georg von Struve, engineer, of 756, Albert Strasse, both of Mittweida, Saxony, for improvements in and relating to primary batteries for light, motive power, and like purposes.

No. 414 of 1897.—Alexander Bock, civil engineer, of Copenhagen, Denmark, for improvements in candle lamps or lanterns.

No. 415 of 1897.—Wilhelm Decker, manufacturer, of 753, Decker Strasse, and Georg von Struve, engineer, of 756 Albert Strasse, both of Mittweida, Saxony, for improvements in and relating to electrolytes for secondary batteries.

No. 416 of 1897.—Aristotle Klemis, an assistant in Messrs. Kalli Brothers, at Cossipore, Calcutta, for a lotion for curing skin diseases.

No. 3117 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 430 of 1896.—Emil Paul Schoenfelder and Emil Kehle, chemists, of 27 South Orange Avenue, Newark, county of Essex and state of New Jersey, for improvements in and connected with photographic cameras. (Specification filed 16 July 1897.)

No. 431 of 1896.—Maung Chit Pe, of No. 32 Kyaikpane, Pagoda street, Moulmein, for an improved vertical rice pounding or cleaning machine. (Specification filed 22 October 1897.)

No. 96 of 1897.—Hanson's Fire-Proof Floor Syndicate, Ld., manufacturers, of 28 Victoria street, Westminster, London, for a new method of constructing fire-proof floors, flats, partitions and walls. (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)

No. 107 of 1897.—Barnabas James Thomas and Joseph Jex Taylor, civil engineers, both of 1 Victoria street, Westminster, and Gordon Cale Thomas, civil engineer, of Marsworth, in the county of Bucks, for improved means of transferring barges and other vessels from one level to another. (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)

No. 135 of 1897.—Frederick Carleton Esmond, electrical engineer, of 488 Fourth street, Brooklyn, U. S. A., for new or improved means of supporting or attaching the saddles or seats of bicycles and other vehicles. (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)

No. 190 of 1897.—William Fredrick Singer, mechanical engineer, New York, in the county and state of New York, U. S. A., for improvements in refrigerating apparatus. (Specification filed 19 October 1897.)

No. 212 of 1897.—Joseph Herold, manufacturer, of Brunn, and Carl Herold, manufacturer, of Konigsfeld, Moravia, Austria, for improvements in circular looms. (Specification filed 19 October 1897.)

No. 315 of 1897.—John David Jones, engineer and proprietor, of the Mica works at No. 70 Dobson's road, Howrah, for an improved packing for piston-rods. (Specification filed 22 October 1897.)

No. 301 of 1897.—Carl Jost, engineer, of 13 Hornby row, Bombay, for improvements in motors for punkahs. (Specification filed 18 October 1897.)

No. 3118 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 78 of 1888.—Elisha Gray's invention for art of telegraphy and telautograph apparatus. (From 3 November 1897 to 3 November 1898.)

No. 170 of 1892.—William Snell Chenhall and William Francis Snell Chenhall's invention for improvements in solidifying animal, vegetable and mineral oils and volatile and inflammable fluids. (From 12 September 1897 to 12 September 1898.)

No. 171 of 1892.—William Snell Chenhall and William Francis Snell Chenhall's invention for an improved method for the solidification of mineral oils. (From 14 October 1897 to 14 October 1898.)

No. 135 of 1893.—James Miller's invention for a steel flexible and adjustable vertical and rotary scraper for use on flat or conical surfaces. (From 31 October 1897 to 31 October 1898.)

No. 221 of 1893.—Thomas Critchley Barraclough and Thomas Tannett Heaton's invention for a process or method of producing metal barrel bodies or other articles of circular form and the machinery for carrying the same into effect. (From 31 October 1897 to 31 October 1898.)

No. 263 of 1893.—Frederic Eliot Duckham's invention for improvements in apparatus for the pneumatic conveyance of grain and other matters and for separating dust from air laden therewith. (From 28 October 1897 to 28 October 1898.)

No. 3119 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 34 of 1893.—William Carey Leechman's invention for an improved preparation of tea and the process of making the same. (Specification filed 20 July 1893.)

No. 46 of 1893.—Veterinary-Captain William Donald Gunn's invention for a transport saddle. (Specification filed 27 July 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

. The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st November, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,01,040	14	0
Public Deposits at Branches	54,03,836	13	5
	1,26,04,877	11	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,97,02,782	14	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,04,969	0	11
Sundries	23,26,887	3	4
RUPEES	9,30,99,516	14	1

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				62,28,096	0	0
Other authorised Investments				74,92,397	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,27,79,421	13	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,25,54,792	13	6
Bills discounted and purchased				1,44,13,781	9	9
Balances with other Banks				6,28,098	8	10
Bullion				2,888	11	0
Dead Stock				13,33,344	7	0
Stamps				9,140	14	6
Sundries				11,41,998	11	8
				6,65,81,861	1	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	91,57,941	12	3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,73,59,714	0	3	2,65,17,655	12	6
RUPEES				9,30,99,516	14	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th November, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 4·07.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				R a. p.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157 14 1
	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111 9 6
	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828 0 0
	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	.....	Margaret	78 6 5
	Story,——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117 5 4
	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77 15 3
	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138 10 8
	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47 5 7
	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214 11 11
	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274 14 6
	McCullum,——, Conductor	.....	John	354 0 10
	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
	Cassidy,——, Corporal	.....	John	61 3 9
	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187 1 10
	Hodgkinson, E, Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13 13 9
	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43 0 0
	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	100 0 0
	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5 9 5
	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11 8 2
	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy	Mary Ann	16 12 0
	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	958 3 2
	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D	137 3 9
	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32 1 4
	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30 1 1
	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6 6 5
	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123 13 4
	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde. H Arty.	Elizabeth	6 1 4
	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty	Mary and James	11 12 9
	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	3 0 6
	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd B. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21 2 11
	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	65 11 9
	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	176 10 9
	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189 3 6
	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12 10 11
	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
	South, John, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12 12 3
	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711 15 2
	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert, Charles and John.	141 7 1
	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde H. A.	Thomas	23 15 2
	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th B. Arty.	John (died 11th May 1842)	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryan, Margaret, and William.	53 8 3
,, 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty	Charlotte	4 2 8
,, 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B, Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19 14 9
Sep. 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				R a. p.
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant Major	...	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Or Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61 2 3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co. 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
„ 9, 1845	Paley, Owen Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,——, Sergeant	.....	Julia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1817	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83 3 6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,——, Corporal	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Federick, and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W, Canductor	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,——, Sergeant Major	... ...	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	20 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehon, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co, 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Odnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	... ...	Mary	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J. Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	80 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunne	G Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 23th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
Jan. 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt	Adulphus George	62 13 2
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick	180 3 2

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. E. PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 1st November, 1897.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1897.

No. 20.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
J. M. Coode . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	1st of May, 1897.
W. Sutherland . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade, and temporary Class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	1st of May, 1897.
H. S. Pike . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	1st of May, 1897.
L. Truninger . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade, and temporary Class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	6th of May, 1897.
G E. Landon . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	6th of May, 1897.
A. J. L Grimes . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, and officiating Class V.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade	25th of May, 1897.
J. Y. Shakespear . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade, and temporary Class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	25th of May, 1897.
G. P. Roy . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	25th of May, 1897.

No. 21.—The following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the 1st of October, 1897, and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To
S. Babington . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.
M. J. O'Connell . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.
M. A. Thompson . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 66.—Mr. C. E. Allen, Superintendent, Persian Telegraph, has been granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 14th October, 1897.

W. D. McPHERSON,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th October, 1897.

No 9.—The services of Mr. T. Siddle, Assistant Examiner of Accounts (honorary rank), have been lent to the Bengal Central Railway Company.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th October, 1897.

No. 6832.—Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C., Assistant Political Agent in Upper Zhob, availed himself of the privilege leave for one month sanctioned in Foreign Department Notification No. 1482-G., dated the 7th October, 1897, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th October, 1897.

The 28th October, 1897.

No. 6919.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 3 of the Quetta Municipal Law, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Committee established for the Municipality of Quetta :—

(1) The Civil Surgeon.
(2) The Cantonment Magistrate.
(3) The District Superintendent of Police.
(4) The Executive Engineer at Quetta of the North Western Railway.
(5) The Extra Assistant Commissioner.
(6) Khan Bahadur Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
(7) Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel.
(8) Gulab Singh, Head Master of the Sandeman High School.
(9) Seth Bhikchand, Honorary Magistrate.
(10) Mahomed Ali Alibhoy, Honorary Magistrate.
(11) Malik, Wazir Muhamad Khan, Kasi.
(12) Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Capt.*,
First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 29th October, 1897.

No. 230.—The following transfers of Assistant Superintendents are ordered :—

Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, from the Sambhar Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division, to the Pachbadra Division.

Mr. E St C. L. Chopin, from the Pachbadra Division to the Sambhar Weighment Section, Sambhar Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1897.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature, contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military hospitals with the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be conveyed free of charge by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force" as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick soldiers."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Maj.-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	Nos. of Notes.	Value. ₹	Name of Claimant.
W. 43 of 1890-97.	T-63—82017	100	Sree Rajah Surireddy Venkatarama Chandrayya Garu, Zemindar of Rekapallee, now residing at Deguvala Polavaram, Tuni Division, Godavari District.
	T-65—10999	100	
	T-05—15894	100	
	T-65—34751	100	
	T-65—34940	100	
	T-65—38229	100	
	T-65—42136	100	
	T-65—70274	100	
	T-65—99176	100	

F. DUKOFF GORDON,
Assistant Accountant-General in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 30th October, 1897.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following charts have received large and important corrections at the Admiralty and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultery, London :—

No.	Scale.	Title of chart.
70	d = 1·4	Bay of Bengal.
830	m = 0·05	India (sheet 4) Bay of Bengal : Cocanada to Basin river.
823	m = 0·2	Sheet 3. Koronge island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban.

W. CHANDLER,
for *Director, Royal Indian Marine.*

BOMBAY ;
The 1st November, 1897.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Rawalpindi, this 27th day of October, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 3401, Private George Woodcock.
Age,—24 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—16th April, 1891.
Place of Enlistment,—Pontefract.
Parish and County in which born,—Barnsley, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—21st October 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rawalpindi.
Marks,—None.
Over 6 years' service.

T. J. SEPPINGS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., K. O. Yorkshire L. I.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Rawalpindi, this 27th day of October, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name, —3075, Private Bernard Lockwood.
Age,—26 years 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Enlistment,—28th January, 1892.
Place of Enlistment,—Sheffield.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Mary's, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—21st October, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rawalpindi.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Under 6 years' service.

T. J. SEPPINGS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., K. O. Yorkshire L. I.

Report of a Deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, dated at Dum Dum, this 30th day of October 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. M. F. 4151, Private George Wright.
Age,—24 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; hair brown; eyes blue.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—13th August, 1892.
Place of Enlistment,—Cork.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Munchins, Limerick.
Date of Desertion, or Absence—25th October, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Dum Dum.
Marks,—Tattoo marks—right forearm, front and middle fingers left hand; small scar left hip.
Five years and 2 month service.

B. R. HAWES, *Major*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment of Infantry dated at Karachi, this 28th day of October, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name, —3819, Private Haward Nickels.
Age,—21 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh, hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—26th February, 1894.
Place of Enlistment,—Bristol.
Parish and County in which born,—Stroud, Gloucestershire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—26th October, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Karachi.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Previously deserted.
Under 2 years' service.

W. P. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Wiltshire Regt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1895.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 17th September, 1897, a treasure, consisting of the undermentioned silver coins, valued at R27, was found by one Rasakkal of Avithipalayam hamlet of Theunilai, West, in the Taluk of Karur, Coimbatore District, in the backyard of her house, survey field No. 208 of the above village :—

"27 rupees of Shah Alam Padisha's coin."

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Coimbatore, at his office, on Saturday, the 5th March, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector according to the provisions of the said Act.

ALAN BUTTERWORTH,
Acting Collector.

COIMBATORE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 24th October, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 4744-C.—Mr. W. T. Vansomeren is appointed, with effect from the 1st October, 1897, to be Chief Superintendent in charge of the postal arrangements in connection with the Tirah expeditionary force.

Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed, with effect from the 18th October, 1897, to be a Superintendent in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier Disturbances.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 4781-C.—The following appointments are made in place of Mr. A. St. G. Pusey, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, deceased :—

Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 3rd October, 1897.

Mr. W. O'Grady, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 5th December, 1897.

Pundit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th December, 1897.

Lala Har Prosad is appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 5th December, 1897.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 1st November, 1897.

Agents, Windsor & Newton.
Arbuthnot & Co., E. M.
Coleman, L. G. (Photo-Artist).
Dawson & Co., Successors to Westcott, Harvey & Sons.
Dulton & Bennett (Boot-makers).
Gibson & Co., James.
Lazaro & Stiller.
Manager, Amicable Insurance Office.
Manager, Asiatic Fire Insurance Co.
Manager, Eastern Fire Insurance Co.
Manager, Fire Insurance Association, Ld.
Manager, Scottish Commercial Fire & Life Insurance Co.
Maxwell, W. L., Jr.
Rowbotham, H. M.
Strain, J. B., Insurance Agent.
The Manager, "Field Gazette."
Vasey, Capt., care of Bent & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allix, Maurice.
Alton, F. D.
Anderson, A. G.
Atkins, F. T.
Bapty, Mrs. J. R.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Beauchamp, H. K.
Beauer, Fritz.
Benbow, A. J.
Bishop, S. G., Dr.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Brew, G
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, Miss, C. J.
Browne, J.
Burlington, F.
Came, H.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Clark, George K.
Clegg-Barkhe, Mrs.
Clementson, F.
Cook, Percy.
Creffield, Mrs.
Dale, Miss S.
Daly, H.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Geo. J.
Delataye, R.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Dods, Miss.
Duffot, Miss A.
Dunn, Master Thos. John.
Earl, Thos. S.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Entwistle, E.
Esa, Leon.
Ewing, Miss.
Farrell, Mr.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Gallaghar, W.
Galliway, C. H.
George, E., Mrs.
Gibson, Miss.
Gillan, D. H., Rev.
Grenyer, Mrs.
Grosholz, A. E.
Gutpay, B. L.
Haegert, Rev. A.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Hardwick, A. A.
Hill, B.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
Inman, Thos.
Joakim, W. L.
Johnstone, A. J.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kelsall, Miss L.
Kidd, J. A.
Langley, C. H.
Ledger, Robt. Ellis.
Macdonald, Mrs. S.
McCallum, E.
McCrea, G.
McLeod, C. F.
McNamee, R.
Meikle, J.
Meikle, James.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Morris, J. R., Dr.
Morrison, Emmie.
Moulini, Charles.
Murphy, E., Mrs.
Nardler, Miss L.
Naskidol, M. T.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Philben, E.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Raines, Mrs.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, G.
Ross, Johnny.
Setters & Co.
Stirmer, Edwin.
Thomson, G. W.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Unger, G. E.
Valentin, H.
Vigar, C.
Wall, T. D.
Williams, F. F.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Winter, H., Dr.
Wolt, Mrs. E.

Registered Letters and Parcels

Christian, C. W., Revd.
Fischer, Morris.
Hilte ding, M.
Katz, Gusta, Madam.
Langer, A.
McCrea, G.
McKeown, Ada.
Noskiueff, Michel.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Priestly, W
Rossac, J.
Tobbe Mazal Ma am.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk, H. Mirza, Capt.
Amerson, M., Mrs.
Brown, Ellen, Madam.
Brown, Geo. Craig.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham, Graham Miss.
Chandler, M. H., Mrs.
Cutler, D.
Cullen, J. Clayton.
Cottan, Powell.
Dracott, C. H.
Dunn, Ralph.
Elsey, H. C.
Fiennusdorf, E. I.
Fernandez, A.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson, S. St.
Kinsbruner, Magorke.
King, H.
Lyan, V.
Langley, F.
Lemm, J.
Lyan, Madam.
Leontzinis, Jean.
Moses, James.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrew.
Plant, Joseph Showell.
Rosdoon, James.
Ronand, L., Monsieur.
Rider, T.
Richards, W. E.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.).
Silverstein, E.
Twarn, Chetoo.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st November, 1897.

Gange, A. H.
Glob, C. S.
Holmes, R. D.
Johnson, M., Mrs.

The 6th November, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	11th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	10th	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	6th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto	13th ,,	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Ditto ditto . .	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Autsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	13th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu Sandoway, and Rangoon.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	13th	Ditto.
Port Blair	11th	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	8th	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, ₹2-4. Price of each number ₹1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume ₹5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price ₹8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price ₹1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal By T. H. Holland (1896). Price ₹3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price ₹3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price ₹12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *₹2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *₹5*; per pound tin, *₹10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *₹3*; per eight-ounce tin, *₹6*; per pound tin, *₹12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ونا فيوري ميوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنكونا *

سنكونا فبري فيوج ڈاڈته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني
لمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم
سركاري اور ايك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لينے والا هر آدمي
حساب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتا هي — يعني چار اونس
والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه : آٹهه اونس والا
ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه : ايك پونڈ والا ٹين

عام آدميوں کو يہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يہہ دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے راييتي اور ديسي سوداگرون مين بهي بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, ₹15, or, post free, ₹15-12.
½ „ ₹7-8, „ ₹8.
¼ „ ₹3-12, „ ₹4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টীন . ১৫৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৫৷৹
½ আধ .. .. ৭৷৹ „ ৮৲
¼ সিকি .. .. ৩৷৹ „ ৪৷৹

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিনকোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের বোটানিক বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (showing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) ₹5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). ₹3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. ₹3.

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Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. ₹5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. ₹1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. ₹5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. ₹1 per month or ₹12 per annum. Postage 1*a*. 6*p*. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription ₹2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.

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The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R0 (12a.)

In the Press.

The Assam Code.
The Burma Code. Third Edition.

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to the 1st November, 1895 :—

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone 12a. (3d.

Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12a. (3d.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a 9p. 1a.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September 1896. 7a. (1a. 0p.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1890 4a. (1a.)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 0p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1 (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a 0p. (1a. 0p.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1 (2a.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4 (3a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws, Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7a. (1a.

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a 0p. (1a. 0p.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1 (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a 0p. (1a.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

[illegible] (Foreign Jur[illegible] [illegible] Extradition)

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to [illegible] 1896. 5a. (1a. 0p.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an Index. R2 5 (5a.)

VI of 1882 (Companies), [illegible] 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-2 (3a. 6p.)

Act XIX of 1833 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2a 0p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1833 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a. (1a. 0p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2*a.* 6*p.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 0*a.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 1*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May 1896; with an Index. 15*a.* (3*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9*a.* (2*a.*)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

In the Press.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st April, 1897.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1895 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1895 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition) as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1884 Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 0*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 0*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.*)

Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment)
In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1895 (Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1895 (Merchant Ships). In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act II of 1896 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIII of 1896 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1895 and 1896. The price is noted on each.

Abstracts of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1893 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R3 (8*a.*); Single issue, 4*a.*, including postage.

In the Press.

Index to the Enactments relating to India; with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures. Third Edition.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the volumes of General Acts for 1877—84, the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.

A—General Acts.

The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a.*)

The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a.*)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, Ed. 1889. R5 (6*a.*)

B—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1893. R3 (7*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5 (10*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5 (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2 (6*a.*)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5 (10*a.*)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4 (8*a.*)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4 (8*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March 1895. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an index. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2062, 2063 and 2064, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May 1894. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a*. 6*p*. 1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3 (4*a*.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3 (6*a*.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2062, 2063 and 2064 dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a*. 3*p* (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1894.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1894. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified, up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1 (5*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

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Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4030, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an index. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2062, 2063 and 2064, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. In Urdu. 1*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a.* 6*p.* (3*a.*)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a.* (3*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (3*a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January, 1892. In Urdu. R1-0 (8*a.*)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
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Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways). In Nagri. 3*a.* 6*p.* (2*a.*)

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)
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Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

Act IX of 1894 (Prisons). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
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Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the matter of the Estate of James Nourse deceased and in an action Hampton *versus* another against Nourse and others 1897 N. 961 the creditors of James Nourse late of Fleetlands Claremont Road Surbiton in the County of Surrey and 4 Brunswick Square Brighton in the County of Sussex and carrying on business as a Shipowner at 3 Fenchurch Avenue Lime Street in the City of London and Oriel Chambers Water Street Liverpool in the County of Lancaster under the style or firm of "James Nourse & Co." and who died on the 4th day of April 1897 are on or before the 9th day of November 1897 to send by post prepaid to Mr. Aubrey Frederick Willoughby of 6 Lincolns Inn Fields in the County of Middlesex a member of the firm of Messrs. Pollock & Co. of the same place the Solicitors of the plaintiffs Charles Alfred Hampton and Edward Bromehead the executors of the deceased their christian and surnames addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Stirling at his Chambers the Royal Courts of Justice London on Tuesday the 30th day of November 1897 at 12 of the clock at noon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 10th day of September 1897.

POLLOCK & Co.,

6 Lincolns Inn Fields London W. C. Solicitors for the said Execut



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

45.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	1st November 1896 to 30th October 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	170,267	12,201,847
	Exports	63,906	5,214,632
		+106,361	+6,987,215
RANGOON	Imports	9,739	394,846
	Exports	612,130	31,106,714
		−602,391	−30,711,868
MADRAS	Imports	40,000	1,622,300
	Exports	8,500	447,000
		+31,500	+1,175,300
BOMBAY	Imports	192,800	11,567,600
	Exports	100,800	5,316,400
		+92,000	+6,251,200
KARÁCHI	Imports	53,400	1,951,471
	Exports	75,300	5,104,876
		−21,900	−3,153,405
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 30th October 1897.
PATNA	Imports	...	1,297,300
	Exports	...	883,900
		...	+413,400
GAYA	Imports	...	352,900
	Exports	...	96,100
		...	+256,800
SHAHABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,400	434,600
	Exports	...	355,000
		+10,400	+79,600
SÁRAN	Imports	21,700	1,489,300
	Exports	1,500	179,400
		+20,200	+1,309,900
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	300	476,700
	Exports	14,700	91,300
		−14,400	+385,400
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	14,300	1,026,488
	Exports	7,100	119,551
		+7,200	+906,937
DARBHANGA (*preceding week*)	Imports	26,300	1,446,000
	Exports	10,300	172,900
		+16,000	+1,273,100
Bhágalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,500	332,400
	Exports	11,700	1,219,700
		−9,200	−887,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	...	337,994
	Exports	...	1,375,199
		...	−1,037,205
PURNEA	Imports	600	126,312
	Exports	5,800	201,470
		−5,200	−75,158
MALDA	Imports	...	2,200
	Exports	500	3,100
		−500	−900
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	900	249,863
	Exports	14,300	484,418
		−13,400	−234,555
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,300	391,700
	Exports	1,100	60,598
		+1,200	+331,102
DINAJPUR („)	Imports	200	68,900
	Exports	2,700	420,884
		−2,500	−351,984
JALPAIGURI (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,300	425,003
	Exports	100	18,565
		+10,200	+406,438
DARJEELING	Imports	2,800	186,000
	Exports	...	7,700
		+2,800	+178,300
RANGPUR	Imports	6,500	83,900
	Exports	3,400	97,300
		+3,100	−13,400
BOGRA	Imports	8,400	102,100
	Exports	500	300,100
		+7,900	−198,000
PABNA	Imports	...	281,900
	Exports	...	22,300
		...	+259,600
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports	100	34,500
	Exports	4,200	47,400
		−4,100	−12,900
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	33,900
	Exports	...	163,000
		...	−129,100
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,373	100,028
	Exports	232	10,037
		+4,141	+89,991
FARIDPUR	Imports	4,200	250,800
	Exports	200	129,400
		+4,000	+121,400
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	2,000
	Exports	...	48,700
		...	−46,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,600	51,604
	Exports	400	41,863
		+1,200	+9,741
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	700
	Exports	...	7,300
		...	−6,600
CHITTAGONG	Imports	6,200	636,142
	Exports	...	143,820
		+6,200	+492,322
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	3,300	192,900
	Exports	48,500	2,004,300
		−45,200	−1,811,400
BIRBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	400	38,300
	Exports	12,200	1,690,000
		−11,800	−1,651,700
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,600	124,500
	Exports	100	90,400
		+1,500	+34,100
MIDNAPUR *	Imports	...	498,781
	Exports	...	2,031,089
		...	−1,532,308
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	700	35,800
	Exports	..	26,500
		+700	+9,300
NADIA	Imports	9,500	854,100
	Exports	10,400	909,300
		−900	−55,200
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	...	67,000
	Exports	...	319,300
		...	−252,300
JESSORE	Imports	...	272,300
	Exports	...	71,700
		...	+200,600
KHULNA	Imports	100	17,400
	Exports	100	34,700
		...	−17,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,300	210,100
	Exports	100	3,300
		+2,200	+206,800
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,300	223,400
	Exports	300	8,750
		+3,000	+214,650
SINGHBHUM	Imports	...	9,384
	Exports	300	49,603
		−300	−40,219
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	3,201
	Exports	200	6,278
		−100	−3,077

* From March to August 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	2,130
	Exports	10,400	356,029
		−10,400	−353,899
BALASORE	Imports	800	31,400
	Exports	12,600	1,288,100
		−11,800	−1,256,700
PURI	Imports	...	3,002
	Exports	371	62,542
		−371	−59,540
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	1,462	281,191
	Exports	18,261	320,410
		−16,799	−39,219
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	1,300	220,900
	Exports	8,700	536,700
		−7,400	−315,800
MEERUT	Imports	9,600	361,240
	Exports	4,400	696,359
		+5,200	−335,119
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	700	49,300
	Exports	8,200	862,100
		−7,500	−812,800
ALIGARH	Imports	7,400	212,600
	Exports	22,600	1,020,600
		−15,200	−808,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	3,015	95,366
	Exports	6,312	191,850
		−3,297	−96,484
AGRA	Imports	9,300	589,300
	Exports	14,600	625,800
		−5,300	−36,500
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	200	126,600
	Exports	2,900	42,600
		−2,700	+84,000
MAINPURI	Imports	700	18,700
	Exports	600	32,700
		+ 100	−14,000
ETÁWAH	Imports	500	69,200
	Exports	5,200	65,400
		−4,700	+3,800
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	20,600
	Exports	1,300	232,800
		−1,100	−212,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor	Imports	...	238,300
	Exports	...	11,600
		...	+226,700
Moradabad	Imports	1,900	227,600
	Exports	8,400	458,500
		—6,500	—230,900
Shahjahánpur	Imports	...	99,764
	Exports	...	321,642
		...	—221,878
Budaun	Imports	...	4,800
	Exports	...	25,700
		...	—20,900
Pilibít	Imports	...	59,275
	Exports	300	86,150
		—300	—26,875
Bareli (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,900	204,600
	Exports	2,700	218,800
		—800	—14,200
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	21,200	2,024,300
	Exports	17,300	755,600
		+3,900	+1,268,700
Fatehpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	5,700	247,700
	Exports	100	3,778
		+5,600	+243,922
Bánda	Imports	10,200	683,900
	Exports	300	12,500
		+9,900	+671,400
Hamírpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	500	161,600
	Exports	300	7,200
		+200	+154,400
Allahabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	13,600	1,346,300
	Exports	2,100	25,200
		+11,500	+1,321,100
Jhánsi	Imports	7,200	529,200
	Exports	2,400	28,200
		+4,800	+501,000
Jalaun	Imports	2,100	308,700
	Exports	300	17,800
		+1,800	+290,900
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	35,000	796,100
	Exports	600	51,400
		+34,400	+744,700
Mirzapur	Imports	8,500	279,815
	Exports	300	16,063
		+8,200	+263,752
Jaunpur	Imports	12,300	277,400
	Exports	300	44,000
		+12,000	+233,400
Ghazipur	Imports	8,500	216,300
	Exports	100	87,000
		+8,400	+129,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	...	26,900
	Exports	9,400	388,900
		—9,400	—362,000
Ballia	Imports	4,382	93,203
	Exports	...	68,957
		+4,382	+24,246
Gorakhpur	Imports	...	136,300
	Exports	5,200	534,300
		—5,200	—398,000
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál	Imports	...	6,700
	Exports	...	...
		...	+6,700
Naini Tal	Imports	...	28,000
	Exports	...	84,200
		...	—56,200
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow (*preceding week*)	Imports	10,600	575,800
	Exports	1,300	96,600
		+9,300	+479,200
Unao	Imports	...	62,200
	Exports	...	900
		...	+61,300
Rae-Bareli (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,700	297,700
	Exports	600	12,500
		+2,100	+285,200
Sitapur („)	Imports	200	23,294
	Exports	9,700	447,300
		—9,500	—424,006
Kheri	Imports	...	12,700
	Exports	4,800	189,000
		—4,800	—176,300
Hardoi	Imports	...	168,600
	Exports	1,500	59,800
		—1,500	+108,800
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad	Imports	800	256,200
	Exports	7,500	366,200
		—6,700	—110,000
Gonda (*preceding week*)	Imports	6,300	214,432
	Exports	4,500	207,500
		+1,800	+6,932
Bahraich	Imports	...	8,810
	Exports	4,000	220,900
		—4,000	—212,090
Barabanki	Imports	500	71,300
	Exports	6,900	364,800
		—6,400	—293,500
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	656	51,911
	Exports	1,450	145,716
		—794	—93,805
Bikaner	Imports	3,628	236,711
	Exports	...	5
		+3,628	+236,706

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA . . .	Imports . .	4,100	354,500
	Exports . .	2,600	125,855
		+1,500	+228 645
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports . .	12,900	1,123,300
	Exports . .	15,100	143,600
		—2,200	+979,700
ROHTAK	Imports . .	900	10,900
	Exports . .	2,900	13,700
		—2,000	— 2,800
GURGÁON (*incomplete*) . . .	Imports . .	2,700	122,500
	Exports . .	21,800	323,000
		—19,100	—200,500
DELHI	Imports . .	14,500	927,400
	Exports . .	3,400	491,200
		+11,100	+436,200
KARNÁL	Imports . .	800	60,122
	Exports . .	1,800	60,600
		—1,000	—478
AMBALA	Imports . .	6,700	479,800
	Exports . .	6,600	96,100
		+100	+383,700
SIMLA	Imports . .	1,900	85,700
	Exports . .	...	300
		+1,900	+85,400
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports . .	1,900	120,200
	Exports . .	30,400	1,039,200
		—28,500	—919,000
LUDHIÁNA	Imports . .	3,100	139,800
	Exports . .	15,000	879,500
		—11,900	—739,700
FEROZPUR	Imports . .	2,800	375,700
	Exports . .	13,800	886,200
		—11,000	—510,500
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports . .	2,400	217,600
	Exports . .	8,800	244,000
		—6,400	—26,400
JHANG	Imports . .	600	30,100
	Exports . .	8,300	203,700
		—7,700	—173,600
MONTGOMERY	Imports . .	1,200	120,600
	Exports . .	3,300	36,700
		—2,100	+83,900
LAHORE	Imports . .	6,500	559,721
	Exports . .	17,100	517,031
		—10,600	+42,690
AMRITSAR	Imports . .	5,500	343,300
	Exports . .	13,400	671,000
		—7,900	—327,700
GURDÁSPUR	Imports . .	500	64,500
	Exports . .	1,151	451,969
		—651	—387,469

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	1,800	152,600
	Exports	1,400	68,700
		+400	+83,900
GUJRÁT	Imports	2,600	162,900
	Exports	200	38,900
		+2,400	+124,000
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,500	129,700
	Exports	9,800	576,400
		−8,300	−446,700
SHAHPUR	Imports	500	80,500
	Exports	3,700	94,700
		−3,200	−14,200
JHELAM	Imports	2,570	228,713
	Exports	1,167	36,706
		+1,403	+192,007
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	35,800	1,335,451
	Exports	4,700	133,000
		+31,100	+1,202,451
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	11,800	338,300
	Exports	7,100	385,800
		+4,700	−47,500
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	100	7,870
	Exports	700	126,557
		−600	−118,687
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	500	25,700
	Exports	5,500	256,100
		−5,000	−230,400
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	100	9,101
	Exports	7,600	188,700
		−7,500	−179,599
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	32,800	709,200
	Exports	9,700	412,100
		+23,100	+297,100
KAIRA	Imports	...	224,500
	Exports	...	217,100
		...	+7,400
PANCH MAHÁLS (*preceding week*)	Imports	102	17,885
	Exports	6,193	677,629
		−6,091	−659,744

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,100	421,931
	Exports	3,300	292,666
		+5,800	+129,265
SURAT (,,)	Imports	11,000	737,500
	Exports	11,900	258,400
		—900	+479,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports	...	761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	19,908	231,145
	Exports	471	6,133
		+19,437	+225,012
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,700	1,066,800
	Exports	4,300	27,400
		—600	+1,039,400
NÁSIK	Imports	900	723,300
	Exports	3,700	96,800
		—2,800	+626,500
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	700	331,300
	Exports	2,400	87,300
		—1,700	+244,000
POONA (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,900	1,139,921
	Exports	100	52,300
		+9,800	+1,087,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports	900	497,500
	Exports	1,400	216,700
		—500	+280,800
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,117	639,676
	Exports	1,590	39,454
		+527	+599,622
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,300	579,600
	Exports	200	183,000
		+4,100	+396,600
BIJAPUR (,,)	Imports	400	724,900
	Exports	100	18,900
		+300	+706,000
DHARWAR	Imports	6,000	265,133
	Exports	6,200	650,021
		—200	—384,888
TANNA	Imports	1,100	228,700
	Exports	100	382,900
		+1,000	—154,200
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,200	138,167
	Exports	1,400	157,820
		—200	—19,653
KOLHAPUR (,,)	Imports	4,312	840,008
	Exports	1,976	91,040
		+2,336	+748,968
KANARA (,,)	Imports	2,700	34,800
	Exports	200	127,700
		+2,500	—92,900
RATNAGIRI (,,)	Imports	5,500	734,900
	Exports	800	27,100
		+4,700	+707,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,947	169,761
	Exports	52,165	2,346,743
		−48,218	−2,176,982
THAR-PÁRKAR („)	Imports	9,900	427,599
	Exports	3,900	388,600
		+6,000	+38,999
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	3,000	34,600
	Exports	4,300	359,300
		−1,300	−324,700
HYDERABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,200	187,200
	Exports	2,500	293,400
		+700	−106,200
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	8,500	402,200
	Exports	500	23,060
		+8,000	+379,140
JUBBULPORE	Imports	3,300	471,900
	Exports	2,900	292,000
		+400	+179,900
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	900	220,300
	Exports	500	100,800
		+400	+119,500
HOSHANGABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,700	287,200
	Exports	500	46,900
		+1,200	+240,300
NIMAR	Imports	1,800	285,900
	Exports	2,300	46,200
		−500	+239,700
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	2,600	127,000
	Exports	500	23,500
		+2,100	+103,500
NÁGPUR	Imports	13,800	677,800
	Exports	1,100	142,600
		+12,700	+535,200
CHÁNDA	Imports	500	18,300
	Exports	200	72,400
		+300	−54,100
BHANDÁRA	Imports	200	400,700
	Exports	2,800	114,300
		−2,600	+286,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	1,600	134,800
	Exports	3,600	525,200
		−2,000	−390,400
BILÁSPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,800	223,959
	Exports	500	61,198
		+1,300	+162,761
SAMBALPUR	Imports	300	14,500
	Exports	14,100	697,500
		−13,800	−683,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	9,100	396,100
	Exports	300	30,200
		+8,800	+365,900
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	2,600	280,100
	Exports	800	138,200
		+1,800	+141,900
BULDÁNA	Imports	425	54,017
	Exports	1,220	7,220
		—795	+46,797
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	200	217,100
	Exports	400	138,400
		—200	+78,700
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	6,600	666,100
	Exports	100	42,800
		+6,500	+623,300
GODÁVARI	Imports	3,800	238,200
	Exports	30,400	1,793,700
		—26,600	—1,555,500
KISTNA	Imports	6,600	69,574
	Exports	5,200	1,260,707
		+1,400	—1,191,133
NELLORE	Imports	400	28,958
	Exports	1,000	97,504
		—600	—68,546
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	133,600
	Exports	400	43,100
		—200	+90,500
BELLARY	Imports	3,200	649,100
	Exports	500	172,300
		+2,700	+476,800
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	146,300
	Exports	1,200	194,300
		—1,000	—46,000
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,400	151,400
	Exports	900	132,500
		+500	+18,900
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	7,100	347,600
	Exports	18,200	821,500
		—11,100	—473,900
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	200	33,700
	Exports	11,900	383,900
		—11,700	—350,200
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,300	104,800
	Exports	16,500	1,171,300
		—15,200	—1,066,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 30th October 1897.	30th January to 30th October 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM	Imports	5,300	54,600
	Exports	7,400	539,600
		−2,100	−485,000
COIMBATORE	Imports	13,400	462,900
	Exports	2,800	1,025,500
		+10,600	−562,600
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	692	55,842
	Exports	8,036	397,107
		−7,344	−341,265
TANJORE	Imports	2,300	215,000
	Exports	107,800	4,732,100
		−105,500	−4,517,100
MADURA	Imports	6,300	146,900
	Exports	10,500	704,800
		−4,200	−557,900
TINNEVELLY	Imports	29,100	1,053,000
	Exports	21,300	902,400
		+7,800	+150,600
MALABAR	Imports	16,600	1,932,000
	Exports	1,700	434,700
		+14,900	+1,497,300
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	1,000	121,620
	Exports	2,600	632,790
		−1,600	−511,170

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 46.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23:—
Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—
Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th November, 1897.

No. 13241-*M.*—In supersession of Military Secretary's Office Notifications Nos. 12744-M. and 12791-M., dated the 10th and 16th September 1897, respectively, it is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will leave Simla on Thursday, the 25th November 1897, at 10 A.M.

His Excellency will visit Aligarh, Allahabad, Jamalpur, and Darjiling, and will arrive at Calcutta on the 11th December.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:

Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin.

The Lady Elizabeth Bruce.

The Lady Christian Bruce.

Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.

H. Babington-Smith, Esq., C.S.I., Private Secretary.

Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C.B., C.I.E., Military Secretary.

Surgeon-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C.

Captain F. L. Adam, A.-D.-C.,—as far as Allahabad.

F. W. Latimer, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy,—as far as Allahabad.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 823.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Beverley has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 11th September 1897.

No. 829.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Beverley of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 11th September 1897.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 899.—The services of Mr. T. W. Holderness, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 8th November 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 6th November, 1897.

No. 1374.—The services of Surgeon-Colonel G. W. R. Hay, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 30th October.

The 11th November, 1897.

No. 1387.—The services of the late Surgeon-Captain J. Murray, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), were at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 2461.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajmere if pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency are permitted to visit Ajmere on the occasion of the Urs Fair which is fixed to be held there on the 25th November to the 1st December next;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Ajmere, or to the stations on the railway next on either side of Ajmere, that is to say, to Tabiji, Saradhna or Mangaliawas, or to Madar, Ladpura or Akhri, or to Nasirabad or Bandanwara, shall be sold from the 15th day of November, until the 1st day of December, 1897, both dates inclusive, at any station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana Malwa Railways south of Abu Road, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to attend the Urs Fair.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 9th November, 1897.

No. 3348—105-78-*F.*—With reference to Notification No. 3081—105-68-F., dated 24th September 1897, the services of Lieutenant W. J. P. Preston, 4th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, employed on famine duty in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 1631-*G.*—Mr. H. C. A Conybeare, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to be Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 29th October, 1897, *vice* Mr. D. T. Roberts.

No. 1729-*E.A.*—The services of Captain W W. Norman, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the appointment of Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 1636-*G*—Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant Political Agent for Chageh, has passed in the subjects prescribed under rule II, clause A, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

No. 1639-*G.*—The following promotion and appointment are made in and to the Berar Commission, consequent on augmentation, and with effect from the 7th April, 1897:

Mr. Edulji Jamshedji Sanjana, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. Hyder Ali, an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class.

No. 1641-*G*—The services of Mr. A. F Pinhey, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 1642-*G.*—Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1645-*G.*—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st) class and officiating Political Agent in Kotah, officiated also as Political Agent in Jhalawar, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th August to the 23rd September, 1897, both days inclusive.

No 4578-*F.*—The services of Mr. R. Donald, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and Assistant Political Officer, Tochi Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 28th September, 1897.

No. 4215-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeal and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second Appeal No. 11 of 1897.	Soma Siddi Ramiah, merchant, residing in the Regimental Bazar at Secunderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Careem Bee, wife of Hazrat Goolam Shah, residing in the Regimental Bazar at Secunderabad.	Respondent.
) Application No. 9 of 1897 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Mvonasamy Pillai, pensioned Havildar of Secunderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Abdul Kareem, pensioned Havildar of Secunderabad.	Respondent.

No. 4216-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Court of

the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second Appeal No. 10 of 1897.	Bee Bee Rasul Khatoom residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Lacheeram Heeranand Marwadi residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad.	Respondent.
(2) Miscellaneous Appeal No. 1 of 1897 under Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890.	Radhabai, widow of Anantkishan Rao, residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Saraswathibai, widow of Luchman Rao, and another, both residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad.	Respondent.
Application No. 8 of 1897 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Jaigopal, son of Jeetmal, residing in the Isamiah Bazar, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Abdul Azeez Dookandar, residing in the Isamiah Bazar, Hyderabad.	Respondent.

No. 4218-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1870 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause (2) of Part II of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, after the words "Criminal Procedure" the following shall be inserted, namely:

"and also power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years:

"Provided that any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation shall be subject to confirmation by the Court of Sessions."

No. 4220-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders to make better provision for the import, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of liquor and the collection of revenue derived therefrom in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title, extent, commencement, and repeal.

1. (1) These orders may be called the Berar Excise Law, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

(2) This Law extends to such portions of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* direct; and

(3) It shall come into force on

(4) The orders mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified therein, but all rules made, powers conferred and licenses and farms granted under any of the said orders and in force on the same day shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Law.

Definitions.

2. In this Law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad;

(*b*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Inspector-General of Excise, if and in so far as he is specially empowered to act in that behalf by the Resident;

(*c*) "Collector" means any revenue officer in independent charge of a district and includes any officer appointed under section 4 to exercise the powers and perform the duties of a Collector under this Law;

(*d*) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate of the first or second class, or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorised in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district;

(*e*) "Tari" means the sap of any kind of palm tree, whether in its fermented or unfermented state;

(*f*) "Liquor" includes spirits of wine, spirits, wine, tari, beer, and all liquid consisting of or containing alcohol;

(*g*) "Country liquor" includes all liquor produced or manufactured in India;

(*h*) "Import" includes removal from a province in British India, or from

a Native State into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and

(*i*) "Ser" means a weight of eighty tolas.

CHAPTER II.

Establishment and Control.

Collectors charged with carrying out this Law.

3. Subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner and the orders of the Resident, the Collectors with the collection of the revenue derived from the manufacture, sale, possession and import of liquor and tari, and with the carrying out of the provisions of this Law.

Special Collectors of abkari revenue may be appointed.

4. The Resident may, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, appoint any person other than the Collector to exercise in any district or place all the powers and perform all the duties conferred and imposed by this Law on a Collector, subject to such control, if any, in addition to that of the Commissioner, as the Resident may from time to time direct.

Appointment of Excise officers.

5. The Commissioner may appoint persons by name or by virtue of their office to be officers for the collection of revenue and for the prevention of offences against this Law, and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations (if any), be styled Excise officers.

Police to aid Excise officers.

6. All Police officers are required to aid the Excise officers in the due execution of this Law upon request made by such Excise officers.

Investment of Police officers with power of Excise officers.

7. (1) The Resident may, from time to time, invest either by name or in virtue of his office—

(*a*) any Police officer with the powers conferred on Excise officers by section 28.

(*b*) any Police officer in charge of a station or any Police officer of or above the grade of Head Constable with all or any of the powers conferred on Excise officers by section 27, clauses (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) and (*e*).

(2) Every officer so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of these powers, be deemed to be an Excise officer within the meaning of this Law.

CHAPTER III.

Import and Transport.

Import.

8. No country liquor shall be imported into any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to which this Law extends except under a pass issued by the Commissioner, subject to such conditions and on the payment of such duty and fees as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Transport.

9. No country liquor or tari exceeding such quantity as the Resident may from time to time deem fit to prescribe by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* shall be transported or removed from any one place to any other place unless under a permit issued by an Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf.

CHAPTER IV.

Manufacture and Sale.

Manufacture prohibited except under provisions of this Law.

10. No country liquor shall be manufactured, no tari shall be drawn from any tree, no distillery or brewery shall be constructed or worked, and no person shall use, keep or have in his possession any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing liquor except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license to be granted by the Collector in this behalf or under the provisions of section 11.

Establishment of public distilleries.

11. The Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Resident,—

(*a*) establish at any place within his jurisdiction a public distillery in which country liquor may be manufactured under a license granted under the last preceding section on such conditions as the Resident deems fit to impose, and

(*b*) discontinue any public distillery so established.

Sale prohibited without a license.

12. No liquor shall be sold except under and in accordance with the terms of a license from the Collector:

Provided that this section shall not apply to the sale of any liquor legally procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or by auction on his behalf, or on behalf of his representatives in interest, upon his quitting a station or after his decease.

Limit of retail sale.

13. It shall be lawful for the Resident, from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, to limit the quantity of country liquor which may be sold by retail at one time or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day.

When any such limit has been prescribed, the Collector or any Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf may, subject to rules prescribed under section 20, give special orders for the occasional sale of country liquor in quantities exceeding such limit.

Sale of tari.

14. No owner of any tari-producing tree, and no person having a right to the juice of any such tree, and no drawer of tari, shall sell tari, and no person transporting tari under a permit granted under section 9 shall sell the same except—

(*a*) under a license granted under section 12, or

(*b*) to a person who holds a license granted under section 12.

CHAPTER V.

Duties

Duty on liquor.

15. A duty shall, if the Resident so directs, be levied on all country liquor—

(*a*) permitted to be imported under the provisions of section 8;

(*b*) manufactured under any license granted under section 10;

(*c*) manufactured at any distillery established under section 11;

(*d*) permitted under section 9 to be transported from any one place to any other place,

at such rate or rates as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time prescribe.

The said duty may be imposed at a certain rate per Imperial gallon of liquor of not more than a certain strength, to be augmented in proportion as the strength of the liquor exceeds such strength, or a lump sum to be paid daily or monthly, or at other specified periods, in consideration of the privilege granted or in such other manner as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may deem fit to direct.

Duty on tapping of tari trees.

16. For every tari-produ which tari is drawn, there shall, if the Resident so directs, be levied for any period during which such tree is tapped such duty as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time directs; and every license for drawing tari granted under section 10 shall specify, in addition to any other particulars prescribed by the Resident under section 21,—

(*a*) the number, description and situation of the trees to be tapped;

(*b*) the amount of duty to be levied in respect of each tree included in the license;

(*c*) the instalments, if any, in which and the periods at which the said duty shall be leviable.

Duty by whom payable.

17. The said duty shall be leviable primarily from the person holding the license to draw toddy, and, in default by him or if the trees are tapped without license, from the owner of the trees.

Owner entitled to assistance in recovering from license duty paid by him.

18. When any duty is recovered under the last preceding section from the owner of the trees, he shall be entitled to assistance in recovering the same from the holder of the license under the provisions of the Law for the time being in force relating to the recovery by superior landholders of their dues from their tenants.

Farming of the right of drawing tari within any local area.

19. If the Resident so directs, the Collector may, instead of levying the duty on each tree under section 16, farm the right of drawing tari from all tari-producing trees within any local area, and may let such farm either by public auction or otherwise for such period and on such conditions as the Resident shall deem fit to impose; and within any such area no persons shall draw tari from any tari-producing tree except with the written permission of the person to whom the said right is farmed.

Privilege of drawing toddy from Government trees.

20. The privilege of drawing tari from trees the right to which vests in Government may be disposed of annually by auction or otherwise on such terms as the Collector, acting under the general orders of the Resident, may deem fit.

CHAPTER VI.

Licenses, etc.

Form and conditions of licenses, etc.

21. Every license, permit or pass granted under this Law shall be granted—

(*a*) on payment of such fees, if any,

(*b*) for such period,

(*c*) subject to such restrictions and on such conditions, and

(*d*) shall be in such form and contain such particulars,

as the Resident may direct in rules or orders made either generally or in any particular instance in this behalf, such rules or orders being not inconsistent with this Law.

Counterpart agreement.

22. Every person taking out a license for the manufacture or sale of any liquor under this law shall execute a counterpart agreement in conformity with the tenor of his license, and shall give such security for the performance of his agreement as the Collector may require.

Power to recall licenses.

23. The Collector may summarily recall or cancel any license, permit or pass granted under this Law—

(*a*) if any fee or duty payable by the holder thereof be not duly paid, or

(*b*) in the event of any breach by the holder of such license, permit or pass, or by his servants, or by any one acting with his express or implied permission on his behalf, of any of the terms or conditions of such license, permit or pass, or

(*c*) if the holder thereof is convicted of any offence against this Law or any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue or of any criminal offence.

CHAPTER VII.

General Provisions.

Keeping measures.

24. Every person who manufactures or sells liquor under a license granted under this Law shall be bound—

(*a*) to supply himself with such measures and with such instruments for testing the strength or quality of liquor as the Collector may prescribe, and to keep the same in good condition; and

(*b*) on the requisition of any Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf at any time to measure out or test the strength or quality of any liquor in his possession in such manner as the said Excise officer may require.

Recovery of duties.

25. All duties, taxes, fines and fees leviable under any of the provisions of this Law or of any license, permit or pass issued under it, and all amounts due from any farmer under this Law, may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same, or from his surety (if any), as if they were arrears of land revenue.

CHAPTER VIII.

Powers of Excise Officers.

Power to frame rules.

26. The Commissioner may from time to time frame rules subject to the sanction of the Resident—

(*a*) regulating the mode in which tari may be supplied to licensed vendors of the same or to persons who use it in the manufacture of other liquor;

(*b*) determining the number of licenses of each description to be granted in any district or place;

(*c*) regulating the number, size and description of stills to be used in any distillery;

(*d*) providing for the inspection and supervision of stills, distilleries and breweries

(*e*) for the management of any public distillery established under section 11

(*f*) for placing the storage, import, transport or removal of liquor under such supervision as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this Law;

(*g*) prescribing the occasions on which special orders may be granted under section 13 for the retail sale of larger quantities of country liquor than are prescribed in any notification issued under the said section, and the conditions on which such sales may be made;

(*h*) prohibiting the use of any article which he shall deem to be noxious or otherwise objectionable in the manufacture of liquor.

Power to search place of manufacture and sale, seize articles, etc., found in connection therewith, if unlawfully enclosed, etc.

27. Any Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf may—

(*a*) enter and inspect, at any time by day or by night, any shop or premises in which any licensed manufacturer or vendor carries on the manufacture or sale of any liquor, or draws tari, or stores any such liquor, and examine, test, measure or weigh any such person's stock of liquor or materials, or

(*b*) enter, at any time by day or by night, any building, vessel or enclosed place in which he has reason to believe that liquor liable to confiscation under this Law is manufactured, kept or concealed, or that tari is drawn, or that any still, utensil, implement or apparatus is used, kept or concealed for the purpose of manufacturing liquor contrary to the provisions of this Law; and

(*c*) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to his entry into any such shop, premises, building, vessel or other place; and

(*d*) seize any liquor and any material used in the manufacture thereof, and any still, utensil, implement or apparatus, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Law or under any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue; and

(*e*) detain and search and, if he think proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this or any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue.

Power to seize liquor etc., in open places and to detain, search and arrest.

28. Any Excise officer may—

(*a*) seize in any open place or in transit any liquor or any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this or any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue;

(*b*) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such Law, and, if such person has any such liquor or other thing in his possession, arrest him.

Searches how made.

29. All searches under the two last preceding sections shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Issue of warrants.

30. The Collector may issue a warrant—

(*a*) for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence against this or any other Law relating to abkari revenue for the time being in force or

(*b*) for the search, whether by day or by night, of any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe that any liquor is manufactured or sold, or that any tari is drawn contrary to the provisions of this Law, or that any liquor or other thing liable to confiscation under this or any other Law for the time being in force relating to abkari revenue is kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, by a Police officer or by an Excise officer duly empowered in this behalf, or, if the officer issuing the warrant deems fit, by any other person.

Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.

31. Every person arrested and thing seized under sections 27, 28, or 30 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall enquire into and deal with the case as one of an offence for which the Police may arrest without a warrant.

Closing of shop for the sake of public peace.

32. It shall be lawful for the Collector by notice in writing to the licensee to require that any shop in which liquor is sold by retail shall be closed at such times as he may deem it necessary for the sake of public peace and order that such shop should remain closed.

In the event of the occurrence of a riot or unlawful assembly in the vicinity of any such shop, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Police officer who is present to require such shop to be kept closed for such period as he deems fit.

CHAPTER IX.

Penalties.

For illegal import, etc.

33. Whoever in contravention of this Law, or of any rule or order made under this Law, or of any license, permit or pass obtained under this Law,—

(*a*) imports country liquor into any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to which this Law extends, or

(*b*) transports or removes country liquor from one place to another, or

(*c*) manufactures country liquor, or

(*d*) draws tari from any tree, or

(*e*) constructs or works any distillery or brewery, or

(*f*) uses, keeps or has in his possession any material, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever

for the purpose of manufacturing country liquor, or

(*g*) sells liquor,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

For neglect to keep measures, etc.

34. Whoever in contravention of this Law, or of any rule or order made under this Law, or of any license, permit or pass obtained under this Law,—

(*a*) neglects to supply himself with measures for measuring liquor, or with instruments for testing the strength of liquor, or to keep the same in good condition, or

(*b*) refuses to measure or test the strength or quality of any liquor in his possession,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For misconduct by licensee, etc.

35. Whoever, being the holder of a license, permit or pass granted under this Law, or being the servant or agent of such holder,—

(*a*) fails to produce such license, permit or pass on the demand of any Excise officer duly empowered to make such demand, or

(*b*) wilfully does, or omits to do, anything in contravention of any rules or orders made under this Law, or

(*c*) commits any act in breach of any of the conditions of his license not otherwise provided for in this Law, or

(*d*) wilfully contravenes any rule prescribed by the Commissioner for the management of a public distillery established under section 11, or

(*e*) commits any act in breach of the conditions on which he is permitted to manufacture liquor in any such public distillery, or

(*f*) permits drunkenness, riot or gambling in any shop or place in which such liquor is sold or manufactured, or

(*g*) permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain in any such shop or place,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

For misconduct by licensed vendor or manufacturer.

36. Whoever, being the holder of license for the sale or manufacture of liquor under this Law

(*a*) mixes or permits to be mixed with the liquor sold or manufactured by him any noxious drug or any foreign ingredient likely to add to its actual or apparent intoxicating quality or strength, or any article prohibited by any rule made under section 26, clause (*h*), when such admixture shall not amount to the offence of adulteration under section 272 of the Indian Penal Code, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts ;

(*b*) sells or keeps, or exposes for sale, as European or foreign liquor which he knows or has reason to believe to be country liquor,

shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

For illegal possession of liquor, etc.

37. Whoever, except under the authority of some license, permit, pass or special order obtained under this Law, has in his possession any larger quantity of country liquor than may legally be sold by retail under the provisions of section 13 shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For maliciously giving false information.

38. Whoever maliciously gives false information that any person has committed or been concerned in any offence against this Law with the intent that such person be arrested, or that any building, vessel or other place be searched to the injury or annoyance of such person or of any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For vexatious search or arrest.

39. Any Excise officer who,—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches, or causes to be searched, any place, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the movable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Law, or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, or

(*d*) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For neglect to report arrest, etc.

40. Any Excise officer who, in contravention of section 31, neglects to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, or delays taking to the Magistrate or Collector, as the case may be, any person arrested or any articles seized under this Law, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For conniving at escape of persons arrested, etc.

41. Any Excise or other officer who unlawfully releases or connives at the escape of any person arrested under this Law, or connives at the commission of any offence against this Law, or

acts in any manner inconsistent with his duty for the purpose of enabling any person to do anything whereby any of the provisions of this Law may be evaded or broken, or the abkari revenue defrauded,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

For neglecting to assist an Excise officer.

42. Any Police officer who without lawful excuse neglects or refuses to assist any Excise officer in carrying out the provisions of this Law shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Presumption as to commission of offence in certain cases.

43. In prosecutions under section 33 or section 37 it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused person has committed an offence under those sections in respect of any liquor or any still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of liquor, or any such materials as are ordinarily used in the manufacture of liquor, for the possession of which he is unable to account satisfactorily;

and the holder of a license, permit or pass under this Law shall be responsible, as well as the actual offender, for any offence committed by any person in his employ or acting on his behalf under section 33, 34, 35 or 36 as if he had himself committed the same, unless he shall establish that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence.

What things liable to confiscation.

44. All liquor in respect of which any offence under this Law has been committed, and

all stills, utensils, implements or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of liquor used, kept or had in possession in contravention of this Law, or of any rule or order made under this Law, or of any license obtained under this Law, and

all materials collected or had in possession for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing liquor, and

the vessels, packages and coverings in which any liquor, still, utensil, implements, apparatus or material aforesaid is found, and the other contents, if any, of the vessel or package in which the same is found, and the animals, carts, vessels or other conveyances used in carrying the same,

shall be liable to confiscation.

Order of confiscation by whom to be made.

45. All confiscations under this Law shall be adjudged by the Collector:

Provided that no order of confiscation shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated, or without hearing any person who claims a right thereto, and the evidence, if any, which he produces in support of his claim.

Redemption may be allowed

Whenever confiscation is ordered under this Law, the owner of the thing ordered to be confiscated may, at the discretion of the Collector, be given an option of redeeming it on payment of such fine as the Collector thinks fit.

CHAPTER X.

Procedure.

Cognizance of offences.

46. All offences against this Law shall be cognizable by a Magistrate.

Disposal of things confiscated.

47. All things confiscated under this Law shall be disposed of in such manner as the Commissioner from time to time directs in rules or orders made either generally or in any particular instance in this behalf.

Payment of rewards.

48. The Resident may from time to time make rules for regulating the payment of rewards to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Law.

Appeals.

49. All orders passed by any Excise officer other than the Collector or Commissioner under this Law shall be appealable to the Collector at any time within sixty days from the date of the order complained of.

All orders passed by a Collector or the Commissioner shall be appealable to the Commissioner or to the Resident respectively at any time within the ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the rules for the time being in force relating to appeals in the Revenue Department shall apply to appeals under this Law.

50. The Resident may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, exempt within any specified local area any specified articles or any specified class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Law, and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

Power to exempt articles and persons.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 1 (3) of this Law.)

Serial No. in the Schedule.	Description of orders.	Extent of repeal.
	Abkari Rules for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as given in R. B. Circular I, Chapter X, Volume I, of the Code of Non-Judicial Book Circulars in force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with subsequent modifications to date.	So far as they relate to fermented liquors, foreign spirits, country spirits and tari.

No. 4222-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders to make better provision for the production, sale, possession and import of intoxicating drugs, and for the collection of revenue therefrom, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (*1*) These orders may be called the Berar Hemp Drugs Law, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

Title, extent, commencement and repeal.

(*2*) This Law extends to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the 1st April 1898.

(*4*) So much of the orders mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed as relates to intoxicating drugs is repealed, but all rules made, powers conferred, and licenses and farms granted under any of the said orders and in force at the commencement of this Law, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Law.

(*5*) Any power conferred by this Law to make rules or issue orders may be exercised at any time after the publication of this Law in the *Gazette of India*, but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the commencement of this Law.

2. In this Law, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*a*) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad;

(*b*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Inspector-General of Excise, if and in so far as he is specially empowered to act in that behalf by the Resident;

(*c*) "Collector" includes any revenue officer in independent charge of a district, or any officer appointed by the Resident to discharge throughout any specified area the functions of a Collector under this Law;

(*d*) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorized in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district;

(*e*) "Import" includes removal from a province in British India or from a Native State into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts;

(*f*) The expression "intoxicating drugs" means ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture of the same;

(*g*) "Hemp" means any variety of the hemp plant from which intoxicating drugs can be produced;

(*h*) "Tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy;

(*i*) "Ser" means a weight of eighty tolas;

(*j*) The articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be sold retail within the meaning of this Law when sold in quantities not exceeding those next hereinafter specified in respect of them, that is to say—

Bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof, one ser; ganja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas.

If sold in larger quantities, they shall be deemed to be sold wholesale.

CHAPTER II.

CULTIVATION AND CONTROL OF INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Prohibition, restriction and regulation of cultivation of hemp-plant and production of intoxicating drugs.

3. The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, in respect of the whole or any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts—

(*a*) prohibit absolutely, or except under and subject to the conditions of a license granted by such officer as the Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf, the cultivation of the hemp-plant and the preparation or production of intoxicating drugs from the hemp-plant so cultivated, and place the cultivation of the hemp-plant and the production or preparation and storage of such intoxicating drugs as aforesaid under such supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure payment of the duty (if any) imposed under this Law;

(*b*) restrict and regulate, in such manner as may by rule be prescribed, the collection by any person of the spontaneous growth of the hemp-plant and the preparation of intoxicating drugs from the spontaneous growth so collected; and

(*c*) prohibit absolutely, or otherwise than by certain specified routes and under specified conditions, the import and transport of intoxicating drugs;

and may in like manner cancel or vary any such notification.

Duty on cultivation of hemp and intoxicating drugs.

4. The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, in respect of the whole or any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts—

(*a*) impose such duty, not exceeding two hundred rupees per acre, as he may think fit on the cultivation of hemp, or

(*b*) impose such duty, not exceeding twenty rupees per ser, as he may think fit on intoxicating drugs produced or prepared in, or imported into or exported from, or transported from place to place within, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts or any part thereof,

and may in like manner alter or abolish any duty imposed under this section.

Bonded warehouses.

5. The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time—

(*a*) establish or license bonded or other warehouses for the storage of intoxicating drugs, and

(*b*) direct that, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may from time to time impose, the levy of the duty (if any) payable under section 4 on intoxicating drugs in transit to and from, or stored in, such warehouses shall be postponed until such time as may by rule be fixed in this behalf.

Payment of warehouse dues.

6. (*1*) If intoxicating drugs are lodged in a warehouse established under the last foregoing section, the owner shall pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Collector or other officer deputed by the Collector in this behalf, warehouse dues at such rates as the Resident may fix.

(*2*) If any bill for warehouse dues presented under this section is not discharged within ten days from the date of presentation, the Collector may in discharge of such demand (any transfer or assignment of the drugs notwithstanding) cause to be sold in such manner as he may think fit such sufficient portion of the drugs as he may select.

(*3*) Out of the proceeds of such sale the Collector shall satisfy, first, the duty payable in respect of the drugs sold, and next, the demand in respect of which the drugs were sold, and shall then pay the surplus (if any) to the owner of the drugs on his application:

Provided that if the drugs fail to produce a sum sufficient to satisfy the said duty and demand, the same shall not be sold, but shall be destroyed by or by order of the Collector:

Provided also that the application for such surplus (if any) as aforesaid be made within one year from the date of the sale of the drugs, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period.

Period during which intoxicating drugs may remain warehoused.

7. Any intoxicating drugs warehoused under this Law may be left in the warehouse in which they are deposited, or in any warehouse to which they may in the manner hereinafter provided be removed, till the expiry of two years from the date on which they were so deposited. The owner of any drugs remaining in a warehouse on the expiry of such period shall forthwith clear the same:

Provided that when the license for a warehouse licensed under this Law is cancelled, and the Collector gives notice of such cancellation to the owner of any drugs deposited in such warehouse, such owner shall, within seven days from the date on which such notice is given, remove such drugs to another warehouse or clear them.

Power to remove intoxicating drugs from one warehouse to another.

8. Any owner of intoxicating drugs warehoused under this Law may, at any time within two years from the date on which the drugs were so warehoused, with the permission of the Collector and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as the Collector may direct, remove the drugs from one warehouse to another, whether established by the Resident under this Law or under any other enactment for the time being in force.

Possession of intoxicating drugs.

9. No person shall have in his possession any larger quantity of any intoxicating drugs than that specified in section 2, clause (*j*), in respect of such drugs unless he is permitted to collect, cultivate, manufacture or sell the same, or holds a pass therefor from the Collector or some other officer empowered by the Resident to grant such passes.

Power for Resident to make rules.

10. The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, make rules consistent with this Law—

(*a*) to regulate the time, place and manner of payment of the duties (if any) imposed under section 4;

(*b*) to carry into effect the provisions of section 3, section 5 and section 9 or any of them; and

(*c*) generally to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter.

Power for Collector or other authorized officer to grant licenses or passes for the possession or transport of intoxicating drugs.

11. The Collector or any other officer empowered by the Resident in this behalf may, from time to time, grant licenses or passes to persons desirous of possessing or transporting intoxicating drugs, and the Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Resident, may make rules to regulate the grant of such licenses or passes.

CHAPTER III.

SALE OF INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Intoxicating drugs not to be sold without license.

12. No intoxicating drug shall be sold except under and in accordance with the terms of a license granted under the provisions hereinafter contained:

Provided that any person authorized to cultivate the hemp-plant may sell any intoxicating drug prepared from his plants to any person to whom he is permitted by the terms of his license to sell the same, or to any person authorized to purchase the same by the order in writing of the Collector.

Licenses how granted and cancelled.

13. (*1*) Subject to the rules made by the Resident under the powers conferred by this Law, the Collector may grant licenses for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs within his district or any part thereof or at any place therein.

(*2*) Licenses for the sale of intoxicating drugs wholesale shall be granted only by such officer as the Resident from time to time appoints in this behalf.

(*3*) Any license granted under this section may be cancelled by the Collector for any cause specified therein.

Further power to cancel licenses.

14. (*1*) Whenever the Collector considers that the license of a vendor of intoxicating drugs should be cancelled for any cause other than those specified in such license, he shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the license-fee for fifteen days, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license, or shall, in addition to remitting such sum as aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Resident directs.

(*2*) On the expiration of such notice or the payment of such additional compensation the Collector may cancel the said license.

Surrender of retail license.

15. (*1*) Any retail vendor licensed under this Law may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of such sum not exceeding the amount of the license-fee for six months as the Collector may fix in this behalf.

(*2*) If the Collector is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may remit the sum so fixed.

Farming of fees.

16. (*1*) The Collector, with the sanction of the Resident, may let in farm the fees leviable in any district or part of a district on licenses for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs.

(*2*) When the fees so leviable are let in farm, the farmer may, subject to such reservations or restrictions as the Collector, with the sanction of the Resident, may from time to time make or impose, grant licenses for the retail sale or for the manufacture, or for both, as the case may be, of intoxicating drugs within the local limits of his farm, and shall file in the Collector's office a list of all the licenses granted by him in such form and on such day or days in each year as the Resident may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Power to cancel farm.

17. The Collector, with the sanction of the Resident, may cancel any farm granted under this Law.

Compensation to farmer in certain cases.

18. If any farm be cancelled for any cause other than a breach on the part of the farmer of the conditions of the farm, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of the license be made or imposed within the term of the farm, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby such compensation as the Resident may determine.

Recovery of arrears due to farmer.

19. The Collector may, in his discretion, use the same means and processes for the recovery of any arrears of fees due to any farmer under this Law

from any retail vendor as may be lawfully used for the recovery of arrears of land revenue:

Provided that the execution of any process issued by the Collector for the recovery of such amount shall be stayed if the person from whom it is sought to recover the same institutes a suit in the Civil Court to try the demand of the farmer, and furnishes security to the satisfaction of the Collector for the payment of the amount which the Court may adjudge to be due from him to such farmer:

Provided also that nothing contained in this section or done thereunder shall affect the right of any such farmer to recover by suit in the Civil Court or otherwise any amount due to him from any such person as aforesaid.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS.

Appointment of Excise-officers.

20. The Commissioner may appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be officers for the collection of revenue from intoxicating drugs and for the prevention of offences against this Law, and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations (if any), be styled Excise-officers.

Recovery of arrears of dues.

21. The Collector may recover any amount due to the Government under this Law or the rules made hereunder by distress and sale of the movable property of the person from whom such amount is due or of his surety, or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue due from landholders or from farmers of land or their sureties.

Power to inspect shops.

22. Any Excise-officer may enter and inspect at any time by day or by night the shop or premises in which any manufacturer or vendor licensed under this Law carries on the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drugs.

Power to detain and arrest in certain cases.

23. Any Excise-officer may stop and detain any person carrying any intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Law, and may seize such drug, together with any vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, and may also arrest the person in whose possession such drug is found.

Further power to arrest and seize.

24. Any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, or who receives an annual remuneration equivalent to such salary, may arrest any person having in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Law or engaged in the unlawful sale of any intoxicating drug, and may seize such article or drug.

Power to search.

25. Whenever any Excise-officer in receipt of such monthly salary or annual remuneration as aforesaid has reason to believe from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down in writing) that in any place any article liable to confiscation under this Law is kept or concealed, such officer may, after sunrise and before sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not below the rank of Head-Constable unless the Excise-officer is himself such an officer of police), enter into such place, and in case of resistance may break open any door and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, and may seize and carry away such article, and may also arrest the occupier of the place with all other persons concerned in the keeping and concealing of such article.

Power of Collector to issue warrants for arrest.

26. The Collector may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe, either from information in writing or from the proceedings in any other case under this Law or any other law, to be engaged in the unlawful

sale of intoxicating drugs, or to have in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Law.

Power of Collector to issue search warrants.

27. (*1*) The Collector may issue his warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe, either from information in writing or from the proceedings in any other case under this Law or any other law, that any intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Law is kept or concealed.

(*2*) Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees at the time and in the manner prescribed in section 25.

(*3*) Whenever the Collector thinks that the search should be made after sunset and before sunrise on any particular day, he shall issue a warrant specially authorizing the search to be so made. Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer as aforesaid in the manner prescribed in section 25, and shall cease to be in force at sunrise on the day next following.

Excise-officer to report, arrest and take person arrested to Magistrate.

28. Whenever an Excise-officer arrests any person, or seizes any article liable to confiscation under this Law, or enters any place for the purpose of searching for any such article, he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search to his official superior, and, unless acting under the warrant of the Collector, shall take the person arrested or the article seized with all convenient despatch to the Magistrate for trial or adjudication.

Procedure after arrest or seizure.

29. Whenever any person is arrested or any article is seized under the warrant of a Collector issued under this Law, the officer making such arrest or seizure shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, take the person arrested or the article seized to the Collector; and the Collector, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, shall send such person or article to the nearest Magistrate, or shall order the immediate discharge of such person or the release of such article.

Police to aid Excise-officers.

30. All Police-officers are required to aid the Excise-officers in the due execution of this Law upon request made by such Excise-officers.

Power to invest Police-officers with powers of Excise-officers.

31. (*1*) The Resident may, from time to time, invest either by name or in virtue of his office,—

(*a*) any Police-officer with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by section 23 of this Law;

(*b*) any Police-officer in charge of a station or any Police-officer of or above the grade of Head-Constable or Sergeant with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by sections 24 and 25 of this Law.

(*2*) Every officer so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of these powers, be deemed to be an Excise-officer within the meaning of this Law.

CHAPTER V.

PENALTIES.

For "illegally" cultivating hemp or collecting the spontaneous growth of hemp, or preparing, possessing, importing, exporting or transporting intoxicating drugs.

32. (*1*) Any person who, in contravention of any provision of Chapter II or any rule thereunder, or without payment of such duty (if any) as may for the time being be payable in pursuance of a notification under section 4,—

(*a*) cultivates hemp, or

(*b*) collects the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant, or

(*c*) prepares any intoxicating drug, or

(*d*) possesses any intoxicating drug, or

(*e*) imports, exports or transports any intoxicating drug,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any intoxicating drug in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels containing the same, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

For illicitly selling intoxicating drugs.

33. Any person who, in contravention of section 12, sells any intoxicating drug shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For permitting drunkenness, etc., in shop.

34. Any person licensed to sell retail intoxicating drugs, who permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in his shop, or permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or receives any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for intoxicating drugs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For refusing to produce license and breaking rules or conditions.

35. Any person holding a license under this Law and refusing to produce the same on the demand of any Excise-officer, and any person who breaks any rule under this Law, or any condition of a license granted under this Law for the breach of which rule or condition no other penalty is hereby provided, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

For conniving at illicit manufacture or sale.

36. (*1*) Any owner or occupier of land, and any agent of any such owner or occupier, who authorizes or connives at the illegal manufacture of intoxicating drugs shall for every such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any person invested with local jurisdiction who authorises or connives at the illegal sale of any intoxicating drug within the local limits of such jurisdiction shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For Police neglecting to aid Excise-officers.

37. Any Police-officer who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to aid an Excise-officer as required by section 30, and any officer in charge of a police station who, on application made by an Excise-officer desiring to act under section 25, fails to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate officer of the required rank, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For vexatious search, seizure or arrest.

38. Any Excise-officer who,—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches, or causes to be searched, any place, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the movable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Law, or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, or

(*d*) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For delay in reporting arrest, etc.

39. Any Excise-officer who, in contravention of section 28 or section 29, neglects to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, or delays taking to the Magistrate or Collector, as the case may be, any person arrested or any article seized under this Law, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prosecutions restricted.

40. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under any one of the following sections, namely, 32, 33, 35, and 36, except on the complaint or report of the Collector or an Excise-officer; and a Court shall not take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Law unless the prosecution is instituted before the expiry of six months next after the commission of such offence.

Attempts and abetment.

41. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Law or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the commission of any such offence shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Confiscation.

42. Any article liable to confiscation under this Law may, on the application of an Excise-officer, be confiscated by the order of any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is found.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Control.

43. (*1*) The Collector shall in all proceedings under this Law be subject to the control of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and all orders passed by a Collector under this Law shall be appealable to such Commissioner in manner provided by the rules for the time being in force relating to appeals from the orders of Collectors.

(*2*) The Resident may revise any order passed by a Collector under this Law or by the Commissioner under this section.

Additional power for Resident to make rules.

44. The Resident may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Law—

(*a*) as to the period for which any license or farm under this Law shall be granted;

(*b*) as to the fee payable for any such license or farm, and the time or times at which it shall be payable;

(*c*) as to the security to be given by any licensee or farmer under this Law;

(*d*) as to the form of any license or farming lease and of the counterpart thereof (if any) to be taken from such licensee or farmer, and the conditions which may be inserted therein;

(*e*) as to the disposal of things confiscated under this Law;

(*f*) as to the duties of Excise-officers; and

(*g*) to provide generally for carrying out the provisions of this Law.

Power for Resident to exempt articles and persons.

45. The Resident may from time to time, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, exempt within any specified local area any specified articles or any specified class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Law, and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

SCHEDULE.

[*See section 1 (3) of this Law.*]

Serial No. in the schedule.	Description of orders.	Extent of repeal.
1	Abkari Rules for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. [These rules were sanctioned by the Government of India in Financial Department letter No. 3541 of the 10th October 1873.]	
2	*Residency Orders* Notification No. 109, dated the 11th January 1875, published on page 29 of the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* of the 20th January 1875 adding rule 49 to the Abkari Rules of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. [This addition was made under the sanction contained in the Government of India, Financial Department, letter No. 7279 of the 23rd December 1874.]	
3	*Residency Orders* Notification No. 137, dated the 23rd May 1893, published on page 88, Part I, of the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* of the 1st June 1893 substituting a revised clause for the first clause of rule 1 of the Abkari Rules of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. [This substitution was effected under the sanction contained in the Government of India, Financial Department, letter No. 2043-Ex. of the 13th May 1893.]	So much as relates to intoxicating drugs.
4	*Residency Orders* Notification No. 409, dated the 11th December 1895, published on page 327, Part I, of the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, dated 15th December 1895, making an amendment in rules 42 and 43 of the Abkari Rules of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. [This amendment was made under the sanction contained in the Government of India, Financial Department, letter No. 5611-S.R. of the 3rd December 1895.]	

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENSIONS.

Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

No. 4945-*P.*—The following papers relating to the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance schemes during the year 1896-97 are published for general information :

No. 10, dated Calcutta, the 16th October 1897.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., C.S.I., Director-General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance schemes for the year 1896-97.

2. In the year under report, as in the preceding one, no advantage was taken by the women employed by the Post Office and Telegraph Departments of the extension of the benefits of the two schemes to them.

3. During the year 223 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,96,300, against 195 issued in the previous year for sums amounting in all to Rs. 2,52,550. Eleven applications for Life Insurance were refused on account of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the applicants. Of the 223 persons who insured their lives, 43 were servants of the Telegraph Department, and the total amount of the policies issued in their favour was Rs. 93,000: the remaining 180 persons were postal servants and the aggregate amount of their policies was Rs. 2,03,300. Compared with the results of the previous year there was an increase of 31 in the number and of Rs. 46,800 in the gross amount of new policies issued in favour of Post Office servants, and a decrease of 3 in the number and of Rs. 3,050 in the gross amount of new policies issued in favour of servants of the Telegraph Department.

4. The total sum realized on account of premia on both old and new policies amounted during the year to Rs. 1,07,316 as compared with Rs. 1,01,215 in the previous year. Claims to the extent of Rs. 47,604 were discharged as compared with payments amounting to Rs. 43,074 during the preceding year, and 33 policies representing a gross assurance of Rs. 32,800 as compared with 26 policies representing Rs. 22,850 in 1895-96 either lapsed, or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised below.

Life Insurance.	Up to 31st March 1896.	Up to 31st March 1897.
Number of lives insured	2,452	2,675
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount received in premia	6,73,511	7,80,827
„ of insurance	34,02,825	36,99,125
„ of claims met	1,99,227	2,46,831

5. The active policies existing on the 31st March 1897 were 2,233 representing an aggregate insurance of Rs. 31,33,200 as detailed below:

		Rs.
1	for	700—Effected by a single payment of premium.
713	„	10,66,700—Effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 50.
827	„	11,01,550—Effected by monthly premia up to the age of 55.
692	„	9,64,250—Effected by monthly premia during life.
TOTAL . 2,233		31,33,200

6. In this year, as in the preceding ten years, no insurance was effected by a single payment. Of the 223 policies actually issued in the year, 158 policies, representing a total insurance of Rs. 2,07,700, are subject to the payment of premia during a fixed period, while 65 policies, representing a total insurance of Rs. 88,600, are subject to payment of premia during life. The 180 policies taken out by servants of the Post Office may be classified territorially as below:

75	issued in Lower Bengal and Assam.
22	„ „ Bombay.
25	„ „ Madras.
13	„ „ Burma.
45	„ „ Other Postal Circles.
180	

7. The following statement shows the distribution of Life Insurance policies among the various grades of Post Office officials:

Grades in Post Office.	Number of officials on 31st March 1897.	Number of Life Insurance Policies held		Percentage of lives insured.
		On 31st March 1896.	On 31st March 1897.	
Superintendents and Inspectors . .	441	113	109	24·72
Postmasters, sub and branch postmasters	5,109	403	427	8·36
Schoolmasters, etc. . . .	4,983	5	5	·10
Clerks	7,335	844	925	12·61
Postmen and village postmen . .	18,984	119	121	·64
Road Establishment	12,221	33	33	·27
Signallers, etc.	1,659	129	148	8 92
TOTAL .	50,732	1,646*	1,768†	3·48

* Exclusive of 427 policies held by servants of Telegraph Department.

† Exclusive of 465 „ „ „ „ „

Out of a total of 50,732 servants of all grades in the Department on the 31st March 1897, 1,768 or 3·48 per cent. had insured their lives, and as in previous years the percentage was highest in the grades of supervising officers. The five policies held by schoolmasters and other extraneous agents were granted several years ago before it was decided that they were not entitled to the benefits of the scheme.

8. As in 1895-96 the scheme of monthly allowances made practically no advance, only two new contracts for immediate monthly allowances being entered into. There were thus at the end of the year only nine contracts for monthly allowances, the total of the monthly allowances contracted for being Rs. 135-8-0.

9. The following figures exhibit the financial results of both schemes to the end of the year under report:

Life Insurance.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance including interest on 31st March 1896	...	5,57,103 3 4	
Amount of premia received during 1896-97	1,07,316 9 6		
Deduct—Amount of claims met . .	47,604 2 5		
		59,712 7 1	
Interest for 1896-97	...	20,753 0 5	
Balance on 31st March 1897 . . .	...	...	5,37,568 10 10
Monthly Allowances.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1896	...	13,998 13 7	
Amount of subscription received during 1896-97	1,721 13 5		
Deduct—Claims met	1,441 9 10		
		280 3 7	
Interest for 1896-97	...	480 0 1	
Balance on 31st March 1897 . . .	...	...	14,759 1 3
Total balance on 31st March 1897 .	...	...	5,52,327 12 1

	Number.	Amount.			Remarks.
Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Life policies in existence .	2,233	31,33,200	0	0	Payment in a lump sum.
Monthly allowance contracts in existence.					
Immediate . . .	7	80	8	0	Of Rs. 5, Rs. 12-8-0, Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 9-8-0, Rs. 40 and two of Rs. 4 each, the first commencing from March 1884, the second from December 1896, the third from April 1897, the fourth from April 1892, the fifth from September 1893, the sixth from June 1891, and the 7th from July 1895.
Deferred	2	55	0	0	One of Rs. 5 and the other of Rs. 50, the first to commence from October 1907, and the second commenced from September 1893.

10. The subjoined statement gives the ages at which policies were surrendered, or lapsed, or were discharged by payment on death of the person insured, up to the close of the year under report, and has been prepared in its present form with special reference to the request of the Actuary of the India Office in his memorandum, dated the 20th July 1892.

Ages at the time of the surrender, lapse, or discharge of the policy.	Surrendered at ages mentioned in the first column.		Lapsed at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Discharged by payment on death at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Total.		Number of policies obtained at the ages mentioned in the first column.			Remarks.
	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1896.	During the year 1896-97.	Total.	
21 years	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	47	1	48	
22 „	1	...	2	1	1	...	4	1	70	8	78	
23 „	...	...	5	2	1	...	6	2	96	10	106	
24 „	5	...	12	...	2	...	19	..	140	13	153	
25 „	2	...	9	2	2	...	13	2	147	20	167	
26 „	5	...	13	1	5	1	23	2	161	18	179	
27 „	5	...	6	1	6	...	17	1	162	10	172	
28 „	13	2	7	2	5	...	25	4	164	11	175	
29 „	9	...	6	3	5	1	20	4	160	14	174	
30 „	10	1	7	...	6	...	23	1	152	10	162	
31 „	6	...	7	...	6	1	19	1	139	14	153	
32 „	5	1	6	...	3	1	14	2	122	13	135	
33 „	7	1	3	1	7	1	17	3	109	8	117	
34 „	5	...	6	3	6	...	17	3	100	14	114	
35 „	7	...	6	...	4	1	17	1	113	10	123	
36 „	6	...	2	1	11	4	19	5	84	6	90	
37 „	5	1	4	...	2	2	11	3	79	7	86	
38 „	9	1	4	3	3	...	16	4	57	5	62	
39 „	2	...	...	1	4	2	6	3	57	11	68	
40 „	4	1	1	...	6	1	11	2	65	3	68	
41 „	3	1	4	...	7	3	14	4	41	1	42	
42 „	3	1	...	...	4	...	7	1	47	2	49	
43 „	4	...	3	1	2	...	9	1	34	5	39	
44 „	2	1	...	...	4	...	6	1	22	2	24	
45 „	2	...	1	...	5	...	8	...	26	2	28	
46 „	...	...	2	...	1	2	3	2	20	...	20	
47 „	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	..	7	1	8	
48 „	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	12	1	13	
49 „	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	3	9	2	11	
50 „	2	...	1	...	5	1	8	1	9	1	10	
51 „	1	...	...	...	3	..	4	...	...	...	...	
52 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
53 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	
54 „	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	
55 „	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
56 „	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	
57 „	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	..	
	129	11	122	22	128	30	379	63	2,452	223	2,675	

11. The percentage of the surplus of assets over liabilities of the fund, according to the valuations prepared by the Actuary of the India Office, had risen from 3·6 in 1887-88 to 8·6 last year. For the year under report the percentage, as worked out in my office, has been found to be 9·5.

12. During the year under review, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, a life annuity of Rs. 5-8-0 per month was purchased under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations, by the several municipalities in the Saugor District in favour of an Octroi Daroga of the Garhakota Municipality.

13. A new Appendix (statement iv) is attached this year for the first time to the appendices which usually accompany this report. It is believed that the information which it contains will be found useful and interesting.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the operation of the Scheme of Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

A.—Life Insurance.

Circles (arranged according to the total amounts of insurances effected during the year).	By payment of premia in one sum.				By payment of premia during a fixed period.				By payment of premia during life.				Total.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	16	5,090 7 2	19,500	3,000 0 0	6	2,590 14 4	6,000	...	22	8,590 5 6	25,500	3,000 0 0
Madras	...	...	...	...	16	6,788 12 1	12,400	1,851 4 2	9	3,072 9 6	9,100	16 1 6	25	10,081 5 7	21,500	1,867 5 8
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	12	2,959 2 0	13,000	2,000 0 0	9	1,176 15 0	7,800	...	21	4,436 1 0	20,800	2,000 0 0
Chief Offices, Calcutta (i.e., Direction and Office of Accounts).	...	...	...	...	8	4,322 9 2	11,500	5,000 0 0	5	2,258 7 4	8,500	1,000 0 0	13	6,581 0 6	20,000	6,000 0 0
Bengal	...	...	...	...	11	7,938 4 6	13,500	1,112 5 6	4	6,282 12 6	6,000	16,550 2 10	15	14,221 1 0	19,500	17,722 8 4
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	10	3,882 11 8	16,000	5,000 0 0	4	1,354 15 0	3,000	...	14	5,237 10 8	19,000	5,000 0 0
Burma	...	...	...	...	9	4,295 6 3	9,500	...	4	1,644 1 0	8,000	...	13	5,939 7 3	17,500	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	14	2,257 9 6	14,000	...	2	847 4 8	2,000	1,000 0 0	16	3,154 14 2	16,000	1,000 0 0
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	13	1,521 14 8	11,300	...	2	259 7 4	1,700	50 0 0	15	1,781 6 0	13,000	50 0 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	5	2,611 9 10	5,500	2,000 0 0	6	1,243 0 0	7,000	...	11	3,854 9 10	12,500	2,000 0 0
Assam	...	...	...	...	6	2,714 4 2	5,500	...	4	1,146 14 2	4,500	...	10	3,861 2 4	10,000	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	1	1,319 14 4	2,000	1,426 10 7	1	382 15 0	2,000	...	2	1,702 13 4	4,000	1,426 10 7
Sind	...	...	...	...	3	1,073 15 4	4,000	...	...	*695 10 0	...	...	3	1,769 9 4	4,000	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	*1,202 15 6	...	...	...	*150 13 0	...	...	...	1,353 12 6	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	34	20,821 3 8	70,000	7,537 9 10	9	7,930 2 10	23,000	...	43	34,751 6 6	93,000	7,537 9 10
Total of 1896-97	...	...	...	...	158†	75,900 11 10	2,07,700	28,987 14 1	65‡	31,415 13 8	88,600	18,616 4 4	223	1,07,316 9 6	2,96,300	47,604 2 5
Total of 1895-96	...	...	...	...	127†	71,717 5 2	1,68,650	32,941 13 7	68‡	29,497 11 1	83,900	10,132 6 4	195	1,01,215 0 3	2,52,550	43,074 3 11
Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	...	31	4,183 6 8	39,050	...	...	1,918 2 7	4,700	8,483 14 0	28	6,101 9 3	43,750	4,529 14 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,953 15 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* These figures represent the premia realised during the year for policies issued in previous years.

	Native.	European or Eurasian.
†1895-96	103	24
1896-97	132	26
‡1895-96	58	10
1896-97	55	10

B.—Monthly Allowances.

Circle.	Immediate Monthly Allowances secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred Monthly Allowances secured by payment of monthly subscription.				Total.			
	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	*23 2 0	...	...	...	23 2 0	...	...
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	65 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	65 9 10
Punjab	...	...	...	528 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	528 0 0
Assam	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Burma	1	1,208 15 9	12 8 0	98 0 0	...	...	...		1	1,208 15 9	12 8 0	98 0 0
Central Provinces	1	489 11 8	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	489 11 8	5 8 0	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	...		...		...	...	100 0 0
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650 0 0	...	...	...	650 0 0
Total of 1896-97	2	1,698 11 5	18 0 0	791 9 10	...	23 2 0	...	650 0 0	2	1,721 13 5	18 0 0	1,441 9 10
Total of 1895-96	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	632 0 0	...	23 2 0	...	550 0 0	1	379 4 8	4 0 0	1,182 0 0
Increase or Decrease	1	1,342 8 9	14 0 0	159 9 10†	...	...	...	100 0 0	1	1,342 8 9	14 0 0	259 9 10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This figure represents the amount of subscriptions received during the year for contracts entered into in previous years.
† Exclusive of Rs. 149 left undrawn by holders of contracts in the Punjab and Bengal Circles.
‡ Rs. 50 less drawn in 1895-96 by a holder of contract in the Punjab Circle was drawn this year.

Abstract of Statement I.

Circles arranged in order of balances on 31st March 1897 as shown in column 6.	Life Insurance.					Monthly Allowance.				
	Balance on 1st April 1896.	Premia received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1897.	Balance on 1st April 1896.	Subscription received.	Total.	Claims paid.	Balance on 31st March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	1,46,515 11 3	29,545 14 6	1,76,061 9 9	25,760 2 2	1,50,301 7 7	957 12 10	...	957 12 10	100 0 0	857 12 10
Bombay	57,837 0 3	14,967 9 2	72,804 9 5	4,000 0 0	68,804 9 5	105 1 7	23 2 0	128 3 7	...	128 3 7
Burma	52,251 2 2	12,636 0 9	64,887 2 11	...	64,887 2 11	634 6 8	1,208 15 9	1,843 6 5	98 0 0	1,745 6 5
Madras	41,148 6 11	14,418 13 7	55,567 4 6	5,367 5 8	50,199 14 10	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	33,666 9 1	5,355 11 0	39,022 4 1	...	39,022 4 1	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	30,252 8 6	7,564 14 10	37,817 7 4	2,000 0 0	35,817 7 4	2,808 3 4	...	2,808 3 4	65 9 10	2,742 9 6
Eastern Bengal	27,507 15 2	5,444 9 8	32,952 8 10	2,000 0 0	30,952 8 10	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	22,716 11 2	5,037 11 10	27,754 7 0	...	27,754 7 0	6,934 12 3	...	6,934 12 3	1,178 0 0	5,756 12 3
Bihar	25,239 4 2	3,868 11 8	29,107 15 10	7,000 0 0	22,107 15 10	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	14,538 10 10	3,091 10 4	17,630 5 2	50 0 0	17,580 5 2	...	489 11 8	489 11 8	...	489 11 8
Sind	13,603 12 10	3,221 0 10	16,824 13 8	...	16,824 13 8	78 12 10	...	78 12 10	...	78 12 10
Rajputana	9,005 0 11	2,163 13 4	11,168 14 3	1,426 10 7	9,742 3 8	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,74,282 13 3	1,07,310 9 6	5,81,599 6 9	47,604 2 5	5,33,995 4 4	11,519 1 6	1,721 13 5	13,2 0 14 11	1,441 9 10	11,799 5 1
Interest	82,820 6 1	...	...	..	1,03,573 6 6	2,479 12 1	...	..	...	2,959 12 2
TOTAL	5,57,103 3 4	1,07,310 9 6	5,81,599 6 9	47,604 2 5	6,37,568 10 10	13,998 13 7	1,721 13 5	13,240 14 11	1,141 9 10	14,759 1 3
TOTAL OF 1895-96	...	1,01,215 0 3	...	43,074 3 11	...	...	379 4 8	...	1,182 0 0	...
Increase or Decrease	...	6,101 9 3	...	4,529 14 6	...	..	1,342 8 9	...	259 9 10	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Life Insurance Policies issued.		Monthly Allowance Contracts issued	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance of 1895-96	2,073	29,16 550 0 0	8	123 8 0
Issued during the year	223	2,96,300 0 0	2	18 0 0
TOTAL	2,296	32,13,850 0 0	10	141 8 0
Deduct—Discharged during the year	30	46 850 0 0	1	6 0 0
Lapsed, surrendered and cancelled as per details below	33	32,800 0 0	...	.....
Balance of 1896-97	2,233	31,33 200 0 0	9	135 8 0

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed, or cancelled Policies and Contracts.

	Life Insurance Policies.							
	Surrendered.		Lapsed.		Cancelled.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount	Number.	Amount.	Number	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bengal	2	3,000	3	2,000	1	1,000	6	6,000
Madras	4	2,000	1	500	...	...	5	2,500
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	1	1,000
Assam	...	...	6	4,500	...	...	6	4,500
Burma	...	...	3	4,000	1	1,000	4	5,000
Central Provinces	1	250	1	50	...	...	2	300
Eastern Bengal	...	...	2	1,500	...	...	2	1,500
Rajputana	3	6,000	...	...	...	...	3	6,000
Sind	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	1	4,000
Railway Mail Service	...	...	1	1,000	1	500	2	1,500
Telegraph Department	1	500	...	...	...	...	1	500
TOTAL	11	11,750	18	17,550	4	3,500	33	32,800

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1897 of lives insured, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured during the period from February 1884 to March 1897.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS.								LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR LIFE.			
				Under the age of 50.				Under the age of 55.							
Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age	Amount of premia paid in lump sum together	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable lumped together.	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable lumped together.	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable lumped together.	Amount insured (lumped together).
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	22	2	5 2 6	2,500 0 0	22	3	9 6 0	5,000 0 0	22	1	0 14 2	500 0 0
23	...	...	...	23	4	8 5 4	4,000 0 0	23	4	11 10 8	6,000 0 0	23	2	3 7 0	2,000 0 0
24	...	...	...	24	6	20 5 2	11,500 0 0	24	13	28 11 2	15,000 0 0	24	7	24 12 8	14,000 0 0
25	...	...	...	25	17	49 9 4	24,500 0 0	25	12	32 4 8	16,000 0 0	25	18	40 3 10	21,800 0 0
26	...	...	...	26	16	58 1 2	20,500 0 0	26	21	51 14 0	24,500 0 0	26	13	36 2 2	18,700 0 0
27	...	...	...	27	21	68 5 0	30,000 0 0	27	22	59 11 10	28,400 0 0	27	11	19 4 4	10,000 0 0
28	...	...	...	28	24	73 3 11	31,550 0 0	28	30	88 5 4	40,500 0 0	28	9	20 2 6	11,250 0 0
29	...	...	...	29	33	118 7 0	50,000 0 0	29	35	102 9 4	42,800 0 0	29	18	60 10 0	27,000 0 0
30	...	...	...	30	34	121 13 6	49,200 0 0	30	38	116 4 10	48,500 0 0	30	18	46 11 0	22,200 0 0
31	...	...	...	31	38	137 4 8	53,400 0 0	31	39	108 1 8	45,150 0 0	31	32	80 11 10	36,900 0 0
32	...	...	...	32	54	200 9 0	66,150 0 0	32	35	113 2 4	45,500 0 0	32	25	73 5 4	32,300 0 0
33	...	...	...	33	47	232 12 11	85,550 0 0	33	48	179 10 2	72,900 0 0	33	28	96 1 2	41,200 0 0
34	...	...	...	34	42	210 12 2	71,450 0 0	34	36	121 11 10	45,800 0 0	34	37	113 3 1	48,950 0 0
35	...	...	...	35	47	232 11 2	71,050 0 0	35	36	137 14 5	49,550 0 0	35	32	93 12 4	41,250 0 0
36	...	...	...	36	41	201 1 6	63,100 0 0	36	42	131 11 10	46,250 0 0	36	30	106 1 1	43,800 0 0
37	...	...	...	37	37	152 3 6	48,000 0 0	37	50	179 9 2	61,500 0 0	37	25	90 13 3	36,350 0 0
38	...	...	...	38	19	48 6 10	16,700 0 0	38	37	138 15 6	45,200 0 0	38	30	116 10 10	47,500 0 0
39	...	...	...	39	38	138 9 0	42,050 0 0	39	53	239 0 7	73,400 0 0	39	35	125 7 9	47,150 0 0
40	...	...	...	40	18	87 8 4	28,150 0 0	40	26	168 15 6	31,700 0 0	40	29	91 11 8	32,850 0 0
				41	27	170 11 1	50,[illegible] 0 0	41	37	136 6 5	42,600 0 0	41	32	140 5 0	48,200 0 0

42	...	...	...	42	11	69	5	0	17,500	0	0	42	28	121	11	3	34,400	0	0	42	27	102	3	0	33,750	0	0
43	...	...	...	43	21	82	9	5	24,050	0	0	43	29	183	9	3	46,250	0	0	43	24	102	8	2	34,150	0	0
44	...	...	...	44	18	117	2	3	22,450	0	0	44	21	105	1	1	27,350	0	0	44	25	93	1	7	30,050	0	0
45	...	...	...	45	22	202	5	11	42,150	0	0	45	29	194	7	7	45,250	0	0	45	21	95	10	2	30,350	0	0
46	...	...	...	46	12	59	3	6	12,750	0	0	46	19	135	7	10	24,100	0	0	46	23	135	2	3	30,400	0	0
47	...	...	...	47	15	106	2	9	22,250	0	0	47	19	127	14	9	20,250	0	0	47	13	62	1	4	19,000	0	0
48	...	...	...	48	9	50	10	5	10,350	0	0	48	14	72	1	6	16,700	0	0	48	26	145	3	2	41,300	0	0
49	...	...	...	49	9	128	3	8	25,500	0	0	49	13	83	6	9	17,750	0	0	49	24	102	8	9	26,250	0	0
50	...	...	...	50	3	40	0	2	6,000	0	0	50	9	97	13	10	19,250	0	0	50	16	114	5	2	28,150	0	0
51	...	...	...	51	5	...			10,470	0	0	51	12	86	10	8	18,000	0	0	51	19	74	2	9	30,350	0	0
52	...	...	...	52	3	...			5,050	0	0	52	7	44	11	0	8,500	0	0	52	10	73	7	0	18,500	0	0
53	...	...	...	53	5	...			5,200	0	0	53	5	63	9	0	12,000	0	0	53	5	31	3	2	8,400	0	0
54	...	...	...	54	1	...			2,000	0	0	54	1	12	12	0	2,000	0	0	54	10	68	9	2	16,600	0	0
55	...	...	...	55	1	...			100	0	0	55	3	...			4,000	0	0	55	4	19	15	2	4,750	0	0
56	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			56	3	...			10,000	0	0	56	2	26	0	4	5,200	0	0
57	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			57	1	...			500	0	0	57	2	4	11	10	1,000	0	0
58	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...			58	3	19	13	10	4,350	0	0
59	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...			59	4	35	6	0	7,800	0	0
60	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...			60	2	5	1	8	1,100	0	0
61	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...		
62	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...		
63	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...		
64	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...		
65	1	469	6	0	700	0	0	...	...	...		...	...	...			...			...	...	...			...		
∞ TOTAL .	1	469	0	0	700	0	0	...	713	3,251	9	3	10,66,700	0	0	...	827	3,398	5	0	11,01,550	0	0	...	692	2,601	9	6	9,64,250	0	0

STATEMENT III.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1897) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing for deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (with notes showing when the subscriptions cease and monthly allowances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1897.

Immediate Monthly Allowance secured by payment of single subscription.			Deferred Monthly Allowances secured by payment of monthly subscriptions.				Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when monthly allowance is to commence.
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
36	1	1,063 12 10	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	March 1884.
...	...	...	...	41	1	1 14 10	5 0 0	15 years	52	October 1907.
...	...	...	...	56	1	*79 2 8	50 0 0	*5 years	53	September 1893.
58	1	1,208 15 9	12 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	December 1896.
61	1	489 11 8	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1897.
62	1	956 6 11	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1892.
4	1	3,561 10 8	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 1893.
66	2	712 5 4	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	One commenced from June 1891 and the other from July 1895.
TOTAL	7	7,992 15 2	80 8 0	...	2	1 14 10	55 0 0	...	...	

* This subscription has ceased to be payable after August 1893, and monthly allowance was secured from September 1893.

STATEMENT IV.

Statement of the number of active Policies existing on 31st March 1897, showing the ages of the insurants at the time the policies were originally taken out and a classification according to amounts.

Age.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 150—200.	Rs. 250—500.	Rs. 550—1,000.	Rs. 1,050—2,000.	Rs. 2,050—3,000.	Rs. 3,050—4,000.	Total of Balance.
21—25.									
At close of 1895-96	2	4	6	94	175	84	12	37	
Add—Issued during 1896-97	...	...	...	11	29	10	...	2	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	...	...	...	5	6	4	...	1	
Balance	2	4	6	100	198	90	12	38	450
26—30.									
At close of 1895-96	2	14	11	130	305	128	31	55	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	2	10	35	10	2	4	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	...	...	2	3	8	4	...	...	
Balance	2	14	11	137	332	134	33	59	722
31—35.									
At close of 1895-96	12	5	8	118	182	103	24	46	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	...	13	23	13	3	7	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	1	
Balance	12	5	8	129	200	115	27	52	548
36—40.									
At close of 1895-96	6	6	9	66	89	65	20	38	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	1	10	15	5	1	...	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	1	1	...	4	3	3	1	2	
Balance	5	5	10	72	101	67	20	36	316
41—45.									
At close of 1895-96	...	4	2	30	47	34	11	21	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	3	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Balance	...	4	2	34	49	35	11	23	158
46—50.									
At close of 1895-96	1	1	...	8	7	16	...	4	
Add—Issued in 1896-97	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1896-97	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Balance	...	1	...	7	8	18	...	5	39
TOTAL OF BALANCE	21	33	37	479	888	459	103	213	2,233

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

No. 5036-*S. R.*

The 12th November, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

RESOLUTION.—In his speech in moving for leave to introduce the Indian Stamp Bill in the Legislative Council on Friday, October 15, 1897, the Honourable Sir James Westland made the following remarks:

"Besides the exemptions which are mentioned in the Act itself there are a large number which have been effected by notification. These refer chiefly to documents which arise in the course of the business of public departments. If we bring these into the new Act, we will crowd the schedule largely with matters of no general public interest. We therefore propose to continue the present practice and to provide for all these exemptions by notifications and not by bringing them into the Act itself. There are a few documents of this character which are exempted under the provisions of the Act as it stands, but we have cut out these exemptions with the intention of including them in the list of similar instruments which have been from time to time exempted by notifications. This list it is intended to print and make public as soon as possible, so that any person who has any interest in these documents will see that the removal of them from the schedule of exemptions is not to be interpreted as an intention to levy any duty upon them."

The following list of exemptions from stamp duty is now published for information in pursuance of the undertaking made in the above extract:

DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE WHICH ARE EXEMPT FROM STAMP DUTY.

LAND REVENUE.

1. Leases or counterparts thereof executed at the time of settlements made directly by the Government with existing occupants of land, whether zamindars or tenants, and whether self-cultivating or not: provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Instruments executed after 20th January 1897 and prior to the 1st of January 1898, for securing the repayment of loans made by landlords to their tenants or persons holding under their tenants for any of the objects specified in section 4 of the Land Improvements Loans Act (XIX of 1883) or in section 4 (1) of the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884).

Provided that the exemption—

(1) shall extend only to such distressed areas as the Local Government may by notification in the Local Official Gazette declare in this behalf, and

(2) shall apply only to instruments in which—

(*a*) the object for which the loan is made is set forth in the body of the instrument, and

(*b*) the rate of interest reserved on the loan does not exceed four *per cent. per annum.*

3. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 43.

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4. Instruments executed by landholders to secure the repayment of advances certified by endorsement on the instruments under the hand of the Collector to have been made for the relief of distress.

This exemption does not apply to instruments executed after the 31st December 1897.

5. Instruments executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of loans made or to be made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884.

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

Bombay.

6. Agreements respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) or any rules made under that Act.

7. Leases granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay, under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879).

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8. Leases granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the District of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely: Ambit, Ghatghar, Kumshet, Lohali Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shinganvadi, Uddavne.

(PARTIAL EXEMPTION.)

9. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement, whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished, chargeable with a duty of four annas.

Burma.

10. Certified copies of maps shewing the holdings of cultivators in Burma when furnished to the said cultivators.

11. Instruments executed with the object of securing the repayment of loans from the public revenues granted in Upper Burma for any of the purposes described in section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884).

12. Instruments executed after 8th May 1896 for the purpose of securing the due payment of rents of fisheries leased under section 4, clause (*b*), of the (Lower) Burma Fisheries Act (VII of 1875) or under section 32, sub-section (3), of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation (III of 1889).

Central Provinces.

13. Instruments whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwaris.

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14. Conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by instruments known as "Sattas" (this clause applies only to the Central Provinces).

15. Copies or extracts certified by patwaris to be true copies of, or true extracts from, records or papers which they are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, XVIII of 1881, section 146, when the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

Madras.

16. Pattas granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to holders of land under raiyatwar settlements.

North-Western Provinces.

17. Such written agreements with respect to enhancement of rent of ex-proprietary or occupancy tenants as are referred to in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881, section 12, clause (*a*).

LAND REVENUE—*concld.*

Punjab.

18. Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies of maps or plans prepared or maintained under chapter IV of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), whether such copies are granted under rule 23 or rule 314 of the rules under the said Act:

Provided that the copies are supplied for the private use of the persons applying for them and that they are not used or intended to be used as evidence in a Court of Justice or before any public officer.

OPIUM, HEMP DRUGS AND EXCISE.

1. Receipts given by opium cultivators or their representatives and by lambardárs and khatedárs in the Behar and Benares Agencies for money paid to them by the Government as advances for the cultivation of opium.

2. Bond when executed by the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

3. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

4. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by raiyats for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

5. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by raiyats for, or in respect of, the cultivation of the hemp plant in the district of Rajshahi.

6. Power of attorney executed in favour of lambardárs or khatedárs by opium cultivators, who do not attend personally to receive advances or to enter into contracts for the cultivation of opium.

7. Instrument of the nature of a mortgage deed when executed by the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

8. Security-bond (or mortgage-deed) for the fulfilment of any contract deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies.

9. Contract deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

1. Agreements and security-bonds required to be executed under the rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

2. Instruments in the nature of conveyances by the Government of standing trees in Government forests.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Security-bonds taken under the authority of the Government from medical students of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon and Hospital Assistant classes, and their sureties.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

1. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

"Local authority" in this clause means a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund.

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2. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, depositors in Post Office Savings Banks or the State Railway Provident Institutions or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for sums of money withdrawn from any of those Banks.

3. Receipts endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders.

4. Receipts given by the addressee for deposits exceeding twenty rupees, made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages.

RAILWAYS.

1. Agreements made with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods.

2. Agreements made with Railway Companies or Administrations, which purport to limit the responsibility of those Companies or Administrations as declared by the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, section 72, sub-section (*1*), and are in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (*2*) of that section.

3 Agreements or indemnity bonds given to Railway authorities by consignees (when the railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

4. Receipt given by Railway Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, and to such Companies or Administrations for refunds of over charges made in respect of such fares.

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5. The debenture bonds of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, when the said bonds are negotiated in British India.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

1. Agreement papers passed by Commissariat contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank.

2. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department or the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.

3. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by contractors.

4. Agreements or declarations, by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract, when the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes or in cash.

OTHER DOCUMENTS.

1. Bills of Exchange drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in British India.

2. Cheques drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in British India.

3 Receipts given for payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes.

4. Power of Attorney furnished to relatives, servants, or dependents under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 68.

5. Copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 58.

6. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, section 35, sub-section (*f*).

7. Contracts executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under District Committees constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, III of 1879.

8. Agreement made under Act II of 1886 (The Indian Income Tax Act), section 9, sub-section (*a*).

9. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of such other joint-holders, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

10. Sanads of jagirs and other documents conveying lands granted to individuals by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

11. Instruments of exchange executed by private persons when land is given by them for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to them by the Government.

12. Transfers by endorsement of mortgages of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India.

13. Copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, and Diocesan or Marriage Registrars, and granted to persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, in the Gazette of India of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346.

(PARTIAL EXEMPTION.)

14. Trust Deed entered into in compliance with the rules from time to time in force in the Bombay Presidency regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools in that Presidency. Chargeable with the duty payable on a bond for like amount or value, or the sum of Rs. 15, whichever shall be less.

(PARTIAL EXEMPTION.)

15. *Agreement* executed for service or for performance of work in a coffee-plantation in the Madras Presidency, Coorg or Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed twenty rupees. Chargeable with a duty of one anna.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th November, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 1255.—In G. G. O. No. 1056 of 1897, *for* "11th September 1897" *read* "7th September 1897."

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1256.—Captain R. D. Burlton, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, Rangoon, is confirmed as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain H. T. King, whose tenure has expired. Dated 1st November 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1257.—Lieutenant C. C. Donovan, Royal Artillery, officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 3rd May 1897, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1258.—Major G. A. Williams, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General C. Tucker, C.B., Commanding Secunderabad District. Dated 16th September 1897.

No. 1259.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma:

Lieutenant F. A. B. Fryer, 6th Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 29th October 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1260.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Thomas James Wilans, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),—2nd September 1897.

Lieutenant Clive Wigram, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—14th September 1897.

Lieutenant Archibald Middleton Kettlewell, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse),—11th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Gerald Patrick Ogilvy Carnegy, South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—24th October 1897.

No. 1261.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

John Louis Dougherty, officiating wing officer, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),—3rd October 1897.

Percy Henry Mitchell Taylor, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—5th October 1897.

John Chalmers Simpson, officiating wing officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—11th October 1897.

Herbert Joseph Cotton, officiating wing officer, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—17th October 1897.

John Arthur Bald, officiating wing officer, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—19th October 1897.

No. 1262.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Captain G. O. Roos-Keppel, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 19th September 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1263.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers.*

The appointment of Thakur Chhotu Singh as Ressaidar, on probation, notified in G. G. O. No. 849 of 1897, is cancelled.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1264.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Lieutenant Viscount A. E. Fincastle, 16th Lancers, and Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be aide-de-camp and orderly officer, respectively, to Major General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding Malakand Field Force, *vice* Captain A. R. Dick, who has rejoined his appointment.

2nd Brigade.

Captain A. B. Dunsterville, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major E. O. F. Hamilton, ordered to join his regiment with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

TIRAH.

No. 1265.—The following appointments are made from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:

Captain E. Peach, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, to be orderly officer to Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., Commanding 1st Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Lieutenant G. H. Badcock, returning to India.

Line of Communications.

Lieutenant H. H. Northey, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling.

No. 1266.—In G. G. O No. 1226 of 1897, for "Lieutenant A. L. C. M. C. Cormick" *read* "Lieutenant A. C. L. McCormick."

No. 1267.—The following appointment is made to the Army Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which he may assume his duties:

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

TOCHI.

No. 1268.—The following appointment to the staff of the Tochi Field Force is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:

Colonel E. S. Brook, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, to command the 2nd Brigade of the Force with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, *vice* Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, appointed to the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

(This cancels G. G. O. No. 1227 of 1897.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1269.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 15th October 1897, page 5738.

War Office, 11th October, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order:

In recognition of their services with the Indian Contingent during the operations in Mombassa, 1895-96,—

Captain William Cross Barratt, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Edwin Scott, Indian Staff Corps.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1270.—Rule 3 (*a*) of the Regulations for the Indian Army Reserve of officers, as published in G. G. O. No. 308 of 1894, is cancelled, and the following substituted:

(*a*) That he is recommended by the General Officer Commanding the District in which he resides, to whom he must in the first place personally submit his application, together with the required certificates, and that the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding is concurred in by the Local Government.

No. 1271.—Lindsay Douglas Horne, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1272.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

11th November 1897.

Henry Elston.
Robert George Iremonger.
Brevet Major Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy.
Herbert Edward Porter.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

10th November 1897.

Edward James Lugard, D.S.O.
Henry Carew Ricketts.
Lindsay Anstruther Forbes.
Charles Oriel Oliphant Tanner.
Henry Lawrence Fleming.
Philip Byron Bohun Forster.
Cecil Howard Williams.
Alfred Bruce Sangster.
Francis Thornton Stewart
Aubrey James Jamieson.
Harry Gordon Benn
Henry John Milnes Macandrew.
John Waller Orchard.
Arthur Holy Bolton.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment.

To be Surgeon-Colonels.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., retired. Dated 24th October 1897.

Surgeon-Colonel Franklin will be seconded on the establishment of Surgeon-Colonels of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, while holding the appointment of Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George McBride Davis, M.D., D.S.O., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel B. Franklin, seconded. Dated 24th October 1897.

Bombay Establishment.

To be Surgeon-Colonels.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George William Robertson Hay, M.D., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. Bainbridge, M.D., promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major-General. Dated 16th August 1897.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Randolph Caldecott, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel D. E. Hughes, M.D., retired. Dated 15th September 1897.

Bengal.

No. 1273.—In G. G. O. No. 899 of 1897, promoting Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Reid

to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel *for* "1st June 1897" *read* "9th June 1897."

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS COMMAND.

No. 1274.—First class Assistant Surgeon Daniel Thomas Baker to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary first class Assistant Surgeon Peter Arthur Winckler is absorbed in his class;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Henry Clement Craggs to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 31st August 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant T. B. Z. Hesterlow, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No. 1275.—Sergeant David Davies, employed as Assistant Chief Warder, Central Military Prison, Poona, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th October 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 1276.—Sub-Conductor John Haythurst, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, on probation, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 20th April 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1277.—*4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Kaleraj Karki to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Parab Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajendra Sahi, deceased, with effect from the 26th August 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 1278.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army in the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

No. 2402, Havildar Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, 25th Bombay Infantry (Rifles), *vice* Colour-Havildar Rámparshád Pá-é, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 1279.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity:

Bengal Unattached List.

Sergeant George William Sanderson, Military Works Department.

Bombay Unattached List.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor Albert Harrison, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor Alfred Osbourne, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor Charles Gosling, Bombay Volunteer Light Horse.

2nd Class Sergeant Instructor John Wilson, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1280.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Lieutenant F. J. Kingsley resigns his commission.

No. 1281.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon Lieutenant E. W. N. Guinness resigns his commission.

Ernest Whitmore Newton Guinness, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Burnand, promoted.

No. 1282.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Brian Edward O'Conor to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 1897, to complete the establishment.

No. 1283.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain R. G. Hardy, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd November 1897.

Second-Lieutenant C. T. Evans resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th November 1897.

Joseph Ward, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th November 1897, *vice* Evans, resigned.

No. 1284.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

James Mackenna, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1285.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

John Silvester, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th April 1897, *vice* Gregson, promoted.

No. 1286.—*Madras Volunteer Rifles*—

John Baker Dunning Gribble, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Croley, resigned.

No. 1287.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Major E. S. Brander, Indian Medical Service, resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th October 1897.

MEDALS.

No. 1288.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the volunteer long service medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:

Calcutta Light Horse.

Trooper D. A. Campbell.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Honorary Captain and Paymaster R. Mytton.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant J. W. Bailey.
Volunteer M. Sargon.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Corporal H. Glegg.
Volunteer R. Anderson.
Volunteer D. McDonald.
Volunteer J. C. Ray.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant J. M. Davies.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant-Major R. G. Girard.
Paymaster Sergeant W. Rona'dson.
Orderly Room Sergeant W. Ayres (retired).
Sergeant G. W. McKie.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Color Sergeant J. Power.
Sergeant A. Cooper.
Sergeant G. Kitching.
Lance Sergeant J. Jahans.
Lance Sergeant A. H. Jones.
Volunteer A. N. Dullard.
Volunteer E. Myers.
Volunteer C. Pinto.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant J. T. Bingham.
Corporal J. J. Richardson.
Corporal R. J. Saunders.
Lance-Corporal I. Turner.
Volunteer H. Davis.
Volunteer W. DeSantos.
Volunteer W. Reid.
Volunteer G. Sharpe.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

Quartermaster Sergeant W. Pepper.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Captain J. Leask.
Sergeant Major W. George.
Quartermaster Sergeant W. Stephens.
Corporal H. Closson.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer A. J. Daniells.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer H. M. Hardinge.
Volunteer A. McKinley.
Volunteer F. Woolner.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

Quartermaster Sergeant T. Clarke.
Quartermaster Sergeant A. H. Loader.
Volunteer A. Valentine.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Quartermaster Sergeant D. Clabby.

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

Volunteer J. Eyears.

East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

Armourer Sergeant W. Harper.
Volunteer H. Harper.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 72.—Mr. A. E. Nash, Storekeeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 23rd May 1896.

No. 73.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 18th September 1897:

To be Assistant Engineer.

Richard Vincent.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th November, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 6th and the 12th November 1897:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Unattached List, Indian Staff Corps (attached to 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles).	2nd-Lieutenant J. N. Edge	18th October 1897.	Poona.		
Royal Artillery	Captain F. R. McC. De Butts	29th October 1897.	Sampagha.		
Indian Medical Service (Madras).	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. North.	1st November 1897.	Sanganakulli.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 6th and the 12th November 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
John Duncan McMillan.	Surgeon-Lieutenant.	Indian Medical Service, Bengal.	5th February 1897.	No will found.	500 9 11		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 473.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Officiating Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December 1897.

The 9th November, 1897.

No. 475.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Subhankhali extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh State railway.

The 11th November, 1897.

No. 476.—Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

No. 477.—The following promotions and reversion are ordered in the Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. D. W. McPherson .	Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Examiner, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	16th October 1897.
Mr. S. G. Wood . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	16th October 1897.
Mr. F. P. Dunne . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	16th October 1897.
Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, *permanent.*	12th September 1897.

No. 478.—Mr. J. T. Simpson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, Burma, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 11th October 1897.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 479.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, in anticipation of orders to be published hereafter as to the future organization of the Public Works Department Secretariat, which have been approved by the Secretary of State for India, to make the following permanent and officiating appointments, with effect from the 2nd November 1897:

Colonel T. Gracey, C.S.I., R.E., Director General of Railways and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to be Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch.

Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, to be Inspector General of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Officiating Director General of Railways, to be Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch.

Mr. A. Brereton, Class I, Grade 1, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, and Manager, East Coast Railway, to be Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch.

Mr. G. A. Anderson, Class I, Grade 2, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, and Under Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, to

officiate as Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, during the absence of Mr. Brereton on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, to officiate as Under Secretary, Railway Branch, *vice* Mr. Anderson, or until further orders.

Captain H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., Class II, Grade 1, sub. *pro tem.*, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, to officiate as Under Secretary, Railway Branch, until further orders.

No. 480.—Mr. G. H. leMaistre, Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department until further orders.

The 9th November, 1897.

No. 474.—The following is published for general information :

No. 843 R. T., dated Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who is to make General Rules, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in the case of a railway administered by Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 476 T., dated the 30th October 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied for leave to adopt, on the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Subhankhali extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh State railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations to the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Subhankhali extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh State railway which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

ORDERED also that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Nos. 562—574.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 9th November, 1897.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1895, the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon, and Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{14-19}{5-57}$, dated the 25th September 1896, and accompaniments.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 38-$\frac{\text{Judicial}}{\text{Jails}}$, dated the 14th October 1896.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1896, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

The Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails, due with the Government of India on 1st June, were on the whole submitted with fair punctuality. The statement in the margin shows, however, that the Reports of three Provinces were delayed beyond the month in which they were due. In all three instances the Local Government or Administration had to deal with famine and the delay in the receipt of the review of the Bombay

Province.	Date of receipt by the Government of India of the Report for 1895.	Date of receipt by the Government of India of the Report for 1896.
Madras	18th June 1896	... 12th July 1897
Bombay	9th July 1896	... 25th October 1897.
Bengal	5th June 1896	... 31st May 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17th August 1896	... 23rd June 1897.
Punjab	18th June 1896	... 2nd June 1897.
Burma	19th June 1896	... 4th June 1897.
Central Provinces ...	22nd June 1896	... 21st July 1897.
Assam	5th June 1896	... 31st May 1897.
Coorg	17th June 1896	... 12th June 1897.
Hyderabad	25th May 1896	... 25th May 1897.

Government was due to their being specially occupied with famine, plague and other matters. The Government of India regret the delay in the issue of this Resolution, but recognize that it was unavoidable.

2. Statement No. 1 appended to this Resolution shows the general distribution of prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British India. The number of Central Jails (40) was the same as in 1895, but the number of District Jails (191) and of Subordinate Jails and lock-ups (495) diminished by one. The jail population at the commencement of the year (*viz.*, 101,061, of whom 97,883 were males and 3,178 were females) was considerably larger than at the beginning of 1895 (96,422, of whom 93,405 were males and 3,017 females). More prisoners (476,180) were, owing chiefly to the scarcity which prevailed, received during the year 1896 than in the previous year and the aggregate number (577,241, of whom 550,965 were males), and the daily average number (103,687·54, of whom 100,408·3 were males) were consequently both higher than in 1895, when the figures were, respectively, 556,971 (531,860 males) and 101,085·48 (97,869·62 males).

3. Statement No. 2 contains the statistics relating to the number and disposal of convicts. The year opened with 94,052 convicts in the Jails, as compared with 89,472 in the previous year. Excluding those received by transfer, the total number of convicts rose from 267,446 to 276,075. The increase was distributed over most Provinces, but occurred chiefly in Bengal (from 48,939 to 51,586), Burma (from 31, 71 to 33,439), the Central Provinces (from 12,461 to 14,207), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from 76,030 to 77,729) and the Punjab (from 31,945 to 33,006). Burma, where a large portion of the increase was due to the increase in the number of persons (1,015) imprisoned under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, is the only Province in which the prevailing scarcity was not the cause of the rise in the jail population. The number of convicts released in the years 1895 and 1896, respectively, is shown below :

			Males.	Females.
Released on appeal		1895	13,560	362
		1896	13,380	384
Released on expiry of sentence		1895	120,411	8,894
		1896	119,155	9,074
Released under remission rules		1895	25,977	620
		1896	28,165	715
Released by order of Government.	(*a*) on the ground of sickness	1895	107	4
		1896	131	4
	(*b*) on other grounds.	1895	105	153
		1896	1,063	208

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Total	1895	160,160	10,042	170,202
	1896	161,894	10,385	172,279

4. The number of convicts released by order of Government on the ground of sickness was still highest in Bengal, where the number (57) was the same as in 1895. This number excludes 4 convicts released in a moribund condition, who are returned among the deaths in the jail statistics. Twenty-six convicts were released in Burma on account of sickness ; 25 in Assam, and 10 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The number released on this ground in the remaining Provinces was 17. One thousand and forty-two convicts were released by Government on grounds other than sickness in the Central Provinces. In the previous year 224 convicts were similarly released in these Provinces, and for both years the action taken is accounted for by the necessity of relieving the overcrowding which threatened to become serious in its sanitary consequences. In 1896 the existence of cholera along the routes by which convicts would have to be transferred with a view to relieving the pressure in particular jails afforded an additional reason for adopting the alternative of releasing a certain number of the inmates. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 176 convicts were liberated in view of their offences having been committed under the pressure of want.

5. The number of convicts transported to Port Blair, or from Burma to Indian Jails, rose from 1,060 in 1895 to 1,444 in 1896 in spite of the fact that a number of convicts who had been received in the Thana Jail for transportation have not yet been sent to Port Blair on account of the existence of plague at Bombay. Sixty-seven convicts were transferred to lunatic asylums, as compared with 61 in 1895. The number of escapes diminished from 62 to 54. There were 420 executions, against 395 in the previous year. The number of deaths increased from 2,491 to 2,690. After deducting the number of casualties (releases, transfers, escapes, executions and deaths), the number (99,589) of convicts left on the rolls at the close of the year showed an excess of 5,536 over the number of the preceding year. The daily average number of convicts (95,033·83) was also higher than in 1895 (93,212·26).

6. The decline in the number of escapes is satisfactory. In three Provinces (Burma, Coorg and Hyderabad) no escapes occurred. In only two Provinces (Assam and Madras) was there an increase. The number of convicts who escaped and had not been recaptured at the close of the year was, as before, highest in Assam (14) and the Punjab (12). In the former Province the number of escapes was 44, 16 from inside and 28 from outside the jails. The Chief Commissioner, while of opinion that the large number of escapes from Assam jails may be partly due to the large extent to which, in that Province, extramural labour has hitherto been resorted to, considers that laxity of discipline and supervision is to some extent responsible for them. The Governor General in Council concurs with Mr. Cotton in thinking that what is chiefly needed is closer and more constant supervision by the superior authorities, and trusts that a result of the orders for securing a regular inspection of the jails both by the District Magistrates and by non-official visitors will be a reduction in the number of escapes. In the Punjab the escapes were apparently due, as observed in the Resolution on the Jail Reports for 1895, to the insecurity of the jail buildings. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to be able to remedy the defects as soon as Provincial funds are available for expenditure on ordinary public works.

7. Statement No. 3 shows the religion, age, education and previous occupation of convicts admitted into jail during the years 1895 and 1896. There was an increase in the number of Muhammadans (from 45,046 to 47,256), Buddhists and Jains (from 15,645 to 17,273) and of those belonging to "all other classes" (from 4,172 to 5,043). There was a decrease in the number of Christians (from 2,386 to 1,834), while the number of Hindus and Sikhs (110,578) was almost the same as in 1895 (110,641). The decrease in the number of Christians was distributed among Europeans, Eurasians and Natives, the numbers in which classes were, respectively, 550, 183 and 1,101 in the year under review, as compared with 828, 230 and 1,328 in 1895.

8. The following figures contrast the number of convicts admitted in the years 1895 and 1896 according to the four main age-periods:

	No. of convicts admitted.	
	1895.	1896.
Under 16 years of age	1,822	1,694
From 16 to 40 years of age	140,931	144,048
From 40 to 60 years of age	31,565	32,875
Over 60 years	3,571	3,367

There was an increase in the number of convicts between 16 and 40 years of age, and of those between 40 and 60 years of age; while the numbers under the remaining two heads diminished. The decline in the number of juvenile offenders is satisfactory, but it is clear from the remarks recorded by some of the Local Governments that there is still room for improvement. Local Governments and Administrations have, where necessary, drawn attention to the provisions of Section 31 (1) (*b*) of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, and it is hoped that this power of discharging first offenders, coupled with the option of taking action under Section 10 of the same Act, may result in the reports for the current year exhibiting a still further decline in the number of youthful offenders confined in jails

9. It is usual to refer in some detail to the figures from the different Reformatory Schools. The year opened with 153 boys at the Chingleput Reformatory School, and closed with 154. Thirty-three boys were admitted during the year, of whom 23 were old offenders, 9 had been convicted for the first time, and one was a State prisoner. In addition to the classes for general education, technical

instruction was imparted in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving, tailoring and drawing, and the examination that was held in these technical subjects was productive of very satisfactory results. The conduct of the boys is said to have improved. Three boys escaped, but all were recaptured. Of the 32 pupils discharged during the year, 12 were following the trades learnt in the school; 14 secured useful avocations as petty dealers, peons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, etc.; 2 were unemployed, and no report was received of the remaining four. The health of the boys was on the whole satisfactory. Although, owing to epidemics of influenza and chicken-pox, the number of admissions into hospital increased from 122 in 1894 and 164 in 1895 to 186 in 1896, no deaths occurred.

There were 105 boys in the Yeraoda Reformatory School at the beginning of the year, and 40 were admitted during the year. Twenty-three boys were released on expiry of sentence, one was transferred to a jail, and 12 were released by order of Government. The year therefore closed with 109 boys. As in the preceding year, the trades taught were painting, blacksmith's work, tailoring, carpentry, book-binding, cane-work, and polishing. Reports received regarding 32 of the 35 boys released during the year show that no boy was reconvicted, and that 2 were still following the trade taught in the Reformatory. The conduct of the boys showed an improvement on the previous year and was satisfactory. No serious offences were committed and no escapes occurred. The mark system is reported to have worked satisfactorily, and, with a very healthy year, the record of the school was gratifying.

At the Alipur and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools there were, respectively, 207 and 328 boys at the end of the year. In addition to the general education imparted at the schools, the boys were taught carpentry and blacksmith's and tinsmith's work. The boys at Alipur were also employed on book-binding, printing, cane-work, and the preparation of quinine packets; at Hazaribagh they were, in addition to these industries, engaged in cotton and blanket weaving, tailoring and shoe-making. Drill and gymnastics were continued regularly throughout the year. Two boys escaped from the Hazaribagh Reformatory, one of whom has not been secured. Out of 47 boys released at Hazaribagh during 1896, 36 were reported to be well conducted, 3 were pursuing the trade taught in the school, 4 were not traceable, 2 were in jail, one was viewed with suspicion and one had died. Inquiries regarding the subsequent movement of boys released from the Alipur School during 1896 had not been completed when the Report was submitted. The health of the boys at Hazaribagh was seriously affected by a severe epidemic of influenza, and the six deaths which occurred are attributed indirectly to this cause. Of the two deaths at Alipur one was caused by fracture of the skull inflicted by another boy in the Reformatory.

There were 208 boys in the Reformatory School at Bareilly at the close of the year. Their health was very satisfactory, and no deaths occurred. Discipline and conduct are reported to have been excellent, and there were no escapes. Some difficulty is experienced in imparting technical instruction in trades, and it is reported that carpentry, blacksmith's work and weaving had to be given up for want of orders and that cane-work is now the chief industry. The abandonment of instruction in industries such as carpentry and smith's work which are likely to be useful to the boys in after life is to be regretted, and the Government of India hope that efforts will be made to revert to it. Of the 104 boys discharged within the past three years, who have been reported on, 2 had died, 37 had been lost sight of, 20 had been convicted of criminal offences, and 37 of the remaining 45 were pursuing various avocations, while 8 had no occupation. The character given of 39 out of these 45 was good.

The year closed with 128 boys at the Jubbulpore Reformatory School. Of 56 boys who have been discharged since the opening of this institution on 16th August 1891, one has died, 6 have relapsed into crime, 15 cannot be traced, and the remaining 34 are doing well and bear a good character. The chief industries on which the boys were employed during the year were tailoring, carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting and varnishing, shoe-making and dyeing. Drill and gymnastics were regularly attended to. The conduct of the boys was good, the offences being chiefly trivial. The inmates enjoyed fairly good health, and only one death occurred.

The Paungdè Reformatory School contained 88 boys at the end of the year, or 15 more than at the beginning of the year. Of the 17 boys released during the year, 9 were liberated on expiry of sentence, 4 by order of Government,

2 were returned to jail, one was sentenced to jail on revision by the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma; and one was licensed out under the Reformatory Schools Act. The health and conduct of the inmates were satisfactory. The School was transferred to Insein in December 1896.

10. Out of 181,984 convicts admitted into jail during the year, 10,512 (10·7 per cent.) were able to read and write, 5,713 (3·2 per cent.) were able to read only, and 156,759 (86·1 per cent.) were illiterate. In 1895 the corresponding percentages were 10·8, 3·6 and 85·6. Burma was the Province in which the largest number (10,741) of convicts were able to read and write, while the largest number (44,807) of illiterate convicts belonged to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

11. The avocations pursued by the male convicts previous to their admission into jail in 1895 and 1896 are shown by the following figures:

	1895.	1896.
Employed under Government or Municipal or Local authorities.	4,384	4,149
Professional persons	7,340	6,950
In service or performing personal offices ...	15,760	16,943
Engaged in agriculture or with animals ...	94,644	96 154
Engaged in commerce and trade	7,913	8,402
Employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, etc.	5,656	5 057
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits ...	31,811	33,617

The number of persons engaged in agriculture or with animals who were admitted into jail has shown, as might, having regard to the bad seasons that have prevailed, be expected, a steady increase during the past three years. There was also an increase in 1896, as compared with the previous year, in the number of persons in service, in commerce and trade and among those classed as "engaged in miscellaneous pursuits."

The condition of the female convicts before admission in the last two years is shown below:

	1895.	1896.
Married	6,616	6,780
Unmarried	501	495
Widows	2,872	3,108
Prostitutes	393	329

12. The following statement contrasts the distribution according to length of sentence of the convicts admitted into jail during the years 1895 and 1896:

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. on total admissions.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Not exceeding one month	56,022	56,019	31·49	30·78
Above one month and not exceeding three months	34,309	34,787	19·34	19·12
Above three months and not exceeding six months	32,848	34,747	18·46	19·09
Above six months and not exceeding one year ...	27,164	28,627	15·27	15·73
Above one year and not exceeding two years ...	15,592	16,018	8·77	8·80
Above two years and not exceeding five years ...	7,395	7,366	4·16	4·05
Above five years and not exceeding ten years ...	2,231	2,314	1·25	1·27
Exceeding ten years	75	112	0·04	0·06
Transportation (a) for life	1,137	1,017	0·64	0·56
Transportation (b) for a term	385	360	0·22	0·20
Sentenced to death	638	610	0·36	0·34

13. The proportion of convicts admitted into jail who had been previously convicted is shown in Statement No. 5. Of the total number of convicts, 25,318,

or 13·91 per cent., were found to have been previously convicted. The number of convicts who had been convicted once previously was 16,435, or 9·03 per cent.; the number convicted twice previously was 4,927, or 2·7 per cent., and the number convicted more than twice was 3,956, or 2·17 per cent. The percentage of these was highest in Burma (22·2) and in the Central Provinces (21·36). In the Bombay Presidency the percentage was 15·67; in the Punjab 13·02; in Bengal 12·38; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 11·93; and in the Madras Presidency 11·65.

14. The anthropometric system of identifying old offenders, which has been adopted in all provinces except Coorg and Hyderabad, appears to have worked with some success. In Bengal where the system has been longest in use, 334 old offenders were recognized after their admission into jail, as compared with 207 in 1895. In Coorg there appears to be no regular system for identifying persons who had been previously convicted. The introduction into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts of the anthropometric system was sanctioned in 1895; but its working has been delayed by the non-arrival of the instruments. It has now been decided, on the Report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the system of identification by finger impressions, that this system, which is simpler and more effective than the anthropometric system, should be adopted in preference to the anthropometric system hitherto in force, and in a Circular letter No. 328—335, dated the 12th June last, Local Governments and Administrations were asked to introduce it generally. The Governor General in Council trusts that the change will result in the more frequent identification of old offenders by the police.

15. The manner in which convicts were employed is shown in Statement No. 6. The average number under sentence of labour on working days increased from 90,259 in 1895 to 92,054 in 1896, and the number actually available for labour rose from 80,180 to 81,748. The following figures show the distribution of convict labour during the past year:

	Average number employed.
Unremunerative labour	1,572
Prison officers	8,269
Prison servants	9,398
Gardening	5,972
Preparation of articles for consumption in jails... ...	12,330
Jail repairs	3,517
Jail buildings	3,496
Manufactures	35,275
Labour under the Public Works Department	1,210
Labour under Municipalities	713

Of the average number under sentence of labour (92,054), 8·96 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 10·21 per cent. as prison servants, and 38·3 on manufactures.

16. Statement No. 7 shows the prison offences committed by convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them. The number of offences which had risen from 134,284 in 1893 to 147,319 in 1895, rose to 160,115 in 1896. The increase to some extent corresponded with the rise in the daily average number of convicts from 93,211 in 1895 to 95,033 in 1896. The number of offences (17,600) recorded in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the daily average population (30,784) was about twice as high as in Bengal (15,895), the Punjab (10,940) or Burma (14,031), was only about half that recorded in each of those Provinces. Admitting that the differences in the character of the population of different Provinces may to some extent account for such results, they cannot adequately explain the diversity between the returns for Bengal and the Punjab on the one hand and for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the other. This must, it appears to the Governor General in Council, be in a great measure due to a difference of system. The record of offences in North-Western Provinces and Oudh is indeed considerably higher than it was in 1895 (10,713) and it appears from paragraph 33 of the Report and para-

graph 5 of the Local Government's orders on it that special attention has been paid to the disparity between the record of offences and punishments in that Province and that in Bengal. The Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is of opinion that the explanation lies in the course of procedure necessary to punish a prisoner, and he thinks that the easier the procedure is for a subordinate, the more reports are made and the more punishments awarded. He observes that while in Bengal a prisoner's history ticket is kept by the convict overseer of his gang, and the offence committed is at once noted on the ticket, it is necessary in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the reporting jail official to go to the jail office, have the prisoner removed from his gang, and to make a record in the jailor's order book—a system which is more troublesome and involves more clerical work to the reporting official, and, consequently, results in fewer offences being recorded than in Bengal. This argument would appear to show that the system in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh results in offences not being recorded and it is apparent that any system under which it is possible for offences to remain unrecorded is defective and contrary to the recommendations of the Prison Conference of 1892 (paragraph 18 of their Report) approved in paragraph 18 of Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{10-Jails}}{610-23}$, dated 9th November 1892. The Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that the system described by the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, needs to be modified in such a way as to secure that all offences shall be recorded. The number of offences relating to work was again highest in the Punjab (21,732), but, as in 1895, the numbers relating to the use of prohibited articles (4,452), to assaults, mutiny and escapes (689), and to all other breaches of jail rules (19,052) were greatest in Burma.

17. Punishments inflicted on convicts rose from 147,422 to 160,099. The bulk of the increase occurred among minor punishments, which rose from 134,209 to 142,951, and was largely accounted for by the great number of formal "warnings" (33,405 as compared with 31,518 in 1895) and minor punishments other than penal diet, separate and solitary confinement, handcuffing and link fetters. The number of these "other minor punishments" increased from 58,024 to 66,922. The increase in the number of major punishments (from 12,925 to 16,829) was almost entirely due to the rise in the Punjab from 1,765 to 4,558. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered an investigation into the causes of the large number of punishments administered in the Abbottabad, Rohtak and Amritsar Jails (where the ratios exceeded 600 per cent. of average strength) as well as into the question whether the small number of punishments inflicted in the Umballa, Dera Ismail Khan, Ferozepore and Kohat Jails (where the ratio in each case was below 150 per cent. of average strength) was due to any relaxation of discipline in those jails. The rise in the number of cases in which prisoners were placed in separate, cellular and solitary confinement was also due mainly to the number of instances (3,894) in which this form of punishment was resorted to in the Punjab; the number of cases (1,345) in which penal diet was combined with solitary confinement was highest in Burma. The number of cases in which reduced diet was ordered as a punishment increased somewhat in Assam. Fetters were imposed as a punishment more frequently in Bengal than elsewhere. The number of corporal punishments, which had fallen from 1,696 in 1894 to 1,580 in 1895, rose to 1,753 in the year under review. The number was highest in Burma (362) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (329). The figures for 1895 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showed a very material decrease both from those of the previous year and the average of the previous three years and the increase in the year under review is very slight and still leaves the number much lower than it was before 1895. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has ordered an inquiry into the high rate of whippings in the Tavoy and Yaméthin Jails, where it seems to him to have been excessive. The general proportion (1·09 per cent.) borne by corporal punishment to the total of all punishments was slightly higher than in 1895 (1·07). The general ratio was exceeded in Coorg (13·11 per cent.), Assam (11·88 per cent.), the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (3·7 per cent.), the Central Provinces (2·96 per cent.), the Bombay Presidency (2·24 per cent.), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1·82 per cent.). The proportion

of whippings to the total number of major punishments diminished from 12·28 to 10·42 per cent. Excluding Coorg, where the number of whippings was only 16, the ratio was highest in Assam (61·79 per cent.), and lowest in the Punjab (4·23 per cent.).

18 Statement No. 12 shows the remissions earned by convicts for good conduct under the mark system. The number of convicts who came under the system has risen steadily from 24,613 in 1894 and 26,662 in 1895 to 28,953 in 1896. Of this number only 77 failed to earn some remission of sentence. As in other years, the great bulk (77·1 per cent.) of those who earned remission were under sentences not exceeding two years. The greatest amount of remission (1,611 days as compared with 1,580 days in 1895) was earned by a convict in Burma. The largest amount of remission gained in 1896 by a convict under sentence for one year was 80 days, or a little less than one-fourth of the period of sentence. The highest remission earned by a convict under sentence for not more than 10 years was 691 days, or, roughly, about one-sixth of the period of sentence. Gratuities were paid to convicts in Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Coorg. The maximum gratuity (Rs. 36-11) was earned by a convict released in Bombay, while the average gratuity earned during the year was Rs. 2-13.

19. In paragraph 24 of their Resolution of the 25th September 1896, the Government of India observed that the plan upon which the registers of prison offences were prepared in the several Provinces was clearly not uniform, but that it was probable that in each Province the local method had been followed for some years without variation. The general conclusion that then suggested itself was that there had not been in any Province the improvement in behaviour and discipline among the convicts which was expected to be the immediate result of the mark system. Local Governments were accordingly requested to examine the matter with special care in reviewing the Jail Reports for 1896, and to consider what conditions operate against the efficacy of the system. The result of this inquiry has been to elicit a very large body of opinion favourable to the mark system and its results. The Governments of Madras and Bengal consider that the mark system is productive of excellent results in the case of convicts of some intelligence and education and the Governor General in Council is disposed to concur with the Government of the Punjab in thinking that if the system were carefully explained to all convicts by Jail Superintendents more extended results would follow. In estimating the effect of the mark system upon the general behaviour of convicts there is, of course, the difficulty noticed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, namely the absence of a uniform and adequate record of jail offences; and it can scarcely be anticipated that this difficulty will be entirely overcome, since the record of jail offences must, to some extent, depend on the subordinate jail officials. The Inspectors-General of Prisons in Bombay and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have examined the existing system for awarding marks at length and have suggested alterations of the system with a view to making it more readily understood and appreciated by the prisoners. Their proposal is, briefly, to credit each prisoner, on admission, with the total number of good conduct marks which he can earn during the period of his sentence and explain to him that this means that he will, if he conducts himself well, be entitled to release after a period shorter than that for which he was sentenced. For every instance of misconduct deserving forfeiture of marks the reduced period of imprisonment would then be extended by the period of remission so forfeited. It is contended by Mr. Filgate and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hall that such a system as this would appeal with far greater force to the less intelligent classes of prisoners who fail to appreciate the present system. This proposal was, as explained by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, laid before the Prison Conference in 1892 and rejected by them. The decision of the Prison Conference was accepted by the Government of India and the Governor General in Council agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in thinking it would be premature at present to modify the rules so recently issued after careful discussion.

20. Statements Nos. 8 and 9 which exhibit the financial aspect of the Jail Administration in 1896 show the cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners,

as well as their cash earnings, during the past two years. It was observed in the Resolution on the Reports for 1895, that comparison was considerably narrowed as it had not everywhere been possible to introduce, with effect from the 1st January 1895, the revised classification of expenditure ordered in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10\text{-Jails}}{664\text{-}79}$, dated 13th December 1894. The statistics for the past two years have been given in the revised form with the single exception that those for the Assam jails for 1895 were furnished in the old form. The gross expenditure has risen from Rs. 56,16,756 in 1894 to Rs. 57,37,114 in 1895, and Rs. 62,45,874 in 1896. The gross cost per prisoner, which had fallen from Rs. 58-11-9 in 1894 to Rs. 57-2-2 in 1895, rose to Rs. 60-8-6 in 1896. The increase in the gross expenditure and in the gross cost of each prisoner was due to the growth in the jail population and to the rise in the cost of provisions respectively.

21. The cost of establishment (permanent and temporary) diminished slightly from Rs. 22,00,290 to Rs. 21,89,809, and the cost per head from Rs. 21-14-7 to Rs. 21-3-7. The charges on account of temporary establishment aggregated Rs. 48,846 and the largest expenditure on this account again occurred in the Punjab (Rs. 19,951), though this was considerably less than the expenditure for 1895 (Rs. 27,389). As the jails in the Punjab are brought under the new organization it is anticipated that the charge for temporary establishment will gradually be reduced to the figure at which it stands in other Provinces. The cost of establishment per head was (excluding Coorg) again highest in the Punjab (Rs. 29-1-4) and lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 13-3-5).

22. Dieting charges rose from Rs. 23,72,681 to Rs. 27,38,724. Expenditure under this head increased chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from Rs. 5,92,955 to Rs. 7,87,424), in Bengal (from Rs. 4,56,975 to Rs. 5,00,470), in Burma (from Rs. 3,91,795 to Rs. 4,68,114), and in the Punjab (from Rs. 2,20,679 to Rs. 2,88,890). Madras was the only Province in which the dieting charges showed a substantial reduction. Excluding Coorg the cost per head was highest in Burma (Rs. 32-7-6), and lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 23-10-6). Hospital charges rose from Rs. 2,85,169 to Rs. 3,19,936. This increase was accompanied by a rise in the cost per head of average strength (from Rs. 2-13-5 to Rs. 3-1-7), and in the cost per head of average number sick (from Rs. 65-14-9 to Rs. 78-5-4). The average hospital expenses of a sick prisoner were highest in Bengal (Rs. 135-9-4) and lowest in the Central Provinces (Rs. 36-3-8). The figure in Bengal was higher than in 1805 (Rs. 116-14-10), and resulted from high prices of food as well as from the issue of extra diet on a more liberal scale. The advantages of purchasing provisions in advance at harvest time, and of so avoiding subsequent fluctuations in market prices, have been well brought out by the results shown where it was resorted to; and the Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will consider whether further orders are necessary with a view to the still more general adoption of some such method of supply.

23. The cost of the clothing and bedding of prisoners increased from Rs. 2,95,607 to Rs. 3,45,299, and the cost per head from Rs. 2-15-4 to Rs. 3-5-9. The cost per prisoner was highest in Assam (Rs. 7-0-9) and excluding Coorg, lowest in Burma (Rs. 2-7-1).

24. The cash earnings of prisoners diminished from Rs. 14,16,565 to Rs. 13,42,653. The greatest decrease occurred in Bengal (from Rs. 2,80,006 to Rs. 1,89,903), and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (from Rs. 2,39,740 to Rs. 1,54,894) though in both these Provinces the number of convicts available for labour increased. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Inspector-General of Prisons attributes the decline mainly to stagnation of trade, and to the absence of demand for jail-made articles. This position is criticized by the Local Government, and the Governor General in Council concurs in its remarks, and trusts that all Local Governments and Administrations will make it clear to the Head of their Jail Departments that the fostering of jail industries particularly with a view to meeting the requirements of the spending Departments of Government is one of the important duties of Jail Superintendents. The Governor General in Council has at present under consideration the question whether the rules regulating the supply of articles by the Jail Department to the consuming

Departments cannot be improved. The cash earnings increased in Madras (from Rs. 86,262 to Rs. 1,56,661), Bombay (from Rs. 88,354 to Rs. 98,228), and the Central Provinces (from Rs. 46,476 to Rs. 1,17,160). There was a decline in the Punjab from Rs. 1,56,557 to Rs. 1,27,281, in Burma from Rs. 4,49,204 to Rs. 4,45,487, in Assam from Rs. 44,542 to Rs. 30,570, in Coorg from Rs. 9,631 to Rs. 9,563, and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from Rs. 15,792 to Rs. 12,906. Whereas in Bengal a profit accrued from the preparation and sale of pice packets of quinine, in the Bombay Presidency this industry resulted in a small loss, accounted for by the fact that the price of the drug in the open market had risen. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, urges the establishment of a printing press in the Yeraoda Central Jail and it is understood that this measure has been deferred only on account of the existing financial pressure. Deducting the cash earnings of prisoners from the gross cost of maintenance, it appears that the net cost of jail administration rose from Rs. 43,20,549 to Rs. 40,03,221. The average net cost of a prisoner in India increased from Rs. 41-1-11 in 1894 to Rs. 43-0-5 in 1895 and Rs. 47-8-4 in 1896. The cost in each Province during the past two years is compared below:

	Average net cost of a prisoner.					
	1895.			1896.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras	52	6	1	44	14	1
Bombay	57	11	5	58	14	8
Bengal	58	1	3	66	5	8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31	14	3	40	11	8
Punjab	47	2	4	58	2	3
Burma	28	7	10	34	13	11
Central Provinces	53	7	1	34	15	4
Assam	40	5	0	35	5	0
Coorg	8	5	4	—3	11	10
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	45	10	2	53	6	7

25. The Government of India observe with satisfaction that on the whole the health of the prison population improved during the year under review. A series of valuable notes by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service on the statistics for the jails in each Province is appended to this Resolution. Although the daily average strength was higher than in 1895, and although some of the prisoners must have been admitted to jail in a poor condition, the number admitted into hospital diminished from 101,285 to 97,004, and the daily average number of sick from 4,326 to 4,084. The ratios of admissions into hospital and of the daily average number sick also declined, from 1005·56 and 42·95 per 1,000, respectively, in 1895, to 939·08 and 39·54 per 1,000 in 1896, but the ratio of deaths increased slightly from 26·59 to 27·79 per 1,000. Of the prisoners (108,214) discharged during the year, 108,402 or 57·6 per cent. had gained weight, 36,280 or 19·2 per cent. had neither gained nor lost weight, and 35,955 or 19·1 per cent. had lost weight. Particulars of the remainder are not available.

26. The statement in the margin compares the number of deaths and the mortality in each province during 1895 and 1896. It is especially gratifying to notice the further diminution of the death-rate in the Bengal jails. It was observed last year that the then ratio (27·47) was the lowest on record, but this rate has now been brought down to 25·78. The Government of India have no doubt that this result, which reflects great credit on the jail authorities, is mainly attributable to the increased attention that has in the past two or three years been paid to the dieting of the prisoners as well as to the measures which have recently been taken in Bengal to rectify the sanitary defects of the Bengal jails. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service draws particular attention to Chapter VIII of the Bengal Jail Report, and, as it shows, in the most interesting manner, the steps taken in Bengal towards remedying defects and securing improvements, the Government of India agree with him in thinking that it should be circulated for the general information of all concerned in jail administration. A copy is accordingly attached to this Resolution. The Governor General in Council concurs with the Chief Commissioner of Assam in considering that, though lower than last year, the ratio of deaths in the Assam jails (50·8) is far higher than it should be, and that there is no reason, *prima facie*, why the rate should be higher than in Bengal. His Excellency in Council trusts that the attention which Mr. Cotton is paying to the subject will show its result in improved returns for 1897. Outbreaks of cholera account for the high rate of mortality in the Thana Jail in the Bombay Presidency and in the Darbhanga Jail in Bengal, where the ratios were 113·6 and 106·4 respectively. It appears that in Madras every jail is provided with segregation huts to enable Jail Superintendents to deal effectively with outbreaks of epidemic or other disease and the Governor General in Council would suggest that this arrangement, if not already adopted, might well be followed in other Provinces. The death-rate in the jail at Shikarpur in Sind continued very high (71·07), and it is hoped that this jail will be removed to Sukkur as soon as possible. There was overcrowding in some of the prisons of most Provinces, and it was perhaps most accentuated in Bombay and the Central Provinces. In the case of the former Province, however, it is explained that there was unusual difficulty in effecting transfers on account of the presence of plague, and through the stoppage on that account of the removal of prisoners sentenced to transportation. In the jails of the Central Provinces overcrowding was almost general throughout the year, and it was owing to this that a large number of convicts under short sentences were released before their time had expired. This, and the condition of many of the convicts when admitted, account in a large measure for the excessive death-rate in the Central Provinces jails. At the same time there are some features in the jail administration of the year in the Central Provinces which seem to show that greater care in the distribution of special diet might have secured better results. The sickness and mortality, for instance, in the Jubbulpore Central Jail where the death-rate among convicts was 81·71 per thousand, were excessive. The prevalence of the chief cause of mortality, *viz.*, dysentery, was doubtless due to the condition of many convicts on admission, and though the form the disease takes may be to some extent communicable, the

		Number of deaths in jail	Ratio per 1,000 of deaths in jails.
Madras	1895	178	18·18
	1896	187	19·51
Bombay	1895	245	29·23
	1896	203	31·89
Bengal	1895	465	27·47
	1896	501	25·78
North Western Provinces and Oudh	1895	897	27·45
	1896	981	28·83
Punjab	1895	248	21·81
	1896	186	15·98
Burma	1895	245	17·03
	1896	293	18·19
Central Province	1895	2,7	55·69
	1896	404	72·11
Assam	1895	85	59·21
	1896	78	50·80
Coorg	1895	5	42·80
	1896	2	20·85
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1895	31	23·29
	1896	30	22·13
TOTAL ...	1895	2,079	20·59
	1896	2,871	27·79

Governor General in Council cannot but think that greater attention to the diet of the prisoners in general, as well as to the patients themselves, in the Jubbulpore Central Prison, might to some extent have checked it. His Excellency trusts that this matter will receive the careful attention of the Chief Commissioner.

27. The circumstances which tended to affect the health of convicts in 1896 prejudicially and to increase the expenditure on jails will, the Government of India fear, affect the statistics of sickness and mortality, and the financial results of the current year even more seriously. Scarcity, which began to be felt chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces before the close of 1896, not only resulted in an increase of crime and consequently larger admissions into jail, but tended to raise the rates of sickness and mortality by overcrowding and through the emaciated condition to which many convicts were reduced before admission to jail. Owing to local outbreaks of cholera and influenza, outside jails, it became difficult to freely effect transfers with a view to remedy overcrowding; the presence of plague prevented the removal to Port Blair of transportation convicts from Bombay, and one of the consequences of the bad harvests was a general stagnation in trade, resulting in a diminution in the demands for jail manufactures. It is, therefore, hardly a matter for surprise to find that with a jail population of larger size and generally more liable to sickness than in the previous year, the gross cost of the administration of the Indian jails has increased, while no corresponding increase has accrued in the earnings of the Department. Looking to all the circumstances which characterized the year 1896, the Governor General in Council is, however, gratified to find that in most provinces the daily average number of sick declined, and that there was no material increase in the death-rate except in the jails of the Central Provinces. The statistics regarding the health of the jail population seem to the Governor General in Council, when the circumstances which characterized the year under review are considered, to reflect credit on the Superintendents of Jails generally. As has been observed by several of the Local Governments and Administrations, the question whether discipline has really improved is one on which it is difficult to form an opinion, in view not only of the differences in system in the several provinces, but also of the varying degree of care and accuracy exercised in different jails in the same province in recording prison offences. On the whole, however, as observed in paragraph 19 of this Resolution, there would appear to be reason to believe that the mark system has already begun to exercise an influence on jail administration, and there are grounds for hoping that, if Jail Superintendents insist on the working of the system being explained to convicts on admission still further beneficial results will ensue from it.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Director-General of Statistics for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Note by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on the sickness and mortality in the jails under Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1896.

Madras.—The daily average strength of all classes of prisoners in 1896, was 9,587, and the daily average sick was 244. The total number of deaths, including two from cholera, was 187, equal to a ratio of 19·5 per mille, or 1·3 higher than in 1895.

The daily average strength of convicts was 8,263, and the daily average sick was 231, or 13·2 less than in the previous year. The deaths increased from 159 in 1895, to 168 in the year under review, and the ratio per mille from 19·26 to 20·33.

In central prisons, the average daily strength was 5,643·7, and the number of deaths was 124, or a ratio per mille of 21·9. The increase over 1895, when the ratio was 16·20, was chiefly due to the large mortality in the Rajamundry Central Prison, where there were 40 deaths, or a ratio per mille of 47·09. The ratio in the other six central jails in the Presidency was only 17·8. The excessive mortality in Rajamundry Central Prison is said to have been partly due to carelessness in the selection of prisoners for particular kinds of labour, and probably also to want of proper supervision, as it is stated in the report that "a change has been made in the medical and executive control."

In the Coimbatore Central Prison there were 26 deaths, against 12 in 1895. At the commencement of the year there was a severe outbreak of influenza, which accounted for 6 deaths, and 7 deaths were due to phthisis pulmonalis.

Weakly prisoners were transferred from the jails at Madura and Cuddalore to the central prison at Trichinopoly, and healthy prisoners from that jail were transferred to works at Mount Capper, but notwithstanding this the mortality was only 21, or 3 higher than in the previous year, when the prison was in a normal condition.

The average daily strength of convicts confined in district and subsidiary jails, including the leper ward, was 2,620, with 44 deaths, or a ratio per mille of 16·80—one lower than the ratio in the six central prisons referred to above.

Such results could have been obtained only by careful supervision, and attention to every detail connected with the feeding of the prisoners and the sanitary conditions under which they were placed.

As would have been expected from the low ratio of deaths in district jails, the mortality increased with length of residence. There was an average daily strength of 3,993·48 prisoners under six months in jail, and of these 64 died, or a ratio per mille of 16·03, while of those above six months in residence 104 died, being a ratio of 24·44 on an average daily strength of 4,259·44.

The year was stated to have been healthy, and the sickness generally was less than in the previous one. The ratio of admissions into hospital fell from 642·99 in 1895, to 582·58 in 1896, but the death-rate, as shown above, was slightly in excess of that of the former year.

There was an increase in the mortality from tubercle of the lung and from malarial fevers, but this seems to have been entirely due to the new system of classification introduced last year.

Only four cases of cholera occurred during the year, one each in the central prison at Rajamundry and the district jail in Berhampore, and two at Palamcottah. These cases were at once placed in the segregation huts, with which each jail is provided, an arrangement which might with advantage be followed in other provinces.

The admission-rate for dysentery and diarrhœa was 150 per mille of average daily strength, as compared with 134 in 1895, but the mortality among these cases fell from 4·15 to 3·07.

As in 1895, cases of beri-beri in the Rajamundry Central Prison were transferred to the Vellore Central Prison, and no deaths were reported from this disease, but in paragraph 102 of the report the Inspector-General expresses a doubt if the results can be entirely relied upon.

Quinine was issued as a prophylactic in some of the jails, but apparently in a desultory and irregular manner, and the results, as might have been expected, are not encouraging.

Bombay.—The average daily strength of all convicts confined in central and district jails was 6,816.

The number admitted into hospital was 6,252, and the total number of deaths 232. The daily average sick was 247·0, and the ratio of deaths per mille of average daily strength was 34·0. Both were higher than in 1895, when the figures were 232·2 and 32·0 respectively.

The average daily strength of the convicts in the three central jails was 3,005. The average daily sick was 114·1, and the death-rate 19·6 per mille, while in district jails, with an average daily strength of 3,811, the number of daily sick was 132·9, and the death rate 45·4.

The average daily strength of those in residence for six months and under was 3,185, among whom there were 91 deaths, or a ratio per mille of 28·6. The number of those above six months in residence was 3,633, and the number of deaths was 141, or a ratio per mille of 38·8.

The mortality in subordinate jails and lock-ups, in which mostly under-trial prisoners and those sentenced to very short terms are confined, was on an average daily strength of 430 and 689 respectively only 17·8 and 26·1.

No explanation is given of the excessive mortality in district jails as compared with that in central prisons. It appears from the above figures that the longer the residence in district jails the higher the mortality, and that therefore prisoners confined in these jails are unnecessarily exposed to preventable risks. This will be referred to later on, after noting the chief causes of sickness and mortality.

There were 484 admissions for respiratory diseases with 66 deaths; of these 187 were cases of pneumonia with 52 deaths.

Fifty per cent. of the cases of pneumonia occurred in the Sind jails—*viz.*, Karachi 6 cases with 2 deaths, Hyderabad 26 cases with 5 deaths, Shikarpur 40 cases with 21 deaths, and the Sind gang 22 cases with 4 deaths, or a total of 94 cases and 32 deaths. The highest number of cases (48) occurred in the jail at Ahmedabad.

The admissions for dysentery amounted to 453 with 22 deaths, and for diarrhœa 382 with 20 deaths. There were 68 cases admitted with tubercle of the lung, 41 of which were treated in the hospital of the Ahmedabad Jail, from which, as noted above, 48 cases of pneumonia were returned. The cases admitted for anæmia and debility increased from 102 in 1895 to 128 in 1896, while cases returned as scurvy decreased from 74 in 1895 to 26 in 1896. Although the admissions for this condition are so much lower than in the previous year, yet the ratio to daily average strength is higher than that of any other province, except the Central Provinces.

Malarial fevers accounted for 1,905 admissions with 14 deaths, and cholera 51 with 25 deaths. Of the latter disease, 47 cases with 23 deaths occurred in the Thana Jail.

In the Thana Jail, with a daily average at strength of 616 convicts, the death-rate was 113·6 per mille of average daily strength. There was heavy and continuous rainfall from the 11th to 31st July, and the ground in the vicinity of the jail was, for the time being, converted into a swamp, but this in itself is hardly sufficient to account for the high death-rate. Exclusive of the deaths from cholera, the ratio from all other causes was 76·3 per mille. Of the 47 deaths on which this ratio is calculated, 23 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa. These

diseases under ordinary circumstances are more or less preventable, and in the present case it must, I think, be assumed that they were so.

The jail is partly surrounded by a moat, which always contains a variable quantity of water with a large amount of vegetation, and the Inspector-General of Prisons believes that much of the sickness—particularly remittent fevers (there were 40 cases with 4 deaths)—is due to this cause. The opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner is to be taken as to the advisability of draining the moat.

The Inspector-General at page 21 of the report states that "the drinking water-supply for the Thana Prison is drawn from the same source as that of the town, namely, the Pokran Lake, and is conveyed to and distributed throughout the prison by means of iron pipes;" but the Medical Officer reports in the sanitary sheet submitted to this office that "the Chemical Analyser to the Government has repeatedly condemned the water supplied to the jail in pipes from the Pokran Tank as unfit for potable purposes." It seems desirable, under these circumstances, that measures should be taken for providing a pure water-supply which may be always available and of easy access, and that the use of the water from the Pokran Tank should be confined to washing and irrigation purposes.

The mortality in the Shikarpur Jail, with an average daily strength of 521, was equal to a ratio of 71·0. Twenty-one of the 37 deaths were due to pneumonia, the result, it is recorded in the sanitary sheet, of sudden variations in temperature and the dampness of the mud floors of the barracks. The occurrence also of 25 cases of erysipelas shows that the ventilation and construction of the barracks are defective. Proposals have been submitted for closing the jail and transferring the prisoners to Sukkur.

The high mortality in district jails as compared with that in central prisons, and the prevalence of pneumonia in the jails at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Shikarpur and in the Sind gang are deserving of attention, more especially in view of the remarks contained in my note for the year 1895.

A summary of the measures recommended during the year for improving the diet and clothing of the prisoners is recorded in paragraph 61 of the report, but the two scales of diets for labouring prisoners appear to be still in force.

It is noteworthy that only one case of plague occurred in the jails during the year.

Bengal.—The average daily strength of all classes of prisoners was 17,495·02. The total number of deaths was 501, a ratio per mille on the above strength of 28·6, or an increase of 1·2 on the ratio in the previous year, but otherwise the lowest on record. The average daily strength of convicts was 15,895·22, and of these 461 died, equal to a ratio of 29·0 per mille. In 1895 the ratio was 26·9. Although the mortality was slightly higher, the admission into hospital and the daily sick rates were lower in 1896 than 1895, the ratios in the latter year being 1,246·9 and 42·3, and in the former, 1,153·9 and 38·8.

The mortality in the eight central prisons, on an average daily strength of 8,464·52, was equal to a ratio of 19·37 per mille, while in the district jails, with an average daily strength of 7,430·7, it was 39·97 per mille, or slightly more than double that of the central prisons.

The effects of residence show somewhat similar results; the mortality in the case of prisoners under six months in residence was equal to a ratio of 31·8 per mille, and of those above that period a ratio of 27·04.

The mortality in the Midnapore Central Prison, in which is included the district jail, was much in excess of that in any of the other central prisons, chiefly due to dysentery, which occasioned ten deaths.

In the Hazaribagh Central Prison, which is "the infirmary jail of the province," there was an average daily strength of 912·52 convicts in confinement, and of these upwards of 600 had been transferred from other jails on account of malaria and its sequelæ and for enfeebled health, yet the death-rate was practically the same as the provincial average, being 28·4 per mille. This small mortality is reported at paragraph 111 of the report to be entirely due to the

systematic arrangements for dietary introduced and supervised by Dr. Nott, the Superintendent, and to his constant attention to the selection and cooking of wholesome food for the prisoners.

With an average daily strength of 1,186·44 in the Bhagalpur Central and District Jails combined, there were only 9 deaths, equal to a ratio of 7·5 per mille. The reason for this exceptionally low mortality is stated by Dr. Buchanan, the Superintendent, to have been due to—

(1) The unusual healthiness of the year, malaria being practically absent.

(2) Good effects of prophylactic doses of cinchonidine carefully administered.

(3) Great care and attention bestowed on the sick by the medical subordinates.

(4) Careful supervision in the preparation and cooking of food.

The death-rates in the other central prisons of the province were considerably below the provincial average, and were—

Alipore	20·5
Presidency	14·0
Rampur Boalia	23·8
Dacca	13·5
Buxar	19·1

In the list of the 26 jails, both central and district, noted at paragraph 113 of the report, with an average daily convict population of 10,798·65, the number of deaths was only 185, or a ratio per mille of 17·13.

Judging from the Sanitary Report, "fevers" were more prevalent in Lower Bengal in 1896 than in 1895, as the mortality in the former year rose to 24·76 per mille from 22·99 in the latter. In the jails, however, the admissions for malarial fevers and their sequelæ during 1896 fell from 5,500 in 1895 to 4,643. The latter figures are taken from the yearly sick returns, and include sequelæ of malarial fevers as in the new returns submitted for 1896.

Six grains of sulphate of cinchonidine, combined either with the sulphate or the tincture of perchloride of iron, were apparently issued daily, or in larger doses two or three times a week, during the unhealthy months of the year. In paragraph 104 of the report, the opinions formed by medical officers as to the results of this measure are stated as follows :—"The majority (of medical officers) are of opinion that much benefit has been derived and the number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever has diminished. In some cases in which the number has not decreased, the attacks have been of a milder type. The good effects extend to all diseases associated with malaria, and malarial cachexia and malarial dysentery have been less pronounced and severe * * * Several medical officers are unable to trace any good results from the administration of the prophylactic, or consider them so doubtful that opinion should be reserved until a more extended trial has been given." The Inspector-General of Prisons insists on the necessity for the administration of the prophylactic being under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent or Medical Officer.

There was a decrease in the number admitted for dysentery and diarrhœa from 5,666 in 1895, to 5,291, ratios per mille of 364·8 and 332·8, respectively. The deaths in 1895 amounted to 155, or 2·8 per cent. on cases, and in 1896, they were 134, or 2·5 per cent. on the cases.

There was a slight increase in the admissions for dysentery alone from 3,603 in 1895 to 3,693 in 1896, but the mortality on cases fell from 3·4 to 3·09.

The number of admissions for anæmia and general debility declined from 546 with 30 deaths in 1895, to 234 with 20 deaths. The decrease is doubtless more apparent than real, as cases previously returned under the above heading have been entered, under malarial fevers, as malarial cachexia.

Two sharp outbreaks of cholera occurred, one in the jail at Darbhanga and the other at Bankipur. In the former 28 cases were admitted with 22

deaths, and in the latter there were 36 admissions with 12 deaths. The admissions in other jails amounted to 48 with 26 deaths.

In a body of 424 prisoners in the above two jails, 224 were inoculated by M. Haffkine, with the following results:—There were 27 seizures after the date of inoculation, of which 11 occurred among the inoculated. There were 17 deaths among those attacked, 4 of whom had been inoculated.

There was a total of 998 admissions for diseases and affections of the lungs, which included 165 cases with 53 deaths from tubercle, 257 cases with 46 deaths from pneumonia and 576 with 8 deaths from other respiratory diseases. Owing to the re-arrangement of the headings in the return referred to before, it is impossible to compare the incidence of these diseases in 1896 with the previous year.

Among other works for improving the supply of drinking-water to the prisoners it may be noted that an installation of the Pasteur-Chamberland filter has been established in the jails at Motihari, Chaibassa, Bankipur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, and Rangpur.

Chapter VIII of the report shows that the same careful supervision and attention to details have been exercised by Dr. Comins, the Inspector-General of Prisons, in 1896 as in the previous year. The chapter is very instructive reading, and its perusal may be recommended to all those who are concerned or interested in the management of jails.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The daily average strength of the convicts was 30,784, an increase of 209 on that of 1895.

Both the number of admissions into hospital and the death-rate were slightly higher than in the previous year. The ratio of daily average sick to average strength in 1895 was 58·64 per mille, and the ratio of deaths 27·34, as compared with the lower ratio of 51·6 and the higher of 29·43, respectively, in 1896.

The year was a dry one, and the free population suffered but little from malarial fevers. There was, however, widespread scarcity throughout the province, much more intense than in 1895, and the health of the classes from which the jail population is chiefly drawn was undermined and weakened. While the absence of rain lessened the malarial influences, it, on the other hand, led, owing to failure of the crops, to a contracted food-supply, and to enhanced rates, which appears to have been more effective than malaria in producing deterioration in the health of the poorer classes. A large majority of the admissions were consequently in bad health, and owing to the increase of crime, the jails were more or less overcrowded. The death-rate of 29·43 per mille on average strength under these circumstances must be considered as a low one, and shows that every attention was paid to preserving the health of the prisoners.

The mortality in central prisons as compared with that in district jails, and by length of residence, confirms the report as to the low state of health of the admissions. The ratio of deaths in central prisons was 19·96 per mille, while that in district jails was 36·37. Again, those under six months in jail, with an average strength of 11,889, had a mortality equal to a ratio of 32·71 per mille, while those above six months in residence, with an average strength of 18,955, had a ratio of only 27·27.

The principal causes of the admissions into hospital were, of course, much the same as in previous years, except that influenza, cholera and respiratory diseases were more prevalent than in 1895.

The admissions for malarial fevers amounted to 8,228 with 76 deaths, an apparent decrease of only 603 in the year 1895; but in the returns for 1896 malarial fevers include all fevers of a malarial origin, and their sequelæ, such as enlargement of the spleen and malarial cachexia, which was not the case in previous years. The death-rate appears to be high as compared with former years owing to the above new arrangement. The outbreak supposed to have been due to relapsing fever which occurred in the Moradabad Jail in 1895 extended into 1896, and it is stated that "during January almost the whole jail population

was in hospital" with the same fever. During its continuance and up to the end of February none of the prisoners admitted were confined in the jail but in a camp which was formed outside. It is not stated, however, if any of these were attacked, and no conclusion appears to have been arrived at as to the exact nature of the fever.

It is satisfactory to find that there was a considerable decline in the admissions and deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa. In 1895 there were 3,483 admissions with 328 deaths, and in 1896, 2,932 and 225, respectively, the ratios being 113·91 and 10·72 in the former year, and 95·24 and 7·31 in the latter.

The admissions for anæmia and debility were 51·5 per mille on average strength, or a ratio of 19·6 less than in 1895.

The cases included under the old heading of "Respiratory Diseases" in Statement XV have since the commencement of 1896 been divided into "Pneumonia" and "Other respiratory diseases." The number of cases under these two headings in 1896 amounted to 2,059, while in 1895, the number was only 1,688. With the increase in cases the mortality rose from 165 to 252, percentages on cases of 9·8 and 12·2 respectively. In 1896 the number of cases of pneumonia included in the above was 1,001, which accounted for 214 of the deaths, or a case-mortality of 21·4 per cent.

In the temporary jail at Chunar, where only old and infirm male convicts transferred from other jails are confined, the mortality on an average daily strength of 1,465·75 amounted to 155, or a ratio of 105·74 per mille. In an extract at page 25 of the report, the Superintendent states that "the health as a whole (was) excellent." It is difficult to understand how such a statement could have been made in face of the above figures. Nothing approaching to such mortality occurs in any other large jail which receives old and infirm prisoners, and it may be justifiably surmised that the great mortality is probably due to the transfer of prisoners affected with active disease.

In paragraph 10 of my note for the year 1895, I pointed out the deficiency in the daily amount of salt and oil issued to the prisoners; the amount of the former has been increased from 100 to 150 grains and of the latter from $\frac{1}{25}$ of a chittack to $\frac{4}{25}$ of a chittack. The amounts are still below that recommended by the Committee on Jail Administration.

Punjab.—The average daily strength of all classes of prisoners was 11,858. The sickness and mortality were much less than in 1895. The ratio of admissions into hospital on the above strength was 1,237 as compared with one of 1,451 in 1895. The number of deaths fell from 248 to 186, or from a ratio per mille on daily average strength of 21·80 to 15·69. Among convicts the ratio in 1895 was 22·05 and in 1896 only 16·09.

These favourable results are stated in paragraph 69 of the report to have been due "to the general healthiness of the year, the practice of giving a daily dose of cinchonidine to all prisoners during the months when malarial fever is most prevalent, to the great care bestowed by medical officers and their subordinates, to the allotment of tasks and the treatment and care of the prisoners in their charge, and to the extra clothing issued to the convalescents and sick during the winter months."

The total mortality in the four central prisons was equal to a ratio of 18·68, while in district jails it was only 14·52. The higher ratio in the former was due to the outbreak of influenza which appeared in the Montgomery Prison in December 1895 continuing into 1896, and to the larger number of deaths from pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs which occurred in these central prisons, particularly in the one at Lahore. In the latter, 34 cases of pneumonia were admitted with 12 deaths, and 14 cases of tubercle of the lungs with 5 deaths. The ratio of deaths in this jail was, however, only 17·16, as compared with 16·39 in 1895.

In the Montgomery and Mooltan Central Prisons there was a decline in mortality from ratios of 51·35 and 20·44, respectively, in 1895, to 23·62 and 17·88 in 1896.

As noted above, the admission-rate into hospital was considerably lower than in the previous year; and the decrease was common to all the principal diseases.

The admissions for malarial fevers were 5,871, or a decrease of 1,036 on those of the previous year, although the former numbers include the direct sequelæ of these fevers, which was not the case in 1895. The provincial mortality from fevers was slightly higher in 1896 than in 1895, but the rate in both years was a comparatively low one, owing to the small rainfall.

The Inspector-General states in paragraph 74 of the report that "this satisfactory result may be attributed to a variety of causes, but more especially to the healthiness of the year, possibly due to the rainfall being scantier than usual, and to the practice in force of issuing cinchonidine in small doses to all the prisoners during the autumnal months."

There were 699 admissions for dysentery and 973 for diarrhœa, or a total of 1,672, being 284 less than in 1895. The number of deaths was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 26, 19 of which were due to dysentery and 7 to diarrhœa. The percentage of deaths to cases in the former disease was only 2·72. In 20 of the jails there were no deaths from either of these diseases. It may be mentioned in this connection that the issue of boiled water for drinking is now limited to the Amritsar, Lahore Female, and Dharmsala jails.

There has been a marked reduction in the admissions and deaths for respiratory diseases. Tubercle of the lung gave 91 admissions with 22 deaths; pneumonia 202 with 43 deaths; other respiratory diseases 530 with 3 deaths, or a total of 823 admissions and 68 deaths, as compared with 1,085 admissions and 134 deaths in 1895.

Cases of anæmia and debility fell from 163 with 3 deaths in 1895 to 135 with 2 deaths in 1896.

No case of cholera occurred during the year.

Burma.—The average daily strength of all prisoners was 14,461, or 799 more than in the previous year.

In paragraph 18 (*b*), page 19 of the report, it is stated that "about half the jails in the province were in a chronic condition of overcrowding throughout the year, and the only jails which were not at one time or another in this condition were Kyaukpyu, Moulmein, Toungoo, Shwebo, and Magwe."

The ratio of deaths on the above strength was 18·19 per mille, or 0·26 higher than the ratio in 1895. The total number of deaths among convicts amounted to 249, which, on an average daily strength of 14,031, equals a ratio per mille of 17·75, or 0·58 higher than that of the previous year. There were, however, 26 convicts released on account of sickness, while in 1895 the number so released was only 15.

In the seven central prisons with an average daily strength of 10,279, the admissions into hospital were equal to a ratio on that strength of 840·8 per mille. In district jails with a strength of 3,752 the ratio was only 544·2. The mortality in the former was, however, only 17·6 per mille, as compared with 19·6 in the latter. On the other hand, the mortality among short-term prisoners was lower than among long-term ones. Those under six months in residence with a strength of 5,879 gave a mortality of 16·84 per mille, while those above six months, with a strength of 8,143 had a ratio of 18·42 per mille.

The death-rates were exceptionally high among convicts in the jails at Bhamo, Pagan, Mergui, Akyab, Moulmein, and Mandalay. In the three former, the population is small, 80, 94, and 31 respectively, so that a few deaths gave high rates, but in Akyab the average daily strength was 374 and the sickness and mortality were very high, the ratio of admissions being 700·53 and of deaths 50·80. Nearly one-half of the deaths, 9 out of 19, were due to dysentery. The admissions for this disease amounted to 133, and the ratio is considerably higher than that of any other jail in the province. It was also the highest in 1895, so that the instructions issued in 1895 regarding the early discovery and treatment of such cases do not appear to have had any effect. The district, it is understood, is an unhealthy one, and the free population are prone to affections of the bowels.

The majority of the deaths in the Moulmein Jail were due to dysentery and tubercle of the lungs. As this jail has been persistently unhealthy for the past ten years, the Local Government is of opinion that it should be converted from a

central prison to a district jail, as soon as sufficient accommodation is available elsewhere.

In the central prison at Mandalay with a strength of 1,085, there were 33 deaths, or a ratio of 30·41. Five were due to dysentery, 7 to tubercle of the lung, 4 each to pneumonia and diarrhœa. Although the mortality was high, the admissions and daily sick-rates were lower than the provincial average.

The increase in the total deaths from tubercle of the lungs and respiratory diseases was doubtless influenced by the overcrowding referred to above.

Assam.—Both sickness and mortality were less than in 1895 among the convicts confined in the jails of Assam.

The daily average strength of convicts was 1,189. There were 1,242 admissions into hospital with 68 deaths, ratios per mille of average strength of 1,044·19 and 57·17, respectively. In 1895 the ratio of admissions was 1,305·26, and of deaths 69·20. Twenty-two prisoners were released on account of sickness, as against 12 in 1895. As the 10 prisoners in excess would have almost certainly died if kept in jail, they must for purposes of comparison be added to the total mortality, which raises the ratio of deaths to 65·6.

The conclusions arrived at by the Chief Commissioner as to the causes of the high mortality in 1895 led to the issue of orders in June 1896 restricting the employment of prisoners on extramural labour, and providing for the supply of dry and adequate clothing to those employed on such labour on their return to jail. As pointed out in the note on the sickness and mortality in 1895, it was considered probable that other causes besides extramural labour were probably at work in producing the sickness, and it was suggested that the scales of diet in use were probably defective and insufficient. Steps have been taken to introduce into the larger jails the following measures, and rules are to be drawn up to make them generally applicable in all jails and lock-ups:—

(1) A more liberal scale of diet, including a large quantity of good vegetables and an extra meal in the early morning for prisoners employed extramurally.

(2) The discontinuance of the use of new rice.

(3) The more extended use of iron and quinine as a prophylactic.

The improvement consequent on the introduction of these arrangements will doubtless be more marked in the results for the present year.

The admissions into hospital for malarial fevers were 446 with 11 deaths, as compared with 567 admissions and 11 deaths in 1895.

There was a small decrease, from 420 in 1895 to 393 in 1896, in the cases of dysentery and diarrhœa treated. The ratio per mille on daily average strength, *viz.*, 330·5, is very high, and shows the necessity that exists for the introduction of the improvements in diet and clothing referred to above. The deaths fell from 36 to 24, or from a percentage on cases of 8·6 to 6·1.

There were 10 admissions with 4 deaths from tubercle of the lung and 11 admissions with 5 deaths from pneumonia.

Central Provinces.—The scarcity that prevailed in 1895 in the Central Provinces and led to a greatly increased mortality among the prisoners—nearly double of that in 1894—developed in 1896 into actual famine, extending over the greater part of the province. The condition of the prisoners on admission was consequently worse than that described in the report for 1895, and the results are seen in the great increase in the sickness and mortality, more especially of the latter.

The daily average strength of the convicts was 5,196·26, and of under-trial prisoners, 391·82. The deaths amounted to 404, 20 of which occurred among the under-trial prisoners. The ratio of deaths per mille of daily average strength was among convicts 73·90, and among prisoners under-trial 51·04. In 1895, the total mortality was 277, and the ratios among convicts and under-trials were 57·65 and 31·12 respectively.

The average daily strength of convicts in the three central prisons was 3,341·04, and the ratio of deaths 46·99 as compared with a ratio of 31·74 in 1895. The ratio in the Jubbulpore Central Prison was 81·71, in Nagpur 19·25, and in Raipur 18·49. The total deaths in Jubbulpore amounted to 122, and the principal cause of the mortality was dysentery. The 167 cases of dysentery which were treated accounted for 75 of the deaths, or a percentage of 61·5 on the total

mortality. A special enquiry appears to have been instituted as to the cause and nature of a disease so severe as to produce a mortality of 45 per cent. on cases. It appears, as the result of the enquiry, to have been "established conclusively that it originated with the low state of vitality to which the outside population had been reduced, and that it was infectious was established by the circumstance that prisoners who had been long in jail contracted it from the new admissions." I would be inclined to add also the influence of local conditions and circumstances.

The mortality in district jails, and among short-term prisoners was, as might have been expected from the condition of the admissions, greatly in excess of that in central prisons. With an average daily strength of 1,855·22 convicts in district jails the death rate was 122·35. The total number of deaths among prisoners under six months' residence was 291, which, on an average strength of 2,701, equals a ratio of 107·72 per mille, while the deaths among those above six months' residence were 93, or a ratio per mille of 36·6, on an average daily strength of 2,539. The mortality among under-trial prisoners in the district jails was equal to a ratio of 50·75 on an average daily strength of 295·57. This might lead to the inference that the mortality was not altogether due to the miserable condition of the admissions, but may have been assisted by the conditions of life in jail. It must, however, be remembered that under-trial prisoners are, as a rule, only a few days in the lock-up. On the other hand, the comparatively low mortality in some of the jails, which is not clearly explained in the report, would lead one to suspect that local conditions did exercise an influence in producing the high mortality in others: for example, the Nimar District Jail had a ratio of 12·51, Raipur Central Prison 18·49, Nagpur Central Prison 19·25, Wardha District Jail 19·04, Chanda District Jail 32·65, Chhindwara District Jail 34·56, Betul District Jail 39·32, and Hoshangabad District Jail 40·66. Judging, however, by the returns of mortality from the districts in which these jails are situated, the pressure of scarcity in these districts was not so great as it was in some of the others.

The number of daily average sick, 217·62, or 48·72 higher than in 1895, does not show such a marked increase as would have been expected with the high mortality. The chief causes of the sickness were malarial fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The two latter combined gave 1,522 admissions with 215 deaths, as compared with 986 admissions and 142 deaths in 1895. The admissions for dysentery alone amounted to 710 with 172 deaths. The disease was most prevalent in the central prison at Jubbulpore and in the district jails at Damoh, Seoni, Balaghat, and Narsinghpur, in which districts famine existed in a severe form.

The cause of the disease was undoubtedly due to a low and anæmic condition, the result of chronic starvation. A scorbutic form of dysentery, so called, is under such circumstances developed, and the patient, as a rule, rapidly succumbs. Any treatment, to be effective must be accompanied with a milk diet. Judging from the report, it appears that no special measures were sanctioned to meet the emergency: the expenditure in connection with the sick in hospital and the weak and infirm gangs was in fact less than in 1895. Rs. 4,581 were expended on sick diet and extras for patients in hospital, and Rs. 1,563 on extras and special diets for weakly prisoners not in hospital.

In paragraph 52 of the report the Inspector-General writes—"Vegetables were also issued in several jails in excess of the authorised rate on the score of health, and in instances in which purchases had to be made in the market the expenditure has been taken against rations. This has occurred in spite of repeated instructions that the prescribed diet scales cannot be exceeded except on medical grounds, and that when this happens the outlay should be charged under the head hospital expenses." The drift of the remarks on the vital statistics is to show that the whole body of the prisoners were in a more or less sickly condition, and the "medical grounds" for the issue of exceptional diets must therefore have been apparent.

As in 1895, the greater portion of the expenditure, Rs. 1,563 on extra diets, was incurred in the jails at Nagpur, Raipur, and Bilaspur. Rs. 1,156 were so spent in these three jails, and the two former showed the lowest mortality of all the jails in the province.

No mention is made of the issue of quinine or cinchonidine as a prophylactic.

The total death-rate of convicts in Statements XIV, XV and XVI do not agree, and Statement XV has been wrongly numbered as XVI.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.—The average daily strength of convicts was 1,260. There were 731 admissions into hospital with 30 deaths, equal to a ratio of 580·08 and 23·81 respectively on the above strength. These results are more favourable than in the previous year, when the rates were 913·52 and 25·64.

The highest mortality occurred in the Yeotmal Jail, where, with an average strength of 86·65, there were 5 deaths—1 due to cholera—or a ratio of 57·7 on average strength. The prisoners admitted into this jail were nearly all in indifferent or bad health, but there was a good deal of overcrowding throughout the year. It appears from the sanitary sheet received in this office that the condition of the barracks is not satisfactory. The average ratio of deaths in the other jails was 21·30.

In the Akola Jail there were 12 deaths, or a ratio of 26·40 per mille on average daily strength, as compared with 39·61 in 1895. It is stated in the report that considerable improvements have been effected in the garden of this jail, thus rendering it more productive.

Coorg.—The average daily strength in the one jail at Merkara, including under-trial and civil prisoners, was 95·64. There were only 2 deaths, both among convicts; one was due to cirrhosis of the liver and the other to epilepsy. In 1895 there were 5 deaths.

The two scales of diets previously in use, one for prisoners under three months and the other for those above that period, have been discontinued, and the latter issued to all convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

General Remarks.—I have arranged in the following table, the sickness and mortality among convicts in the jails under the different Local Governments and Administrations, according to the rates of mortality, and would direct attention to the high mortality in the jails in the last three provinces as compared with that in the first three on the list:

Local Government and Administration.										
Punjab	10,940	14,997	351	32	176	16·09	153	1·55	1
Burma	14,031	10,624	476	33	240	17·75	113	3·35	26
Madras Presidency ...	8,263	5,376	231	28	168	27·33	150	3·07	6
Coorg	87	97	3	52	2	22·89	149	...	...
Berar	1,270	731	23	18	30	23·81	59	2·70	3
Bengal	15,895	18,459	631	40	461	29·0	333	2·53	57
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	30,784	27,058	1,594	52	1,6	29·43	95	7·67	10
Bombay Presidency ...	7,160	6,584	254	36	237	35·4	127	4·64	5
Assam	1,392	1,660	75	54	74	53·18	345	5·42	25
Central Provinces ...	5,156	5,920	218	42	364	73·0	293	14·12	2
Total for British India ...	94,948	90,555	3,849	41	2,687	28·29	165	4·84	135

JAMES CLEGHORN,

Director General.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution Nos. 562—574, dated the 9th November, 1897.

No.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHEWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES CON

1					3			4			5		
Province.		Place of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
		Central jails.	District jails.	Subsidiary jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras	1894	7	13 (a)	304	10,359	279	10,638	69,679	3,409	73,388	80,038	3,688	84,026
	1895	7	13 (a)	304	9,379 (f)	268	9,647	67,094	2,901	69,995	76,473	3,169	79,642
	1896	7	13 (a)	303	9,430	241	9,671	67,528	2,883	70,411	76,958	3,124	80,082
Bombay	1894	2	19 (b)	28 (c)	7,870	238	8,108	64,161	3,168	67,329	72,031	3,406	75,437
	1895	3	15 (b)	28 (c)	7,804 (g)	234	8,038	73,746	3,649	77,395	81,550	3,883	85,433
	1896	3	15 (b)	28 (c)	7,983	265	8,251	76,136	3,923	80,059	84,325	4,188	88,513
Bengal	1894	7	40	85	17,077	453	17,530	88,130	3,610	91,740	105,207	4,063	109,270
	1895	7	40	85	16,413 (h)	409	16,822	82,956	2,901	85,857	99,469	3,310	102,779
	1896	7	40	85	16,512	395	16,907	89,107	3,591	92,701	105,619	3,989	109,608
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	6	43	18	25,816	903	26,800	93,400	5,582	98,982	119,216	6,575	125,791
	1895	6	43	18	28,042	1,179	29,221 (i)	106,251	7,438	113,689	134,293	8,617	142,910
	1896	6	43	18	30,795	1,440	32,195	101,753	7,233	108,986	132,518	8,663	141,181
Panjab	1894	5 (d)	28	22	12,286	412	12,698	45,372	1,561	46,933	57,658	1,973	59,631
	1895	5 (d)	28	22	11,035	371	11,406	50,504	1,650	52,154	61,539	2,021	63,560
	1896	5 (d)	28	22	11,543	320	11,863	52,485	1,574	54,059	64,028	1,894	65,922
Central Provinces	1894	3	15	1	4,217	289	4,506	12,691	1,247	13,938	16,908	1,536	18,444
	1895	3	15	1	4,393	326	4,719	15,196	1,682	16,878	19,589	2,008	21,597
	1896	3	15	1	4,578	305	4,883	19,626	1,857	21,483	24,504	2,162	26,666
Burma	1894	7	23	1	11,729	97	11,826	29,254	966	30,220	40,983	1,063	42,046
	1895	7	23	...	13,487	138	13,625	29,020	1,651	30,671	43,107	1,189	44,296
	1896	7	23	...	14,024	133	14,157	32,035	1,134	33,269	46,159	1,267	47,426
Assam	1894	...	9	13	1,394	49	1,443	8,664	538	9,202	10,058	587	10,645
	1895	...	9	13	1,388	41	1,429	8,081	476	8,565	9,477	517	9,994
	1896	...	9	13	1,417	38	1,485	8,474	563	9,037	9,921	601	10,522
Coorg	1894	...	1	25	102	8	110	928	38	966	1,030	46	1,076
	1895	...	1	25	132	5	137	670	54	724	802	59	861
	1896	...	1	25	99	5	104	623	38	661	722	43	765
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. (e)	1894	2	5	...	1,424	44	1,468	3,794	285	3,679	4,808	329	5,137
	1895	2	5	...	1,332	46	1,378	4,229	292	4,521	5,561	338	5,899
	1896	2	5	...	1,496	46	1,542	4,715	299	5,014	6,211	345	6,556
Total	1894	39	196	497	92,234	2,862	95,096	415,973	20,404	436,377	508,207	23,266	531,473
	1895	40	192	496	93,405	3,017	96,422	438,455	22,094	460,549	531,860	25,111	556,971
	1896	40	191	495	97,883	3,178	101,061	453,082	23,008	476,180	550,965	26,276	577,241

(a) Includes the Madras debtors' jail.
(b) Includes two extra-mural gangs, the common jail, and the House of Correction, Bombay.
(c) Exclusive of lock-ups.
(d) Includes the female jail, Lahore.
(e) The figures for the Secunderabad Jail are incorporated in this and in the succeeding statements, but the figures for 1894 for the Wun subsidiary jail are not included under the orders contained in Berar Secretary's No. 83, dated 21 January 1895; this jail being merely a lock-up, not under the control or management of the Jail Department.
(f) The difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1894 and the number at the commencement of 1895 is due to the erroneous exclusion from the returns of 1894 of a recovered lunatic who was sent to the Madras penitentiary to undergo a period of probation.
(g) Includes 105 male and 5 female prisoners of the Thana Central Jail, which was reduced to the status of a subordinate jail.
(h) Excluding one State prisoner in the Dacca Central Jail, hence the difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1895 and those in jail at the commencement of 1896.
(i) Excluding the prisoners confined in lock-ups situated and controlled outside the Jail Department or in custody in magistrate's camps; hence the difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1895 and those in jail at the commencement of 1896.

6			7			8				
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year			Total daily average number of prisoners.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Province.
70,960	3,420	74,380	9,378	268	9,646	9,742·03	283·1	10,025·13	1894	Madras.
67,043	2,928	69,971	9,430	241	9,671	9,527·1	263·04	9,790·14	1895	
66,933	2,876	69,809	10,025	248	10,273	9,333·59	253	9,586·59	1896	
64,332	3,177	67,509	7,699	220	7,928	7,901	238	8,139	1894	Bombay.
73,561	3,618	77,179	7,989	265	8,254	8,129	253	3,882	1895	
75 833	3,963	79,796	8,492	225	8,717	8 009	248	8,2,8	1896	
88,794	3,654	92,448	16,413	409	16,822	16,892 93	450 94	17,343 89	1894	Bengal.
82,956	2,915	85 871	16 513	395	16,908	16 521	408 29	16,929·29	1895	
87,359	3 499	90 858	18 260	490	18,750	17,024·44	464 68	17 499·12	1896	
91,174	5,396	96,570	28,042	1,179	29,221	26,860·8	1,086·26	27,947·24	18 4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
103,419	7,176	110,595	30,874	1,441	32,315	31,280·23	1,38··66	32,667 89	1895	
98,409	7,169	105 578	34,109	1,494	35,603	31,662·37	1,38·65	33,083·02	1896	
46,623	1,602	48,225	11,035	371	11,406	11,210	3,6	11,586	1894	Panjab.
49,696	1,701	51,697	11,513	330	11,803	11 369	353	11,722	1895	
51,595	1,571	53 166	12,433	323	12,756	11,914	325	12,240	18.6	
12 515	1,210	13 725	4.393	326	4.719	4,207·32	297 76	4,505·08	1894	Central Provinces.
15,011	1,703	16 714	4·578	305	4,883	4 625·92	321·21	4,950·13	1895	
18,730	1,812	20 542	5,774	350	6,124	5,244·17	358·39	5 602·56	1896	
27,496	925	28,421	13 487	138	13,625	12,538	109	12,647	1894	Burma.
29,083	1,056	30,139	14,024	133	14,157	13·520	142	13,662	1895	
31,988	1,110	33 098	14,171	157	14 328	14 311	150	14,461	1896	
8,640	546	9,186	1,388	41	1,429	1,445 05	45·78	1,490 83	1894	Assam.
8,030	479	8,509	1,447	38	1,485	1,398·22	37·23	1,435·45	1895	
8 343	564	8,907	1,578	37	1,615	1,490 4	43·15	1,533·55	1896	
898	41	939	132	5	137	123·44	5·8	126·24	1894	Coorg.
703	54	757	99	5	104	117·81	4·83	122·64	1895	
619	43	662	103	...	103	96·27	4·79	101·06	1896	
3,476	283	3,759	1,332	46	1,378	1,319·2	47·93	1 367·13	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
4,065	293	4,357	1,496	46	1,542	1,375·34	48·6	1,423·94	1895	
4,604	287	4,891	1,607	58	1,665	1,382·06	5··58	1,434·04	1896	
414·908	20,254	435,162	93,290	3,012	96,311	92,236·95	2 940·57	95,177·52	1894	Total.
433,867	21,922	455,789	97,993	3,189	101,182	7,86··62	3 215 86	101,085 48	1895	
444,413	22,894	467,307	106,552	3,382	109,934	30,408·3	3,279·24	103,687·54	1896	

No.

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

PROVINCE.		In jail at the commencement of the year.		3 Imprisoned during the year.		4 Total.		5 RECEIVED BY A TO UNDERGO SENTENCE. From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1894	9,166 (a)	245	28,595	1,903	37,761	2,148	1,008	38	162	...	17	1
	1895	8,320	238	24,955	1,562	33,275	1,800	1,690	22	48	...	29	...
	1896	8,303	213	24,165	1,495	32,468	1,708	1,556	43	84	...	14	...
Bombay	1894	7,107 (b)	220 (b)	14,350	661	21,457	881	2,226	50	882	47	2	...
	1895	6,937	201	14,452	704	21,389	905	2,206	33	1,165	48	3	...
	1896	6,979	217	14,341	810	21,320	1,027	2,395	67	1,027	60	6	...
Bengal	1894	15,978	416	34,734	1,444	50,712	1,860	10,238	356	11,162	401	75	...
	1895	15,322 (c)	371	32,145	1,101	47,467	1,472	8,368	254	10,853	316	79	...
	1896	15 387	356	34,525	1,318	49,912	1,674	8,402	381	11,681	395	34	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	24,096	911	39,356	2,922	63,452	3,833	8,192	198	1,073	103	162	1
	1895	26,054	1,081	44,862	4,033	70,916	5,114	12,294	605	1,055	311	132	...
	1896	29,129	1,338	43,235	4,027	72,364	5,365	11,836	670	1,037	82	130	1
Panjab	1894	11,265	378	18,507	627	29,772	1,005	4,432	136	...	...	14	...
	1895	10,133	336	20,776	700	30,909	1,036	5,642	133	...	...	6	...
	1896	10,646	291	21,455	614	32,101	905	6,006	132	...	...	7	...
Central Provinces	1894	3,972	280	5,891	793	9,863	1,073	1,277	47	19	...	9	...
	1895	4,173	310	6,865	1,113	11,038	1,423	1,398	50	5	...	6	...
	1896	4,353	228	8,378	1,188	12,731	1,476	1,514	105	2	..	3	...
Burma	1894	11,387	96	17,337	651	28,724	747	1,996	24	...	...	484	...
	1895	13,082	124	17,443	722	30,525	846	2,595	49	...	..	361	...
	1896	13,610	121	18,007 (d)	801	32,517	922	2,803	27	...	...	448	...
Assam	1894	1,241	43	4,037 (d)	278	5,278	321	243	27	907	29	9	...
	1895	313	40	3,885 (d)	227 (d)	5,158	267	319	14	599	16	1	...
	1896	1,305	31	3,907	258	5,212	289	255	13	659	18	1	...
Coorg	1894	85	8	200	6	285	14	...	...	85	2	...	...
	1895	114	3	146	11	260	14	...	...	76	4	...	...
	1896	87	4	117	10	204	14	...	...	70	1	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	1,344	41	1,823	190	3,167	231	211	11	...	...	47	3
	1895	1,277	43	2,067	205	3 344	248	294	11	...	...	42	...
	1896	1,353	41	2,275	197	3,628	238	273	7	...	...	51	...
TOTAL	1894	85,641	2,638	164,830	9,475	250,471	12,113	29,823	881	14,290	582	819	5
	1895	86,725	2,747	167,596	10,378	254,321	13,125	34,806	1,171	13,801	495	659	...
	1896	91,152	2,900	171,305	10,718	262,457	13,618	35,040	1,445	14,560	550	694	1

(a) See note (a) to table No. 1.
(b) „ „ (b) „ „
(c) „ „ (c) „ „
(d) Inclusive of convicts re-admitted after having been out on bail, etc.

JAILS OF BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

				6			7				
TRANSFER.							TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				
B							A.		B.		
IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION OR TO OTHER JAILS.				GRAND TOTAL.							PROVINCE.
From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3,893	430	130	7	52,971	2,624	55,595	15,201	469	155	2	1894
3,982	342	136	6	49,160	2,170	51,330	15,520	353	103	3	1895 Madras.
2,961	330	41	2	47,124	2,083	49,207	14,430	365	116	7	1896
20	...	...	...	24,587	978	25,565	3,126	95	233	13	1894
60	...	...	...	24,823	986	25,809	3,310	77	228	10	1895 Bombay.
29	1	...	...	24,777	1,155	25,932	3,363	120	150	9	1896
426	3	612	33	73,225	2,653	75,878	21,655	740	688	3	1894
349	5	434	34	67,550	2,081	69,631	19,170	570	415	6	1895 Bengal.
213	7	510	37	70,752	2,494	73,246	20,040	780	258	7	1896
615	33	11	...	73,505	4,168	77,673	9,578	308	713	50	1894
403	50	2	...	84,802	5,880	90,682	13,569	731	572	65	1895 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
468		13	...	85,848	6,146	91,994	13,054	762	730	53	1896
1,374	19	...	...	35,592	1,160	36,752	5,737	134	348	25	1894
822	15	...	...	37,379	1,184	38,563	6,146	141	197	24	1895 Panjab.
166	13	...	...	38,280	1,050	39,330	6,050	130	232	21	1896
26	3	...	...	11,194	1,123	12,317	1,338	48	91	11	1894
44	5	...	...	12,491	1,478	13,969	1,422	51	64	7	1895 Central Provinces.
41	3	...	...	14,291	1,584	15,875	1,542	106	94	6	1896
239	...	...	...	31,443	771	32,214	2,059	24	190	...	1894
335	2	...	...	33,816	897	34,713	2,597	49	352	3	1895 Burma.
371	...	...	...	36,139	949	37,088	2,840	28	448	1	1896
38	...	...	...	6,475	371	6,846	1,166	46	20	...	1894
38	4	...	...	6,155	301	6,456	948	27	21	1	1895 Assam.
49	...	1	...	6,177	320	6,497	960	34	19	2	1896
...	...	...	...	370	16	386	24	...	2	...	1894
...	...	...	...	336	18	354	15	...	1	...	1895 Coorg.
...	...	...	...	274	15	289	21	...	...	...	1890
6	1	...	...	3,431	246	3,677	261	14	22	1	1894
13	1	...	...	3,693	260	3,953	344	12	12	...	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
8	...	...	...	3,960	245	4,205	330	7	14	1	1896
16,637	489	753	40	312,793	14,110	326,903	60,145	1,878	2,462	105	1894
16,046	424	572	40	320,205	15,255	335,460	63,041	2,011	1,965	119	1895 TOTAL.
14,306	382	565	39	327,622	16,041	343,663	62,620	2,332	2,061	107	1896

No.

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

Provinces.		8										9	
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A		B		C	D						
							By order of Government.						
							(a)		(b)				
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.	On account of sickness.		On other grounds.			Transported beyond seas.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1894	1,801	44	25,330	1,811	1,710	39	3	...	11	1	191	8
	1895	1,856	51	21,265	1,498	1,647	34	6	...	4	...	220	10
	1896	1,855	45	20,538	1,405	1,603	31	5	1	6	1	116	11
Bombay	1894	876	28	11,604	591	1,599	52	1	1	24	...	...	...
	1895	877	28	11,322	595	1,830	54	8	...	8	1	...	...
	1896	827	44	11,414	730	1,598	42	5	...	18	3	...	...
Bengal	1894	1,943	54	27,830	1,339	4,443	86	66	1	5	...	497	41
	1895	1,875	36	24,962	945	4,854	117	54	3	...	...	396	39
	1896	1,692	41	25,809	1,058	4,979	111	54	3	7	1	524	38
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	3,812	57	25,166	2,370	7,215	252	2	1	7	2	...	...
	1895	4,012	108	28,160	3,328	8,428	249	4	1	4	...	...	...
	1896	3,694	82	26,376	3,448	9,955	365	10	...	130	46	...	...
Panjab	1894	2,454	62	12,712	493	3,942	101	5	...	1	...	...	...
	1895	2,858	76	13,718	524	3,490	108	4	...	2	...	...	...
	1896	3,386	89	13,797	444	3,443	73	1	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1894	298	20	4,088	665	1,056	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	339	24	4,940	887	1,020	44	2	...	72	152	...	...
	1896	366	34	4,477	867	1,138	53	2	...	885	157	...	...
Burma	1894	1,149	45	11,588	571	2,674	6	13	...	119	...	166	...
	1895	1,062	33	11,530	682	3,956	4	15	...	15	...	392	3
	1896	1,003	41	12,252	703	4,627	22	26	...	17	...	755	...
Assam	1894	541	7	3,003	270	315	7	19	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	527	2	2,905	227	341	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	374	6	2,853	236	337	6	25	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1894	24	1	191	9	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	18	1	178	13	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	16	...	130	11	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	136	5	1,280	169	412	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	136	3	1,431	195	379	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	167	2	1,509	172	465	8	3	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1894	13,034	323	122,792	8,288	23,374	612	109	3	167	3	854	49
	1895	13,560	362	120,411	8,894	25,977	629	107	4	105	153	1,008	52
	1896	13,380	384	119,155	9,074	28,165	715	131	4	1,063	208	1,395	49

continued.

ILS in BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—contd.

10		11		12		13		14		15			
Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the close of the year.		Daily average number.			Province.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
18	1	6	...	50	3	176	8	8,319	238	8,642·4	249·32	8,891·72	1894 Madras.
21	...	5	...	53	...	157	8	8,303	213	8,332·81	231·9	8,564·71	1895 Madras.
13	1	8	...	58	...	163	5	8,213	211	8,044·69	218·56	8,263·25	1896 Madras.
8	...	15	...	31	...	238	2	6,832	196	7,021	206	7,227	1894 Bombay.
4	...	9	1	28	...	220	3	6,979	217	7,049	212	7,261	1895 Bombay.
8	...	9	...	39	1	231 (a)	6 (a)	7,115	200	6,889	211	7,100	1896 Bombay.
16	...	4	...	20	...	736 (b)	18	15,322	371	15,672·57	407·8	16,080·37	1894 Bengal.
8	1	7	...	11	...	410 (c)	8	15,388	356	15,169·89	359·7	15,529·59	1895 Bengal.
10	...	4	...	21	...	452	9	16,902	446	15,489·14	406·08	15,895·22	1896 Bengal.
11	1	6	...	134	8	807	38	26,054	1,081	25,034·75	1,004·6	26,039·35	1894 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
9	3	3	...	126	7	786	50	29,129	1,338	29,286·75	1,288·85	30,575·6	1895 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
5	2	3	...	117	8	863	43	30,911	1,337	29,488·5	1,295·85	30,784·35	1896 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
10	1	4	...	53	...	193	8	10,133	336	10,295	348	10,643	1894 Panjab.
4	1	12	...	84	2	218	17	10,646	291	10,342	318	10,660	1895 Panjab.
18	2	12	...	63	2	168	8	11,120	281	10,656	284	10,940	1896 Panjab.
2	...	3	...	23	...	122	16	4,173	310	3,981·18	283·04	4,264·22	1894 Central Provinces.
2	...	6	1	24	1	247	23	4,353	288	4,240·92	367·87	4,648·79	1895 Central Provinces.
3	1	4	...	23	...	358	26	5,399	334	4,856·52	339·74	5,196·26	1896 Central Provinces.
3	...	3	...	52	...	345	1	13,082	124	12,039	100	12,139	1894 Burma.
6	...	5	...	51	...	225	2	13,610	121	13,088	132	13,220	1895 Burma.
3	...	...	...	75	...	246	3	13,847	151	13,890	141	14,031	1896 Burma.
2	...	23	...	2	...	71	1	1,313	40	1,325·42	41·93	1,367·35	1894 Assam.
1	...	13	...	2	...	80	1	1,305	31	1,279·87	33·26	1,313·13	1895 Assam.
1	...	14	...	9	...	72	2	1,513	34	1,355·18	36·41	1,391·59	1896 Assam.
...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	114	3	103·63	5·36	108·99	1894 Coorg.
...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	87	4	105·3	4·02	109·32	1895 Coorg.
...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	85	...	83·57	4·27	87·84	1896 Coorg.
1	...	1	...	6	...	35	1	1,277	43	1,258·16	45·29	1,303·45	1894 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1	...	...	...	4	1	31	1	1,353	41	1,284·62	45·5	1,330·12	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	...	4	...	33	...	1,435	55	1,296·72	47·6	1,344·32	1896 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
71	3	66	...	371	11	2,729	93	86,619	2,742	85,373·11	2,691·34	88,064·45	1894 Total.
56	5	60	2	384	11	2,378	113	91,153	2,900	90,279·16	2,933·1	93,212·26	1895 Total.
61	6	54	...	409	11	2,588	102	96,540	3,049	92,049·32	2,984·51	95,033·83	1896 Total.

(a) Including 32 male and 1 female moribund prisoners who were released under rule 488 of the Jail Code.
(b) Including 9 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 488 of Jail Code.
(c) Including 4 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 504 (a) of the Jail Code.

RELIGION, AGE, STATE of EDUCATION, and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS 1894, 1895,

1		2														3									
		RELIGION.														AGE.								EDU	
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		A	
		CHRISTIANS.																							
PROVINCE.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Able to read and write.	
		a		b		c																			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Madras	1894	20	...	53	5	714	61	2,188	84	25,568	1,753	12	...	...	...	467	95	23,291	1,412	4,507	356	330	40	2,886	6
	1895	13	...	55	2	747	45	2,030	88	22,046	1,426	4	1	...	...	361	109	20,275	1,104	4,014	323	305	25	2,308	3
	1896	20	...	42	5	524	52	1,894	58	21,675	1,379	10	1	...	...	294	85	19,483	1,087	4,106	303	282	23	2,075	11
Bombay	1894	91	...	9	...	234	16	5,074	95	8,853	548	30	2	59	...	78	20	12,719	519	1,482	115	77	7	1,651	2
	1895	86	3	23	2	252	5	5,142	118	8,871	578	35	2	43	2	77	31	12,632	563	1,641	98	102	6	1,797	6
	1896	108	2	13	1	224	16	5,251	171	8,632	620	47	...	66	1	74	23	12,612	661	1,570	115	85	6	1,813	4
Bengal	1894	180	1	63	...	115	4	13,373	327	19,712	1,007	86	13	1,197	93	429	40	25,141	938	8,059	388	1,105	69	2,108	1
	1895	363	...	100	2	54	3	13,351	295	18,215	739	91	4	1,023	68	306	38	23,521	749	7,330	274	983	40	2,757	...
	1896	272	1	35	1	75	9	13,825	341	19,188	884	94	22	1,046	80	350	52	25,159	883	7,540	341	976	42	2,434	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	14	1	9	1	40	...	5,437	259	33,855	2,661	...	...	...	...	145	69	30,837	2,132	8,004	657	970	64	1,184	1
	1895	23	...	8	...	33	2	6,364	338	38,434	3,699	1	...	...	...	210	124	33,865	3,911	9,535	993	1,252	95	1,806	1
	1896	17	...	17	...	33	2	6,415	320	36,750	3,705	3	...	...	...	176	105	32,478	2,941	9,477	867	1,104	114	1,191	...
Panjab	1894	9	...	4	...	16	2	12,751	411	5,726	314	1	...	...	...	162	4	15,523	508	2,531	104	291	11	385	...
	1895	9	...	8	...	24	1	14,578	471	6,157	225	...	...	...	...	170	5	17,253	539	2,700	94	353	12	284	...
	1896	13	...	6	...	12	2	15,030	428	6,323	184	...	...	...	...	158	5	18,148	510	2,833	87	316	12	367	...
Central Provinces.	1894	1	...	4	...	21	2	601	65	3,886	501	21	3	1,356	222	127	53	4,621	571	1,065	156	77	13	389	...
	1895	2	...	3	...	18	2	645	78	4,539	724	32	...	1,626	309	148	96	5,451	835	1,143	167	193	15	339	2
	1896	...	...	4	...	8	...	646	68	5,404	846	30	2	2,835	272	121	65	6,469	939	1,896	173	92	11	394	1
Burma	1894	376	...	30	...	53	1	772	31	857	80	15,091	603	152	...	89	11	14,776	515	2,333	113	139	12	8,968	38
	1895	321	...	25	...	79	2	877	31	947	23	14,708	671	393	4	109	18	14,956	551	2,233	133	145	20	9,939	54
	1896	125	...	54	...	86	1	930	24	888	11	16,299	762	525	3	128	21	16,006	612	2,570	156	203	12	10,709	38
Assam	1894	1	...	...	...	14	...	1,458	22	2,020	218	1	...	379	38	7	2	3,170	249	649	25	47	2	268	...
	1895	...	...	1	...	3	1	1,295	13	1,771	161	2	...	549	53	3	1	3,052	214	599	20	67	2	227	...
	1896	1	...	1	...	2	...	1,328	32	1,802	175	3	...	667	44	3	1	3,131	232	604	18	64	...	360	...
Coorg	1894	...	...	1	...	8	...	67	...	124	6	...	...	85	2	19	...	215	8	34	...	3	...	19	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	9	2	22	2	95	6	...	...	95	5	...	...	201	14	19	1	2	...	18	...
	1896	...	...	1	...	8	2	19	2	88	4	...	...	71	3	1	...	158	9	27	2	1	...	32	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	...	...	6	...	21	2	369	18	1,421	170	5	...	1	...	16	5	1,533	153	357	30	17	2	141	...
	1895	1	...	1	...	41	5	347	20	1,675	180	1	...	1	...	22	4	1,732	167	307	32	16	2	175	...
	1896	2	...	3	...	41	4	336	9	1,833	184	...	...	...	...	22	5	1,877	151	330	40	26	1	192	...
TOTAL	1894	632	2	185	6	1,242	88	42,192	1,302	101,913	7,098	15,243	627	3,229	351	1,517	309	131,356	7,005	28,922	1,944	3,056	220	17,861	48
	1895	835	3	224	6	1,260	68	43,621	1,425	102,880	7,761	14,957	678	3,731	441	1,396	426	133,238	7,693	29,581	2,045	3,353	218	19,043	66
	1896	548	2	176	7	1,013	88	45,803	1,353	102,576	7,592	15,485	737	4,660	383	1,327	367	136,023	8,085	30,773	2,102	3,149	218	19,457	55

ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years and 1896.

4				5											6			
CATION.				PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.														
B		C		Males.							Females.				Total.			Province.
Able to read only.		Illiterate.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,112	5	24,597	1,892	585	1,223	3,910	15,647	1,867	1,977	3,366	1,201	170	445	87	28,595	1,903	30,498	1894
1,181	6	21,466	1,553	541	914	3,448	14,212	1,787	1,648	2,402	929	157	390	96	24,955	1,562	26,517	1895 Madras.
1,907	2	21,083	1,482	552	923	3,653	13,272	1,513	1,378	2,874	969	139	313	54	24,165	1,495	25,660	1896
335	5	12,364	651	475	152	2,220	6,634	1,357	1,491	2,021	397	28	188	48	14,350	661	15,011	1894
183	...	12,472	698	559	199	2,151	6,752	1,064	1,482	2,245	430	32	205	37	14,452	704	15,156	1895 Bombay.
225	...	12,303	806	503	334	2,730	6,642	1,145	1,200	1,787	514	30	227	39	14,341	810	15,151	1896
2,070	2	30,558	1,441	763	849	3,099	20,870	1,192	474	7,487	516	40	708	130	34,724	1,444	36,178	1894
1,588	1	27,800	1,100	786	1,108	3,402	18,059	1,057	411	6,392	459	33	484	125	33,145	1,101	33,246	1895 Bengal.
1,351	3	30,750	1,308	730	1,025	4,080	20,325	1,312	445	6,538	554	27	608	139	34,525	1,318	35,843	1896
1,004	...	37,168	2,021	650	3,995	2,443	25,038	165	6	7,038	1,933	93	840	56	39,356	2,922	42,278	1894 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,302	3	42,761	4,029	689	4,322	2,736	27,989	303	12	8,771	2,695	104	1,168	66	44,812	4,033	48,895	1895
1,262	2	40,782	4,025	732	3,601	2,717	26,388	387	24	9,386	2,605	134	1,242	45	43,235	4,027	47,262	1896
94	...	18,158	627	468	87	1,2[illegible]	11,848	663	629	3,610	464	16	135	22	18,537	627	19,134	1894
61	...	20,431	700	435	134	1,1[illegible]9	13,339	639	852	3,918	486	32	151	31	20,776	700	21,476	1895 Panjab.
52	...	21,130	614	432	130	855	14,028	1,019	732	4,249	445	27	126	15	21,455	614	22,069	1896
238	...	5,264	793	212	11	675	3,454	318	509	1,622	538	52	190	13	5,891	793	6,684	1894
143	...	6,383	1,111	272	11	542	3,017	343	605	2,080	736	65	295	16	6,865	1,113	7,978	1895 Central Provinces.
61	...	7,923	1,187	203	32	809	3,850	291	808	2,385	749	49	377	13	8,378	1,188	9,566	1896
2,443	12	5,932	601	1,004	225	453	7,487	2,227	444	5,497	468	59	103	21	17,337	651	17,988	1894
1,608	15	5,903	653	904	566	436	7,303	2,134	422	5,578	581	56	78	7	17,443	722	18,165	1895 Burma.
2,544	17	6,054	752	739	746	497	8,383	3,483	384	5,745	658	63	65	15	18,907	801	19,708	1896
135	...	3,470	278	94	61	1,162	2,389	43	53	72	196	23	53	6	(a) 3,873	278	(a) 4,151	1894
119	...	3,375	217	87	41	1,063	2,266	63	27	177	170	10	42	5	(a) 3,721	227	(a) 3,948	1895 Assam.
39	1	3,405	250	92	47	1,055	2,218	62	10	393	178	18	53	2	(a) 3,804	(a) 251	(a) 4,055	1896
39	...	227	8	11	10	10	69	22	...	163	4	...	2	2	285	8	(b) 293	1894
8	...	195	15	8	8	2	43	16	...	145	7	...	6	2	222	15	(b) 237	1895 Coorg.
10	...	145	11	12	7	17	41	13	1	96	7	...	3	1	187	11	(b) 198	1896
101	...	1,581	190	148	15	321	884	137	120	198	122	8	45	15	1,823	190	2,013	1894
143	...	1,749	305	162	37	511	854	215	107	173	123	12	62	8	2,067	305	2,372	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
137	...	1,946	197	157	35	510	1,007	177	135	254	109	8	65	15	2,275	197	2,472	1896
7,572	24	139,319	9,405	4,410	6,631	15,513	93,339	7,991	5,793	31,074	5,889	489	2,690	400	164,751	9,477	174,228	1894
6,426	25	142,039	10,291	4,384	7,340	15,760	94,044	7,913	5,956	31,811	6,616	501	2,872	393	167,508	10,382	177,890	1895 Total.
5,688	25	146,127	10,632	4,149	6,950	16,943	95,154	8,402	5,057	33,617	6,780	495	3,108	329	171,272	10,712	181,984	1896

(a) These figures represent direct admissions only, and do not therefore agree with the figures entered in column 3 of table No. 2.

(b) Inclusive of figures entered in column 5 of table No. 2.

No.

CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the *to the NATURE and LENGTH*

1			2											
			NUMBERS ACCORDING TO											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
PROVINCE.			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	Admitted	1894	16,152	1,433	5,639	291	3,860	121	1,350	36	737	9	448	7
		1895	12,899	1,085	5,122	288	3,965	117	1,203	30	737	15	517	9
		1896	12,984	1,058	4,702	269	3,745	118	1,303	29	633	10	442	5
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	368	20	914	59	1,420	43	1,067	25	1,079	18	1,668	28
		1895	373	16	816	24	1,343	34	1,123	44	1,101	23	1,652	25
		1896	401	32	709	18	1,064	30	1,534	54	1,149	24	1,556	16
Bombay	Admitted	1894	5,517	366	2,040	141	2,642	84	1,619	25	801	21	454	10
		1895	5,421	363	3,052	164	2,541	103	1,646	34	799	20	562	9
		1896	5,383	488	3,144	158	2,657	89	1,502	34	715	20	522	5
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	232	13	452	21	894	27	1,075	17	1,129	31	1,430	44
		1895	225	9	443	26	956	52	1,140	31	1,056	24	1,487	29
		1896	335	29	702	27	973	28	1,049	25	1,196	26	1,213	19
Bengal	Admitted	1894	11,990	778	7,984	310	6,171	164	4,628	96	2,351	60	1,056	24
		1895	10,787	546	7,305	246	5,621	141	4,508	83	2,106	56	1,142	17
		1896	11,149	593	7,734	298	6,134	225	5,382	104	2,203	54	1,180	26
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	457	22	1,258	43	2,302	52	3,065	73	2,868	71	3,000	63
		1895	558	24	1,343	40	2,108	57	2,983	53	2,858	82	3,087	61
		1896	632	42	1,380	49	2,341	95	3,757	79	3,003	78	3,140	55
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted	1894	10,289	1,134	6,641	667	6,801	444	7,578	246	5,058	101	1,806	63
		1895	11,211	1,620	7,108	1,005	7,686	688	9,381	401	6,0 7	181	2,159	69
		1896	9,592	1,742	6,793	1,035	7,912	667	9,187	301	6,280	172	2,093	55
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	705	64	1,410	148	2,759	218	5,492	175	6,070	154	4,405	151
		1895	611	95	1,327	161	3,203	259	6,848	285	7,114	198	5,292	164
		1896	598	92	1,392	210	3,823	264	7,113	240	7,486	190	4,950	172
Punjab	Admitted	1894	3,680	153	3,104	152	3,451	114	4,770	111	1,943	53	1,035	16
		1895	4,156	208	3,529	148	4,018	114	5,376	148	2,002	36	1,184	21
		1896	4,719	197	3,727	140	4,222	112	5,014	92	2,039	29	1,124	21
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	249	8	441	19	1,236	45	2,074	53	2,455	64	2,022	63
		1895	288	4	623	21	1,409	37	2,270	51	2,433	44	1,931	59
		1896	353	12	748	21	1,368	36	2,348	39	2,427	32	2,072	66
Central Provinces.	Admitted	1894	930	233	1,418	312	1,782	152	880	55	470	19	228	8
		1895	1,002	308	1,662	447	2,017	186	965	70	594	24	370	7
		1896	1,156	378	1,881	430	2,595	258	1,449	72	681	32	426	9
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	68	21	308	69	829	63	707	48	683	27	669	39
		1895	58	15	271	81	776	54	720	41	785	28	716	27
		1896	104	31	347	54	1,089	103	1,117	44	991	38	874	22
Burma	Admitted	1894	3,536	379	2,710	161	4,454	70	2,331	17	2,575	8	1,017	11
		1895	3,252	402	2,740	174	4,568	89	2,557	37	2,492	9	1,148	10
		1896	3,339	454	2,872	223	4,881	81	3,314	30	2,637	10	1,201	1
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	145	25	494	27	1,869	29	1,709	13	3,326	10	2,664	12
		1895	214	12	579	31	1,940	23	1,819	17	3,559	20	2,742	13
		1896	141	15	392	38	1,842	36	2,431	23	3,829	16	2,970	16
Assam	Admitted	1894	1,666	224	967	29	499	13	404	7	202	4	94	1
		1895	1,642	183	870	21	500	12	343	6	212	3	91	...
		1896	1,573	192	895	31	568	16	415	10	212	...	92	1
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	95	13	178	2	108	5	274	8	236	6	156	3
		1895	92	3	146	6	171	4	263	9	267	5	191	2
		1896	110	6	198	3	243	9	333	8	241	3	231	2
Coorg	Admitted	1894	82	6	93	2	41	...	21	...	9	...	35	...
		1895	99	12	61	...	27	1	10	2	19	...	5	...
		1896	74	9	65	1	30	...	7	1	5	...	5	...
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	3	...	19	...	7	...	12	...	10	...	47	1
		1895	1	...	18	...	5	...	4	1	10	...	39	1
		1896	14	...	9	...	8	...	7	...	6	...	33	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted	1894	611	124	272	32	389	20	275	7	183	4	51	1
		1895	643	132	360	37	434	20	306	8	188	2	72	3
		1896	811	128	356	33	373	24	316	5	193	3	155	3
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	34	8	58	8	202	5	217	7	265	4	203	9
		1895	31	8	102	1	177	7	252	7	298	5	205	9
		1896	33	15	80	6	203	9	243	5	298	5	288	12
TOTAL	Admitted	1894	54,453	5,030	31,768	2,087	30,092	1,182	23,874	600	14,329	279	6,224	141
		1895	51,103	4,919	31,869	2,530	31,377	1,471	26,345	819	15,246	346	7,250	145
		1896	50,780	5,239	32,169	2,618	33,157	1,590	27,949	678	15,688	330	7,240	126
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1894	2,356	194	5,532	396	11,922	492	15,782	419	18,118	385	16,394	413
		1895	2,451	186	5,668	391	12,158	527	17,422	539	19,481	429	17,348	390
		1896	2,721	274	5,957	426	12,954	610	19,932	517	20,586	412	17,327	380

1894, 1895, and 1896 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those years according
NTENCES.

OF SENTENCE.

years.	H		I				J		TOTAL.				PROVINCE.
			SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.										
			A		B								
	Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.						
F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
3	9	...	101	9	14	...	64	4	28,583	1,003	30,486*	1894 Admitted	Madras.
4	12	...	101	12	33	...	94	1	24,952	1,561	26,513*	1895 Admitted	
1	9	...	85	5	..	...	70	...	24,158	1,495	25,653*	1896 Admitted	
24	68	2	371	16	406	3	12	...	8,299	238	8,537*	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
24	75	1	348	20	347	1	15	...	8,301	212	8,513*	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
28	59	...	321	9	301	...	7	...	8,207	211	8,418*	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	5	...	152	11	14	...	58	1	14,350	661	15,011	1894 Admitted	Bombay.
1	4	...	122	6	21	1	57	3	14,452	704	15,156	1895 Admitted	
4	7	...	104	11	49	...	43	1	14,141	810	15,151	1896 Admitted	
11	79	1	452	10	300	12	13	...	6,832	196	7,028	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
16	90	1	372	19	270	9	5	1	6,979	217	7,196	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
17	91	...	436	23	356	6	2	...	7,115	200	7,315	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	5	...	127	11	37	...	30	...	34,734	1,144	36,178	1894 Admitted	Bengal.
4	9	...	161	5	47	2	44	1	32,145	1,101	33,246	1895 Admitted	
4	7	...	130	12	51	1	41	1	34,525	1,318	35,843	1896 Admitted	
30	125	...	330	11	314	1	2	...	15,322	371	15,693	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
29	80	1	337	8	315	1	5	...	15,388	356	15,744	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
28	105	...	372	18	233	2	6	...	16,902	446	17,348	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
17	45	...	317	33	25	1	170	16	30,356	2,922	42,278	1894 Admitted	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
5	21	...	326	53	7	...	105	11	44,862	4,033	48,895	1895 Admitted	
17	53	..	343	25	25	1	181	12	43,235	4,027	47,262	1896 Admitted	
74	382	12	1,042	64	739	18	38	3	26,054	1,681	27,735	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
82	410	4	1,042	7.	402	19	32	1	29,129	1,338	30,467	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
98	423	5	1,102	50	449	14	40	2	30,911	1,337	32,248	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
4	6	...	98	18	46	3	103	3	18,507	627	19,134	1894 Admitted	Panjab.
5	13	...	97	14	23	1	123	5	20,776	700	21,470	1895 Admitted	
3	19	...	119	14	41	...	101	6	21,455	614	22,069	1896 Admitted	
32	97	...	262	37	98	13	44	2	10,133	336	10,469	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
28	126	...	202	32	120	14	36	1	10,646	291	10,937	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
30	129	...	286	28	135	13	33	4	11,120	281	11,401	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
3	8	3	58	8	6	...	30	...	5,891	793	6,684	1894 Admitted	Central Provinces.
1	6	...	57	9	...	...	42	1	6,865	1,113	7,978	1895 Admitted	
3	6	...	39	4	4	1	30	1	8,378	1,188	9,566	1896 Admitted	
30	60	2	235	8	99	3	2	...	4,173	310	4,483	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
28	55	4	256	8	78	2	4	...	4,353	288	4,641	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
25	69	4	252	9	28	3	4	1	5,399	334	5,733	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	11	...	118	...	293	1	73	3	17,337	651	17,988	1894 Admitted	Burma
...	8	...	137	...	233	1	74	...	17,443	722	18,165	1895 Admitted	
...	9	...	95	1	186	...	100	1	18,907	801	19,708	1896 Admitted	
2	129	...	418	4	1,077	2	11	...	13,082	124	13,206	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
3	180	...	422	1	984	1	16	...	13,610	121	13,731	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
4	102	...	388	2	843	1	9	...	13,847	151	13,998	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	(a)3,873	278	(a)4,151	1894 Admitted	Assam.
2	1	...	18	...	2	...	7	...	(a)3,721	227	(a)3,948	1895 Admitted	
...	1	...	8	1	...	...	14	...	(a)3,804	(a) 251	(a)4,055	1896 Admitted	
2	4	...	14	1	30	...	...	...	1,313	40	1,353	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	39	...	20	1	15	...	2	...	1,305	31	1,336	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	21	...	18	1	...	...	3	...	1,513	34	1,547	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	285	8	(b) 293	1894 Admitted	Coorg.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	222	15	(b) 237	1895 Admitted	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	187	11	(b) 198	1896 Admitted	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	114	3	117	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	4	91	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	85	...	85	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
1	...	...	9	1	...	...	2	...	1,823	190	2,[illegible]	1894 Admitted	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1	1	...	17	1	14	...	9	1	2,067	205	2,[illegible]	1895 Admitted	
...	1	...	11	1	...	...	8	...	2,275	197	2,[illegible]2	1896 Admitted	
2	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	43	1,320	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
4	29	...	21	...	14	...	1	...	1,353	41	1,394	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
3	28	...	13	...	11	...	4	...	1,435	55	1,490	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	
33	32	91	988	91	436	5	531	27	164,739	9,477	174,216	1894 Admitted	TOTAL.
28	23	75	1,037	100	380	5	615	23	167,505	10,381	177,886	1895 Admitted	
32	32	112	943	74	357	3	588	22	171,265	10,712	181,977	1896 Admitted	
87	209	998	3,124	160	3,063	52	123	5	86,599	2,742	89,341	1894 Remaining on the 31st December.	
01	217	1,007	3,080	159	2,635	47	116	3	91,151	2,899	94,050	1895 Remaining on the 31st December.	
76	235	1,028	3,188	140	2,357	39	108	7	96,534	3,049	99,583	1896 Remaining on the 31st December.	

* Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.
(a) See note (b) on page 4.
(b) Inclusive of figures entered in column 5 of table No. 2.

No.

CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA

1		2			3								
Province.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.								
					A		B		C		D		
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1894	28,595	1,903	30,498	2,105	62	539	5	461	16	3,105	83	3,188
	1895	24,955	1,562	26,517	2,248	74	464	6	409	34	3,121	114	3,235
	1896	24,165	1,495	25,660	2,052	74	440	11	399	13	2,891	98	2,989
Bombay	1894	14,350	661	15,011	1,395	30	448	8	563	14	2,406	52	2,458
	1895	14,452	704	15,156	1,227	36	391	3	570	7	2,188	46	2,234
	1896	14,341	810	15,151	1,198	48	441	12	658	17	2,297	77	2,374
Bengal	1894	34,734	1,444	36,178	2,827	56	667	21	504	11	3,998	88	4,086
	1895	32,145	1,101	33,246	2,688	48	637	11	454	5	3,779	64	3,843
	1896	34,525	1,318	35,843	3,009	54	797	15	548	13	4,354	82	4,436
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	39,356	2,922	42,278	2,559	114	963	31	656	22	4,178	167	4,345
	1895	44,862	4,033	48,895	3,381	174	1,141	53	777	31	5,299	258	5,557
	1896	43,235	4,027	47,262	3,365	216	1,165	55	803	33	5,333	304	5,637
Panjab	1894	18,507	627	19,134	1,935	19	616	5	572	7	3,123	31	3,154
	1895	20,776	700	21,476	1,791	29	669	7	683	3	3,143	39	3,182
	1896	21,455	614	22,069	1,679	17	594	8	572	4	2,845	29	2,874
Central Provinces	1894	5,891	793	6,684	719	53	293	28	207	10	1,219	91	1,310
	1895	6,865	1,113	7,978	911	73	309	22	220	9	1,440	104	1,544
	1896	8,378	1,188	9,566	1,299	75	401	14	245	9	1,945	98	2,043
Burma	1894	17,337	651	17,988	2,379	28	693	6	454	3	3,526	37	3,563
	1895	17,443	722	18,165	2,777	29	873	4	506	1	4,156	34	4,190
	1896	18,907	801	19,708	2,913	38	841	7	574	2	4,328	47	4,375
Assam	1894	(a)3,873	278	(a)4,151	339	16	55	2	28	...	422	18	440
	1895	(a)3,721	227	(a)3,948	316	11	38	...	20	...	374	11	385
	1896	3,804	(a) 251	(a)4,055	272	9	62	1	26	...	360	10	370
Coorg	1894	285	8	(b) 293	12	...	...	...	...	..	12	...	
	1895	222	15	(b) 237	7	...	2	...	2	...	11	...	11
	1896	187	11	(b) 198	8	...	2	1	2	...	12	1	13
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	1,823	190	2,013	101	2	44	...	37	...	182	2	184
	1895	2,067	205	2,272	77	3	37	...	29	1	143	4	147
	1896	2,275	197	2,472	104	5	60	...	38	...	202	5	207
TOTAL	1894	164,751	9,477	174,228	14,371	380	4,318	106	3,482	83	22,171	569	22,740
	1895	167,508	10,382	177,890	15,423	477	4,561	106	3,670	91	23,654	674	24,328
	1896	171,272	10,712	181,984	15,899	536	4,803	124	3,865	91	24,567	751	25,318

(a) See note (a) table No. 3, page 9.
(b) Inclusive of figures entered in column 3 of table No. 2.

ing the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

4			5						
			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						
			A			B			
ATIO PER CENT. OF UMBER PREVIOUSLY NVICTED TO NUMBER MITTED DURING THE AR (COLUMN 3 D TO COLUMN 2).			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			Province.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
10·86	4·36	10·45	467	95	562	53	8	61	1894
12·51	7·3	11·72	361	109	470	58	7	65	1895 Madras.
11·96	6·55	11·65	294	85	379	32	10	42	1896
16·77	7·87	16·36	72	20	92	7	...	7	1894
15·14	6·53	14·74	77	31	108	2	2	4	1895 Bombay.
16·02	9·51	15·67	74	28	102	5	...	5	1896
11·51	6·09	11·29	429	49	478	42	1	43	1894
11·76	5·81	11·56	306	38	344	27	...	27	1895 Bengal.
12·61	6·22	12·38	350	52	402	33	2	35	1896
10·62	5·72	10·28	145	69	214	18	2	20	1894
11·81	6·4	11·37	210	124	334	32	7	39	1895 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
12·33	7·55	11·93	176	105	281	46	5	51	1896
16·87	4·94	16·48	162	4	166	24	...	24	1894
15·13	5·57	14·82	170	5	175	25	1	26	1895 Panjab.
13·26	4·72	13·02	158	5	163	15	...	15	1896
20·69	11·48	19·6	127	53	180	24	8	32	1894
20·98	9·34	19·35	148	96	244	25	5	31	1895 Central Provinces.
23·21	8·25	21·36	121	65	186	31	4	35	1896
20·34	5·68	19·81	89	11	100	17	...	17	1894
23·83	4·71	23·07	109	18	127	18	1	19	1895 Burma.
22·9	5·87	22·2	128	21	149	31	...	31	1896
10·9	6·47	10·6	7	2	9	...	...	...	1894
10·05	4·84	9·75	3	1	4	1	...	1	1895 Assam.
9·46	3·98	9·12	3	1	4	...	...	...	1896
4·21	...	4·1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1894
4·95	...	4·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1895 Coorg.
6·42	9·1	6·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1896
9·98	1·05	9·14	15	4	19	3	...	3	1894
6·92	1·95	5·81	12	4	16	1	...	1	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
8·97	2·54	8·37	22	5	27	2	...	2	1896
13·4	6	13·05	1,515	307	1,822	188	19	207	1894
14·12	6·49	13·68	1,396	426	1,822	190	23	213	1895 Total.
14·34	7·01	13·91	1,326	367	1,693	195	21	216	1896

No.

EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1		2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE NUMBER					
							A	ON PRISON DUTIES.				
								B	C	D	E	F
PROVINCE.		Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On untemunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.	Jail repairs.
Madras	1894	168·23	8,731·43	239·76	313·51	200·55	...	623·42	752·97	1,302·92	1,336·22	323 66
	1895	159·58	8,419·47	244·22	318·44	256·95	...	604·23	682·47	1,115·31	1,201	255·44
	1896	156·83	8,113·6	231·05	377·09	294·34	...	597·98	627·92	1,050·16	1,053·61	255·81
Bombay	1894	84	7,143	224	222	111	389	461	685	470	969	299
	1895	96	7,162	240	248	133	395	692	734	405	1,322	181
	1896	84	7,016	254	290	138	346	763	758	454	1,294	166
Bengal	1894	154·46	15,900·34	787·2	1,398·8	32·67	1,131·47	951·65	1,748·95	1,071·77	1,501·06	197·56
	1895	134·8	15,351·99	757·38	1,287·36	47·22	1,012·75	963·77	1,738·67	1,011·33	1,334·36	203·74
	1896	152·97	15,695·97	780·14	1,313·14	112·75	919·12	968·93	1,807·64	1,066·7	1,356·33	222·87
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	255 71	25,782·48 (*d*)	1,139·14	1,911·14	46·7	10·39	4,229·98	2,447·75	1,157·41	3,095·45	1,269·62
	1895	283·97	30,164·5 (*g*)	1,787·18	2,338·26	235·16	11·1	1,671·49	3,918·32	1 420·47	4,009·51	1,797·52
	1896	235·16	30,495·73 (*a*)	1,587·41	2,258·18	270·88	21·72	1,736·5	3,324·7	1,650·18	4,152·65	1,913·95
Panjab	1894	119	10,523 (*c*)	426	21	63	...	569	1,070	657	2,754	384
	1895	121	10,538 (*h*)	379	18	89	...	565	1,111	697	2,663	602
	1896	109	10,823 (*b*)	351	30	93	...	629	1,158	627	2,888	544
Central Provinces.	1894	26·41	4,202·58 (*f*)	152·02	90·27	25·45	26·85	311·61	432·58	193·64	590·49	167·58
	1895	17·63	4,582·07 (*i*)	171·54	157·3	70·85	34·29	327·32	458·66	235·81	458 73	269·39
	1896	18 72	5,147·65 (*c*)	219·42	237·24	77·26	35·93	353 02	490·25	209·1	670·11	238·72
Burma	1894	83	10,477	460	350	181	219	680	1,046	639	737	127
	1895	103	11,488	509	354	190	236	2,697	1,070	618	609	223
	1896	77	12,142	470	456	209	202	3,052	974	654	600	114
Assam	1894	7·41	1,352·6	80·8	115·57	1	2 89	78·24	125·2	112·76	103·91	28·08
	1895	7·07	1,298·04	81·39	96·01	·88	5·35	89·57	123·9	114·75	97 75	36·62
	1896	7·58	1,375 81 (*j*)	75·98	107 85	1·61	46·85	82·34	128·4	150·48	138·94	47·76
Coorg	1894	1·18	94·94 (*j*)	2·67	...	...	...	5	12 25	3·26	13 3	3·16
	1895	·32	95·59 (*j*)	1·81	...	...	...	6	11·13	3·09	9·43	3·3
	1896	·57	77·35	2·83	...	...	...	6·77	5·53	3·17	5·62	2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	17·19	1,135·07	66 46	27·85	·4	...	74·94	121·84	131·83	176·41	·14
	1895	10·34	1,159·72	32·25	32·11	2·27	...	78·02	115·93	114·92	161·44	2·44
	1896	11·01	1,167·24	25·54	39 12	2·61	·01	79·61	123·65	107·00	170·45	11·72
TOTAL	1894	916·59	85,342·44	3,578·05	4,450·14	661·77	1,779·6	7,984·84	8,442·54	5,739·39	11,270·84	2,799·8
	1895	933·71	90,259·36	4,203 77	4,849·48	1,025·33	1,694·49	7,694·4	9,964·08	5,735·68	11,866·22	3,574·45
	1896	852·84	92,054·35	3,997·37	5,108 62	1,199·45	1,571·63	8,269·15	9,398·09	5,971·88	12,329·71	3,516·83

(*a*) The difference of 10 between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(*b*) The difference of 3·38 between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(*c*) Exclusive of an average of 3 prisoners unemployed on account of Sundays and holidays.

JAILS OF BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.

On Jail Buildings.				K	L		Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	8 Ratio per cent. on number under sentence of labour (column 3) of those employed as			Province.	
Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.							
G	H	I	J									
Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works jails.	Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers (7 B).	Prison servants (7 C).	On manufactures (7 K).		
55·85	88·83	...	...	3,489·25	...	...	4·49	7·14	8·62	39·96	1894	Madras.
161·28	32·07	206·21	...	3,338·75	...	...	3·1	7·18	8·11	39·66	1895	
170·66	54·49	273·55	...	3,105·21	...	...	21·73	7·37	7·73	38·27	1896	
12	4	53	330	2,237	185	324	168	6·45	9·59	31·32	1894	Bombay.
68	38	83	33	1,872	179	290	249	9·66	10·25	26·14	1895	
4	37	8	1	1,896	425	98	84	10·87	10·8	27·02	1896	
689·66	124·39	10·38	208·03	5,860·41	...	...	186·34	5·99	11	36·86	1894	Bengal.
607·62	81·11	14·66	355·78	5,743·5	...	...	192·74	6·28	11·33	37·41	1895	
569·4	93·81	19·96	295·09	6,000·81	...	...	169·28	6·17	11·52	38·23	1896	
689·99	...	467·9	...	9,104·66	...	137·74	74·61	16·41	9·48	35·31	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
027·25	...	351·32	...	11,331·14	27·89	32·24	210·68	5·54	12·99	37·56	1895	
207·25	...	30·15	...	12,257·68	27·7	·35	48·48	5·69	10·9	40·22	1896	
201	15	...	...	3,867	479	17	10	5·41	10·17	36·75	1894	Panjab.
91	43	...	...	3,686	555	...	42	5·36	10·54	34·98	1895	
107	17	...	...	3,941	386	3	50	5·81	10·7	30·41	1896	
122·32	62·5	...	...	1,974·89	...	...	55·76	7·41	10·29	46·99	1894	Central Provinces.
93·51	27·34	...	4·84	2,246·7	...	...	26·98	7·14	10·01	49·03	1895	
163·77	37·47	...	...	2,400·42	...	...	15·4	6·86	9·52	43·63	1896	
269	...	...	356	5,282	1	106	27	6·49	9·98	50·42	1894	Burma.
169	26	9	228	4,454	...	89	7	23·47	9·31	38·77	1895	
120	88	...	127	4,885	...	185	6	25·14	8·02	40·23	1896	
33·55	·01	...	...	197·45	125·67		347·47	5·78	9·26	14·66	1894	Assam.
29·21	...	...	...	108·86	99·8		413·95	6·9	9·55	8·39	1895	
63·3	·01	...	...	165·19	60·42		306·68	5·98	9·33	12	1896	
...	...	...	...	27·77	23·25	...	3·29	5·27	12·9	29·25	1894	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	34·94	22·2	...	2·87	6·28	11·64	36·55	1895	
...	...	...	...	24·18	24·4	...	2·03	8·75	7·15	31·26	1896	
27	7·45	...	1·72	468·09	·87		30·07	6·6	10·73	41·24	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
24·94	5·03	...	·16	576·45	...	·99	12·77	6·73	10	49·71	1895	
7·43	·91	...	...	589·71	...	...	9·39	6·82	10·59	50·6	1896	
2,100·37	302·18	531·28	895·75	32,508·52	683·25	584·74	907·03	9·58	10·13	39·01	1894	Total.
					126·54							
2,271·81	252·55	654·19	621·78	33,392·34	784·09	412·23	1,161·09	8·52	11·04	37	1895	
					99·8							
2,412·81	328·69	331·66	423·09	35,275·2	863·1	286·35	712·99	8·96	10·21	38·3	1896	
					60·42							

(d) The difference of 5·03 between the total of the figures entered in columns 4 to 7 and those entered in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.

(e) Ditto 3 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(f) Ditto 1·19 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(g) Ditto 2·05 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(h) Ditto 1 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
(i) Ditto ·46 ditto ditto ditto ditto.

(j) Includes an average of ·99,82, and ·82 prisoners confined in taluk lock-ups during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 respectively, of whom no details are given in columns 4 to 7

No.

OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENTS the years

Province.		2	3	4										5	6	
				OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.												
				A		B		C		D		E				
				Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		All other branches of jail rules.		Total.				
		Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	a Warnings.	b Penal diet.
Madras	1894	8,801·72	21	5,601		1,803		243		3,535		10,182		23	2,366	3,339
	1895	8,364·71	18	6,351		2,132		190		3,225		11,898		18	2,079	3,874
	1896	8,263·25	41	9,102	1,151	1,745	212	90	42	2,738	356	13,675	1,761	41	2,945	3,160
Bombay	1894	7,227	29	1,990		709		107		1,379		4,185		29	583	457
	1895	7,291	50	2,843		785		213		1,596		5,437		50	1,042	300
	1896	7,100	59	3,013		978		223		1,936		6,150		59	1,065	540
Bengal	1894	16,080·37	53	23,334		4,760		661		15,549		44,305		53	11,312	506
	1895	15,520·59	41	14,408		3,621		631		14,597		33,293		38	9,712	492
	1896	15,895·22	38	15,160	1,150	3,132	711	417	109	13,417	1,132	32,386	3,102	37	8,678	692
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	26,939·35	27	4,081		1,377		307		3,837		9,602		27	2,662	739
	1895	30,575·6	32	4,646		1,103		331		4,511		10,631		32	2,875	561
	1896	30,764·35	30	7,341	583	1,766	256	195	91	6,412	766	15,714	1,826	30	5,971	1,075
Panjab	1894	10,613	115	17,779		2,473		102		7,303		27,017		119	5,830	290
	1895	10,660	72	21,321		2,733		117		8,124		35,305		64	7,649	466
	1896	10,940	71	19,450	2,270	1,976	617	57	73	7,763	1,589	30,252	4,555	58	6,926	239
Central Provinces	1894	4,264·22	19	1,716		258		65		991		3,030		19	868	288
	1895	4,646·79	14	2,522		369		98		1,574		4,563		14	1,533	227
	1896	5,196·20	23	3,220	323	484	93	142	65	1,933	226	5,783	707	23	2,169	313
Burma	1894	12,139	37	15,526		4,778		882		19,400		39,586		37	4,878	7,409
	1895	13,220	24	15,205		4,500		868		18,114		38,687		24	5,024	9,176
	1896	14,031	25	17,712	741	3,910	536	439	250	17,616	1,442	39,677	2,969	25	5,000	9,052
Assam	1894	1,367·35	65	712		121		10		224		1,067		50	371	31
	1895	1,313·13	42	542		152		24		229		947		43	365	15
	1896	1,391·59	40	479	21	94	68	19	24	285	69	877	182	46	343	57
Coorg*	1894	108	1	9		15		3		39		66		1	18	13
	1895	109·5	...	40		35		1		79		155		...	69	17
	1896	87·16	...	41	3	17	2	...	...	41	18	99	23	...	52	4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	1,393·45	5	277		393		39		552		1,261		5	363	81
	1895	1,330·12	5	220		255		53		528		1,055		5	280	33
	1896	1,544·32	...	158	18	250	34	16	12	376	73	809	137	...	355	33
Total	1894	88,063·46	374	68,025		16,687		2,539		50,640		137,891		353	29,248	13,553
	1895	93,311·44	298	76,218		15,779		2,528		52,496		147,021		288	31,518	15,100
	1896	95,033·35	336	72,708	6,266	13,589	2,539	1,375	856	50,605	5,701	138,777	15,352	319	33,403	15,155
				3,013		978		223		1,036		6,150				

* Exclusive of the taluk lock-ups figures, which are not given in the repor.

FLICTED on them in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during 94, 1895, and 1896.

				7						8	9	10	11	12	
NISHMENTS INFLICTED.															
SUPERINTENDENTS.															
er.				Major.											
c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f						
Separate and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 (d) to column 8.	Provinces.
80	...	3,061	9,066	273	580	...	115	148	1,116	10,205	101·96	13·55	114·77	1·13	1894
287	...	3,759	10,899	440	288	3	150	128	1,009	11,926	127·25	11·78	139·25	1·26	1895 Madras.
741	42	6,787	13,675	628	300	20	152	652	1,761	15,477	165·49	21·31	187·3	·98	1896
229	86	1,588	2,943	52	776	45	136	232	1,242	4,214	40·72	17·18	58·31	3·23	1894
392	155	3,030	3,818	140	961	127	184	207	1,619	5,487	52·58	22·30	75·57	3·35	1895 Bombay.
403	439	2,259	4,706	158	365	300	139	482	1,444	6,209	66·28	20·34	87·45	2·24	1896
886	16,012	9,365	38,171	88	266	1,813	277	690	3,134	41,348	237·39	19·43	257·13	·67	1894
851	15,010	9,861	35,926	45	120	1,550	185	467	2,367	38,331	231·34	15·24	246·58	·48	1895 Bengal.
705	13,058	9,823	32,356	176	90	1,543	223	1,161	3,192	35,585	203·55	20·08	223·87	·63	1896
675	78	5,036	8,190	403	385	15	397	212	1,412	9,629	31·45	5·42	36·98	4·12	1894
350	260	4,252	9,298	207	326	89	307	454	1,383	10,713	30·41	4·52	35·04	2·87	1895 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
035	658	5,085	15,744	386	327	218	329	565	1,826	17,600	51·14	5·03	57·17	1·82	1896
918	30	13,371	25,439	161	543	61	200	220	1,182	27,740	248·42	11·11	260·64	·72	1894
708	11	18,818	33,652	947	435	63	148	172	1,765	35,491	315·68	16·46	332·84	·42	1895 Panjab.
373	1	17,813	29,252	3,894	281	...	193	190	4,558	33,868	258·24	41·66	309·58	·57	1896
264	73	990	2,402	67	75	63	127	186	538	3,049	38·44	12·62	71·5	4·17	1894
248	817	1,654	3,869	74	38	311	144	227	694	4,577	83·23	14·93	98·46	3·15	1895 Central Provinces.
307	852	2,247	5,788	76	36	236	173	186	707	6,518	111·39	13·41	125·44	2·96	1896
935	1,772	21,231	36,315	70	2,183	446	285	285	3,271	39,623	299·16	26·95	326·41	·72	1894
074	2,969	16,702	34,945	103	2,683	573	314	69	3,742	38,711	264·33	28·31	292·82	·81	1895 Burma.
905	3,037	21,063	39,677	149	1,345	947	362	166	2,969	42,671	282·78	21·16	304·12	·85	1896
49	5	381	837	..	...	25	132	77	234	1,121	61·21	17·18	81·98	11·78	1894
18	4	372	774	1	...	8	110	45	164	981	53·94	12·49	74·71	11·21	·805 Assam.
19	13	413	845	1	2	10	131	68	212	1,103	60·72	15·23	79·25	11·88	1896
..	...	22	53	4	1	...	7	1	13	67	49·07	12·04	62·04	10·45	1894
3	...	52	141	...	...	...	13	1	14	155	129·95	13·9	142·86	8·39	1895 Coorg.
..	...	43	99	...	1	2	16	4	23	122	113·32	26·35	139·65	13·11	1896
146	39	485	1,111	6	45	57	19	23	150	1,266	85·24	11·51	97·13	1·5	1894
40	10	525	887	33	40	29	25	41	168	1,060	66·69	12·63	79·69	2·36	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
38	3	489	809	16	38	36	35	12	137	946	60·18	10·19	70·37	3·7	1896
,182	18,095	53,530	125,617	1,144	4,851	2,526	1,695	2,065	12,282	138,262	142·64	13·95	136·94	1·23	1894
,871	18,636	58,024	134,209	1,990	4,891	2,653	1,580	1,811	13,925	147,422	143·98	13·87	153·16	1·07	1895 Total.
,346	18,123	66,922	142,951	5,484	3,794	3,311	1,753	3,487	16,829	160,099	150·42	17·71	168·47	1·09	1896

No.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAIN. *RS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERA*

1		2				3					
Province.		Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting	
						A	B	C	D	A	B
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges including diet of prisoners in halts and camps
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs	Rs.
Madras	1894	8,902·06 (a)	986·48	136·59	10,025·13	...	...	2,53,252	25 4 2	...	...
	1895	8,564·71	1,068·93	156·5	9,790·14	2,37,264	6,866	2,44,130	24 15 0	2,48,930	2,670
	1896	8,263·25	1,144·4	178·94	9,586·59	2,44,507	6,054	2,50,561	26 2 2	2,28,569	1,673
Bombay	1894	7,227	795	117	8,139	...	...	2,02,580	24 14 3	...	...
	1895	7,261	999	...	8,260	2,27,261	169	2,27,430	27 8 7	2,27,121	1,223
	1896	7,100	1,032	...	8,132	2,00,477	410	2,00,887	28 4 0	2,34,125	1,302
Bengal	1894	16,080·37	1,207·92	51·48	17,339·77 (b)	...	...	4,73,574	27 5 0	...	...
	1895	15,529·59	1,345·16	50·36	16,925·11 (b)	4,72,229	3,654	4,75,883	28 1 10	4,27,059	22,161
	1896	15,895·22	1,541·97	57·83	17,495·02 (b)	4,65,704	4,512	4,70,216	26 14 0	4,77,096	16,651
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	26,039·35	1,801·45	106·44	27,947·24	...	...	4,23,865	15 2 8	...	...
	1895	30,575·6	1,766·1	128·67	32,470·37	4,18,010	9,663	4,27,673	13 2 9	5,53,063	34,670
	1896	30,784·35	2,074·85	123·82	32,983·02 (c)	4,21,769	14,024	4,35,793	13 3 5	7,62,934	15,135
Panjab	1894	10,613	570	54	11,267 (c)	...	...	2,81,228	24 15 4	...	...
	1895	10,660	661	52	11,373 (c)	3,22,343	27,389	3,49,732	30 12 0	2,11,154	7,300
	1896	10,940	873	45	11,858	3,24,943	19,951	3,44,894	29 1 4	2,79,491	7,764
Central Provinces	1894	4,264·22	231·01	9·85	4,505·08	...	...	1,05,534	23 6 10	...	...
	1895	4,648·79	289·2	12·14	4,950·13	1,03,306	717	1,04,023	21 0 3	1,46,020	3,183
	1896	5,196·26	391·82	14·48	5,602·56	1,00,599	914	1,01,513	18 1 11	1,42,356	1,108
Burma	1894	12,139	467	41	12,647	...	...	3,02,415	23 14 7	...	...
	1895	13,220	404	38	13,662	3,06,819	2,208	3,09,027	22 9 11	3,87,448	2,698
	1896	14,031	387	43	14,461	3,20,866	2,109	3,22,975	22 5 4	4,61,885	3,684
Assam (d)	1894	1,367·35	120·19	3·29	1,490·83	...	...	21,913	14 11 2	...	...
	1895	1,313·13	118·39	3·93	1,435·45	...	...	22,954	15 15 10	...	...
	1896	1,391·59	136·51	5·45	1,533·55	22,453	635	23,088	15 0 11	36,754	32
Coorg	1894	108·99	14·38	2·87	126·24	...	...	2,556	20 3 11	...	...
	1895	109·32	10·89	2·43	122·64	4,416	...	4,416	36 0 2	4,700	39
	1896	87·84	11·08	2·14	101·06	3,984	...	3,984	39 6 9	4,005	31
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	1,303·45	60·45	3·23	1,367·13	...	...	28,164	20 9 7	...	...
	1895	1,330·12	87·62	6·2	1,423·94	34,788	234	35,022	24 9 6	29,095	532
	1896	1,344·32	82·77	5·55	1,432·64	35,661	237	35,898	25 0 11	38,645	782
Total	1894	88,074·79	6,253·88	525·75	94,854·42	...	...	20,95,081	22 1 5	...	...
	1895	93,212·26	6,750·29	450·23	100,412·78	21,26,436	50,900	22,00,290	21 14 7	22,34,590	74,476
	1896	95,033·83	7,675·4	476·21	103,185·44	21,40,963	48,846	21,89,809	21 3 7	26,65,860	48,451

N.B.—The figures for 1894 in this table are in the old form.
(a) Includes an average of 16·34 State prisoners.
(b) Excluding an average of 4·1, 4·18, and 4·1 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 respectively.
(c) Exclusive of lock-ups.
(d) The figures for 1895 in this table are in the old form.

ILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW ONS, or REPAIRS).

				5							
ARGES.				HOSPITAL CHARGES.							
C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G.	
Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength civil excluding prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	PROVINCE.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	2,83,470	28 10 8	...	...	...	...	17,962	1 12 8	72 0 0	1894
420	...	2,52,020	26 2 7	10,485	4,390	10,666	76	25,617	2 9 10	99 11 4	1895 Madras.
—69	12	2,30,185	24 7 6	10,868	5,765	7,916	331	24,910	2 9 7	102 1 3	1896
...	...	2,25,139	28 1 1	...	...	...	...	15,508	1 14 6	65 14 6	1894
1,327	...	2,29,671	27 12 11	9,254	2,987	5,210	...	17,451	2 1 10	69 10 8	1895 Bombay.
1,246	...	2,30,673	29 1 8	11,690	5,034	6,914	...	23,668	2 14 7	89 5 7	1896
...	...	4,51,660	26 2 0	...	...	...	...	70,148	4 0 9	94 4 10	1894
5,563	2,192	4,56,975	27 1 3	45,807	9,711	15,738	11,504	83,760	4 15 2	116 14 10	1895 Bengal.
5,388	1,335	5,00,470	23 13 10	44,942	14,196	18,931	13,992	92,061	5 4 2	135 9 4	1896
...	...	5,02,762*	17 5 7	...	...	...	...	41,730	1 7 11	34 8 3	1894
4,944	278	5,92,955	18 4 4	52,138	8,139	15,068	1,246	76,591	2 5 9	40 7 6	1895 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
8,891	464	7,87,424	23 10 6	64,138	5,180	12,845	1,753	83,916	2 8 8	49 11 0	1896
...	...	2,92,464	17 2 8	...	...	...	...	19,735	1 12 0	44 7 2	1894
1,616	609	2,20,679	19 7 11	9,715	8,272	7,578	4,790	30,355	2 10 8	76 10 6	1895 Panjab.
1,301	334	2,88,890	24 7 3	9,641	8,803	12,342	10,451	41,237	3 7 8	112 10 8	1896
...	...	1,11,776	24 13 10	...	...	...	...	4,991	1 1 9	32 9 3	1894
1,868	...	1,51,071	30 9 6	3,916	2,493	2,005	...	8,414	1 11 2	48 10 5	1895 Central Provinces.
1,479	...	1,44,943	25 15 0	4,581	1,563	2,051	...	8,195	1 7 3	36 3 8	1896
...	...	4,18,299	33 2 11	...	...	...	...	21,401	1 11 1	39 12 6	1894
1,491	158	3,91,795	28 12 2	24,260	2,436	9,578	1,121	37,395	2 11 10	71 8 0	1895 Burma.
2,359	186	4,68,114	32 7 6	16,764	7,422	13,218	1,401	38,805	2 10 11	76 6 2	1896
...	...	49,518	33 4 7	...	...	...	...	2,515	1 11 4	30 7 6	1894
...	...	42,332	29 9 2	...	...	...	...	3,490	2 6 11	42 2 2	1895 Assam.
927	...	38,002	24 13 11	2,792	67	2,247	...	5,106	3 5 3	65 5 3	1896
...	...	5,484	44 7 3	...	...	...	...	108	10 13 8	37 12 2	1894
...	...	†4,950	41 2 10	105	...	14	...	119	0 15 6	63 15 8	1895 Coorg.
...	...	4,036	40 12 10	119	...	13	...	132	1 4 11	44 11 11	1896
...	...	34,156	25 0 8	...	...	...	...	3,651	2 10 9	54 1 0	1894
606	...	30,233	21 5 2	948	85	944	...	1,977	1 6 3	59 14 7	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
560	...	39,987	28 0 4	948	330	628	...	1,006	1 5 3	72 13 9	1896
...	...	22,74,728	23 14 6	...	...	...	...	1,97,779	2 1 4	53 1 1	1894
17,835	3,237	23,72,681	23 11 9	1,56,628	38,513	67,801	18,737	2,85,169	2 13 5	65 14 9	1895 TOTAL.
22,082	2,331	27,38,724	26 10 8	1,66,483	48,360	77,165	27,928	3,19,936	3 1 7	78 5 4	1896

* Includes Rs. 19,739 on account of under-trials confined in out-police stations and as the number of such prisoners is not given in the report the average cost per prisoner is worked on Rs. 5,02,762 — Rs. 19,739 = Rs. 4,83,023.

† Includes Rs. 211, the total cost of "dieting charges" for the taluk lock-ups of which no details are given.

No.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERA

Province.		6		7					8			
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
		A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1894	19,267	1 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	19,484	2 0 4	2,552	2,006	435	4,993	0 8 2	22,003	3,154	25,157	2 9 1
	1896	23,472	2 7 11	2,315	2,440	286	5,041	0 8 5	19,976	2,825	22,801	2 6 1
Bombay	1894	20,802	2 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	24,015	2 14 6	5,705	6,303	...	12,008	1 7 3	23,849	2,272	26,121	3 2 7
	1896	25,301	3 1 9	5,834	7,700	214	13,748	1 11 0	16,562	511	17,073	2 1 7
Bengal	1894	74,327	4 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	67,275	3 15 9	10,547	16,084	933	27,564	1 10 1	44,723	5	44,728	2 10 3
	1896	79,866	4 9 8	11,253	15,180	586	27,019	1 8 8	45,850	215	46,065	2 10 1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	74,502	2 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	83,406	2 9 3	2,110	1,151	279	3,540	0 1 9	24,712	6,069	30,781	0 15 2
	1896	92,453	2 13 0	2,651	1,475	173	4,309	0 2 1	32,440	6,051	38,491	1 2 8
Panjab	1894	52,988	4 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	34,464	3 0 8	1,680	2,207	...	3,887	0 5 6	14,297	1,418	15,715	1 6 1
	1896	49,979	4 3 8	1,751	3,811	...	5,562	0 7 6	15,010	1,429	16,439	1 6 2
Central Provinces	1894	18,782	4 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	20,086	4 1 1	1,624	4,060	825	6,509	1 5 0	4,790	268	5,058	1 0 4
	1896	22,920	4 1 7	1,658	3,268	362	5,288	0 15 1	5,356	759	6,115	1 1 5
Burma	1894	31,948	2 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	33,749	2 7 8	4,157	1,169	8	5,334	0 6 3	23,748	2,831	26,579	1 15 2
	1896	35,209	2 7 1	1,739	1,008	684	3,431	0 3 9	27,312	14,385	41,697	2 14 2
Assam	1894	8,686	5 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	7,935	5 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	10,708	7 0 9	422	122	11	555	0 5 9	1,539	43	1,582	1 0 6
Coorg	1894	326	2 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	259	2 2 6	105	3	...	108	0 14 1	...	...	...	...
	1896	181	1 13 3	75	23	27	125	1 3 9	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	4,793	3 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	4,934	3 7 8	397	101	...	498	0 5 7	1,391	357	1,748	1 3 8
	1896	5,150	3 9 9	203	78	...	281	0 3 2	1,329	416	1,745	1 3 6
Total.	1894	3,06,511	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	2,95,607	2 15 4	28,877	33,084	2,480	64,441	0 10 3	1,59,5'3	16,374	1,75,887	1 12 0
	1896	3,45,299	3 5 9	27,911	35,105	2,343	65,359	0 10 2	1,65,374	26,634	1,92,008	1 13 9

-continued.

ILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW ONS, or REPAIRS)—continued.

CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.								TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.			
A	B	C	D	E							
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total.	Contingencies and establishment charges.	Total.	Other than contingencies and establishment charges.		PROVINCES.
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
										1894	
5,375	286	4,260	720	129	1,520	12,299	1 4 1	1,856	0 3 0	1895	Madras.
7,321	598	5,341	2,612	107	1,950	17,738	1 13 7	1,858	0 3 1	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	
5,191	319	3,833	1,774	15	6,493	17,625	2 2 2	3,385	0 6 7	1895	Bombay.
5,917	292	2,577	2,450	378	6,936	18,550	2 8 5	1,825	0 4 8	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	
13,250	1,851	17,400	1,162	91	16,762	50,606	2 15 10	5,856	0 5 6	1895	Bengal.
14,458	2,083	10,972	574	611	26,952	65,050	3 11 6	6,350	0 5 10	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	
7,548	3,792	7,616	116	567	7,719	27,321	0 13 6	1,128	0 0 7	1895	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
7,965	4,803	4,878	327	748	6,093	25,424	0 12 4	2,048	0 1 0	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	
5,959	1,928	4,124	159	313	7,637	20,120	1 12 4	1,332	0 1 10	1895	Panjab.
6,746	2,376	9,211	1,735	567	16,583	37,618	3 2 6	2,358	0 3 2	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	
5,164	363	1,855	234	2	3,578	11,230	2 4 4	927	0 3 2	1895	Central Provinces.
5,625	430	5,065	883	27	5,164	16,614	2 10 2	1,854	0 5 3	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	
7,908	1,136	5,353	682	422	3,822	19,303	1 6 7	1,830	0 2 2	1895	Burma.
9,991	939	7,272	51	1,910	4,056	24,218	1 10 9	1,438	0 1 8	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1894	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1895	Assam.
1,023	83	233	605	78	737	2,759	1 12 9	84	0 0 10	1896	
										1894	
111			23	16	39	481	3 14 9	...	...	1895	Coorg.
166	97	109	7	...	35	435	4 4 10			1896	
						...	...	...	...	1894	
785	117	1,133	40	3	298	2,376	1 10 8	97	0 1 1	1895	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
648	89	1,775	71	7	316	2,916	2 0 7	12	0 0 2	1896	
									...	1894	
51,291	9,824	45,897	4,910	1,558	47,878	1,61,358	1 9 9	16,471	0 2 7	1895	TOTAL.
59,200	11,790	56,154	9,744	4,733	69,701	2,11,322	2 0 9	17,567	2 9	1896	

No.

EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERA

PROVINCES.		11										
		CONTINGENCIES.								EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
		Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,631	6 4 0	...	...	...
	1895	7,852	1,706	258	911	248	21	10,996	1 2 0	848	258	53
	1896	4,676	1,732	150	428	323	647	7,956	0 13 3	547	615	125
Bombay	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,088	7 0 3	...	...	...
	1895	661	2,365	302	887	452	...	4,667	0 9 0	355	878	132
	1896	648	1,935	259	1,052	367	717	4,978	0 11 6	663	1,307	68
Bengal	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,894	13 1 4	...	...	...
	1895	24,130	4,598	889	458	895	122	31,092	1 13 5	5,043	3,257	1,183
	1896	25,458	5,032	1,161	297	724	8,670	41,342	2 5 10	8,564	5,786	648
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,720	2 13 8	...	...	...
	1895	2,852	2,557	320	1,449	311	6,943	14,432	0 7 1	223	2,515	249
	1896	3,003	2,876	285	916	331	9,330	16,741	0 8 1	205	2,581	1,487
Panjab	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,058	5 5 3	...	...	...
	1895	566	3,368	735	1,387	347	1,397	7,800	0 11 0	1,526	967	619
	1896	492	3,336	720	1,761	578	1,306	8,193	0 11 1	546	1,090	546
Central Provinces	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,304	5 13 5	...	...	...
	1895	150	924	118	109	89	139	1,529	0 4 11	221	744	149
	1896	42	893	181	140	144	123	1,523	0 4 4	512	588	646
Burma	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,828	4 4 1	...	...	...
	1895	6,829	2,221	702	557	474	47	10,830	0 12 8	335	460	179
	1896	5,717	2,319	715	504	421	756	10,432	0 11 6	620	417	30
Assam	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,501	4 5 9	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,324	5 1 8	...	...	...
	1896	1,699	307	78	22	42	286	2,434	1 9 5	...	32	6
Coorg	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	5 5 1	...	...	...
	1895	153	65	...	28	...	...	305 ‡	2 7 9	7	5	...
	1896	122	65	1	7	11	...	259 ‡	2 9 0	...	33	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,100	5 14 10	...	...	...
	1895	...	294	24	73	212	529	1,132	0 12 9	...	40	...
	1896	7	319	11	47	170	658	1,212	0 13 6	51	172	...
TOTAL	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,81,795	6 2 2	...	...	...
	1895	43,193	18,098	3,348	5,859	3,028	9,198	90,107	0 14 4	8,558	9,124	2,564
	1896	41,864	18,814	3,561	5,174	3,111	22,493	95,070	0 14 9	11,798	12,621	3,556

‡ Includes Rs. 59 and Rs. 53 spent in 1895 and 1896, respectively on account of taluk lock-ups, the details of which are not given in the report.

=concluded.

AILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW IONS, or REPAIRS—concluded.

R LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.

Garden and agricultural plant.	E Lighting dead-stock.	F Disciplinary dead-stock.	G Arm nd ngs cost)	H Dairy es: and ing ance	Draug t cattle e: cluding kee which goes und ro-F).	J Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	K Total cost.	Co per 1 of age gth.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.		Provinces.
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
									6,36,582	63 8 0	1894	Madras.
4	132	1,100		—92	475	—230	2,545	0 4 2	5,99,108	61 3 1	1895	
218	118	546	12	199	—12	34	2,402	0 4 0	5,86,904	61 3 6	1896	
					...	...	...	...	(a) 5,53,495	68 0 1	1894	Bombay.
86	61	845	153		151	32	2,693	0 5 3	5,65,066	68 6 7	1895	
40	123	1,938	173		...	80	4,392	0 8 8	5,47,095	70 15 11	1896	
					...	...	...	...	12,96,603	74 12 5	1894	Bengal.
429	392	1,342	905	3,042	1,030	2,611	19,234	1 2 2	12,62,973	74 9 11	1895	
238	577	1,724	535	1,768	483	1,978	22,301	1 4 5	13,50,740	77 3 4	1896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) * 11,56,944	39 12 3	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
...	3	1,072	10,488	68	30	637	15,285	0 7 6	† 12,75,289	39 4 5	1895	
29	69	1,193	200	251	66	2,682	8,853	0 4 3	‡ 14,98,277	45 6 10	1896	
							...	...	(c) 6,75,389	59 15 1	1894	Panjab.
98	107	936	972	302	1,103	2,058	8,688	0 12 3	6,92,772	60 14 7	1895	
190	183	1,682	13,884	884	627	1,956	21,588	1 13 1	8,16,758	68 14 0	1896	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,387	59 5 8	1894	Central Provinces.
97	319	249	1	...	323	29	2,132	0 6 11	3,11,035	62 13 4	1895	
	265	529	1,258	38	118	97	4,051	0 11 7	3,13,016	55 13 11	1896	
									8,27,891	65 7 5	1894	Burma.
82	112	656	382	196	...	174	2,576	0 3 0	8,38,408	61 5 11	1895	
12	122	1,911	54	107	44	48	3,365	0 3 9	9,49,744	65 10 10	1896	
									(d) 1,06,819	71 10 5	1894	Assam.
									(h) 1,01 037	70 6 2	1895	
	50	157	...	...	55	35	347	0 3 7	84,725	55 3 11	1896	
									(e) 10,935	86 9 11	1894	Coorg.
							15	0 1 11	10,653	86 13 10	1895	
							33	6 5 3	9,185	90 14 2	1896	
									(f) 84,711	61 15 5	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	53	127	467	...	46	2,023	2,756	1 15 0	80,773	56 11 7	1895	
	10		16			74	323	0 3 7	89,430	62 6 9	1896	
									(g) 56,16,756	58 11 9	1894	Total.
792	1,179	6,330	13,369	3,516	3,158	7,334	55,924	0 8 11	(h) 57,37,114	57 2 2	1895	
739	1,517	9,680	16,132	3,247	1,381	6,984	67,655	0 10 6	62,45,874	60 8 6	1896	

* Includes Rs. 1,871 recovered from the Rampur State on account of maintenance of the Rampur State prisoners, and includes Rs. 45,662, the cost of under-trials in out-police ations. This latter sum has been left out of calculation in working the total cost of each prisoner.

† Includes Rs. 1,537 recovered from the Rampur State on account of maintenance of the Rampur State prisoners, and Rs. 2,177 on account of the purchase of tents (Rs. 1,300) d cost of mounted police over three central jails (Rs. 877).

‡ Includes Rs. 581 realised from Native States and Rs. 2,825 on account of the purchase of tents (Rs. 1,650) and cost of mounted police over four central jails (Rs. 1,175).

(a) Includes Rs. 32,383, the cost of police guards.
(b) " " 34,355 "
(c) " " 68,016 "
(d) " " 27,636 "
(e) " " 1,770 "
(f) " " 5,847 " " " "
(g) " " 1,60,802 " " " "
(h) " " 17,003 " " " " not entered under any of the preceding columns.

No.

NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS

1		2	3	4
PROVINCES.		Total cost of maintenance (column 64, table 8).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 65, table 8).	Total cash earnings.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1894	6,36,582 0 0	63 8 0	1,14,859 6 0
	1895	5,99,108 0 0	61 3 1	86,262 1 0
	1896	5,86,904 0 0	61 3 6	1,56,661 3 0
Bombay	1894	5,53,495 0 0	68 0 1	92,787 2 0
	1895	5,65,066 0 0	68 6 7	88,354 2 0
	1896	5,47,095 0 0	70 15 11	98,228 4 0
Bengal	1894	12,96,603 0 0	74 12 5	4,90,535 14 0
	1895	12,62,973 0 0	74 9 11	2,80,006 6 0
	1896	13,50,749 0 0	77 3 4	1,89,902 12 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	*11,56,944 0 0	39 12 3	2,10,338 4 0
	1895	†12,75,289 0 0	39 4 5	2,39,749 1 0
	1896	‡14,68,277 0 0	45 6 10	1,54,894 7 0
Panjab	1894	6,75,389 0 0	59 15 1	1,44,395 8 0
	1895	6,93,772 0 0	60 14 7	1,86,556 11 0
	1896	8,16,758 0 0	68 14 0	1,27,280 10 0
Central Provinces	1894	2,67,387 0 0	50 5 8	72,005 10 0
	1895	3,11,035 0 0	62 13 4	46,475 11 0
	1896	3,13,016 0 0	55 13 11	1,17,165 6 0
Burma	1894	8,27,891 0 0	65 7 5	4,83,125 13 0
	1895	8,38,498 0 0	61 5 11	4,43,204 8 0
	1896	9,49,744 0 0	65 10 10	4,45,486 11 0
Assam	1894	1,66,819 0 0	71 10 5	34,921 1 0
	1895	1,61,037 0 0	70 6 2	44,541 14 0
	1896	84,725 0 0	55 3 11	30,569 13 0
Coorg	1894	10,935 0 0	86 9 11	8,289 8 0
	1895	10,653 0 0	86 13 10	9,631 8 0
	1896	9,185 0 0	90 14 2	9,562 15 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	84,711 0 0	61 15 5	19,299 0 0
	1895	80,773 0 0	56 11 7	15,792 6 0
	1896	89,430 0 0	62 6 9	12,905 15 0
TOTAL	1894	56,16,756 0 0	58 11 9	16,70,557 2 0
	1895	57,37,114 0 0	57 2 2	14,16,565 4 0
	1896	62,45,874 0 0	60 8 6	13,42,653 0 0

* Includes Rs. 1,871 recovered from the Rampur State and Rs. 45,662 the cost of under-trials in out-police stations.
† " " 1,537 " " " "
‡ " " 541 realised from Native States. "

BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

5	6	7	
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2, *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, *minus* column 5).	Province.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
11 7 4	5,21,722 10 0	52 0 8	1894 } Madras.
8 13 0	5,12,845 15 0	52 6 1	1895 } Madras.
16 5 5	4,30,242 13 0	44 14 1	1896 } Madras.
11 6 5	4,60,707 14 0	56 9 8	1894 } Bombay.
10 11 2	4,76,711 14 0	57 11 5	1895 } Bombay.
12 1 3	4,48,866 12 0	58 14 8	1896 } Bombay.
28 4 9	8,06,067 2 0	46 7 9	1894 } Bengal.
16 8 8	9,82,966 10 0	58 1 3	1895 } Bengal.
10 13 8	11,60,837 4 0	66 5 8	1896 } Bengal.
7 8 9	*9,46,605 12 0	32 3 10	1894 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
7 6 2	†10,35,548 15 0	31 14 3	1895 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
4 11 2	13,43,382 9 0	40 11 8	1896 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
12 13 1	5,30,993 8 0	47 2 0	1894 } Panjab.
13 12 3	5,36,215 5 0	47 2 4	1895 } Panjab.
10 11 9	6,89,477 6 0	58 2 3	1896 } Panjab.
15 15 9	19,5,381 6 0	43 5 11	1894 } Central Provinces.
9 6 3	2,64,559 5 0	53 7 1	1895 } Central Provinces.
20 14 7	1,95,855 10 0	34 15 4	1896 } Central Provinces.
38 3 3	3,44,765 3 0	27 4 2	1894 } Burma.
32 14 1	3,89,203 8 0	28 7 10	1895 } Burma.
30 12 11	5,04,257 5 0	34 13 11	1896 } Burma.
23 6 9	71,897 15 0	48 3 8	1894 } Assam.
30 0 5	56,495 2 0	40 5 9	1895 } Assam.
19 14 11	54,155 3 0	35 5 0	1896 } Assam.
65 10 7	2,645 8 0	20 15 4	1894 } Coorg.
78 8 6	1,021 8 0	8 5 4	1895 } Coorg.
94 10 0	−377 15 0	−3 11 10	1896 } Coorg.
14 1 10	65,412 0 0	47 13 7	1894 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
11 1 5	64,980 10 0	45 10 2	1895 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
9 0 2	76,524 1 0	53 6 7	1896 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
17 9 9	39,46,198 14 0	41 1 11	1894 } Total.
14 1 9	43,20,548 12 0	43 0 5	1895 } Total.
13 0 2	49,03,221 0 0	47 8 4	1896 } Total.

No.

SICKNESS and MORTALITY among PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS.

1		2			3			4			5			6		
Province.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1894	13,800	2,278	16,078	9,742·03	283·1	10,025·13	*9,936	*305	*10,241	6,112	180	6,292	242·99	6·49	249·48
	1895	14,112	2,179	16,291	9,527·1	251 04	9,700·14	10,039	290	10,329	6,099	196	6,295	249 03	7·85	256·91
	1896	13,833	2,107	15,940	9,333·59	253	9,586·59	9,830	267	10,103	5,423	162	5,585	236·47	7·30	244·03
Bombay	† 1894	9,433	2,142	11,575	7,901	238	8,139	12,125	743	13,568	6,152	141	6,593	227·4	7·9	235·3
	‡ 1895	9,437	2,144	11,581	8,128	253	8,381	13,126	514	13,640	7,808	182	8,010	244·4	6·1	250·5
	1896	9,389	2,132	11,521	8,000	248	8,248	12,655	482	13,137	6,941	160	7,101	259·5	5·4	264·9
Bengal	1894	19,104	1,101	20,205	‖ 86,487·53	‖ 450·24	‖ 17,330·77	22,818	1,073	23,891	20,961	402	21,363	727·75	16·1	743·85
	1895	19,428	1,100	20,528	‡ 16,516 82	‡ 408·89	‡ 16 925·11	22,515	916	23,401	20,708	396	21,104	702·58	13·81	716·33
	1896	19,920	1,077	20,997	‖ 17,030·34	‖ 464·08	‖ 17,495·02	23,607	1,119	24,726	19,848	340	20,188	665·23	13·75	678·98
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1894	30,143	8,152	38,295	26,850·98	1,080·26	27,947·24	32,143	1,457	33,800	33,385	910	34,295	1,160·25	49·76	1,209·01
	§ 1895	30,456	2,094	32,550	31,256·23	1,381·66	32,637 89	37,208	1,809	39,007	28,193	1,270	29,463	1,802·46	90 09	1,892·55
	1896	30,095	1,927	32,022	31,602·37	1,380·65	32,983·02	37,981	2,002	39,683	28,414	1,175	29,589	1,607·1	81·73	1,688·83
Panjab	1894	13,559	852	14,411	10,895	271	11,267	14,054	449	14,054	10,101	709	19,810	420	15	444
	1895	13,756	816	14,572	11,039	344	11,373	15,630	416	14,046	15,987	510	16,503	382	14	396
	1896	13,756	816	14,572	11,543	315	11,858	14,607	385	14,992	14,317	354	14,671	359	7	366·1
Central Provinces	1894	4,528	463	4,991	4,207·33	297·75	4,503·08	5,234	431	5,665	4,071	212	4,286	145·52	7·02	153·21
	1895	4,813	531	5,344	4,625·92	324·21	4,950·13	5,548	475	6,023	4,284	280	4,564	162·9	10·04	172·94
	1896	4,904	519	5,423	5,244·17	358·39	5,602·56	7,098	559	7,657	5,731	479	6,210	208·74	17 45	226·19
Burma	1894	13,647	387	14,034	12,538	199	12,647	14,922	169	15,091	10,986	89	11,075	534	4	538
	1895	13,710	378	14,088	13,520	142	13,662	...	...	...	12,103	78	12,181	520	3	523
	1896	13,849	386	14,235	14,311	150	14,461	16,805	176	16,981	10,900	73	10,979	505	3	508
Assam	1894	1,946	192	2,138	1,445·05	45·78	1,490·83	2,108	150	2,458	2,020	84	2,104	79·19	3·84	83·53
	1895	1,946	192	2,139	1,398·22	37·23	1,435 45	2,078	139	2,218	1,801	46	1,847	80·48	1·41	82·83
	1896	1,918	185	2,103	1,490·4	43·15	1,533·55	2,267	154	2,421	1,695	35	1,730	77·24	·92	78·16
*Coorg	1894	136	20	156	114·42	5·42	119·84	137	8	144	69	...	69	2·86	...	2·86
	1895	136	20	156	112·21	4·45	116·66	155	6	161	68	1	69	1·86	...	1·86
	1896	136	20	156	91·58	4·36	95·94	109	6	115	98	2	100	3·9	·05	3·95
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1894	1,345	113	1,458	1,319·2	47·93	1,367·13	1,603	65	1,668	1,758	56	1,814	65·29	2·24	67·53
	1895	1,345	113	1,458	1,375·34	48 6	1,423·94	1,692	68	1,760	1,191	58	1,249	31·4	1·6	33
	1896	1,345	113	1,458	1,382·06	50·58	1,432·64	1,772	82	1,854	811	40	851	25·17	·99	26·16
Total	1894	107,641	9,700	117,341	91,913·53	2,934·49	94,848·02	116,179	4,849	121,028	94,918	2,783	97,701	3,614·82	111·95	3,726·77
	1895	109,139	9,567	118,706	97,518·84	3,206·48	100,725·32	106,051	4,704	110,755	98,262	3,023	101,285	4,176·99	148 93	4,325·92
	1896	109,145	9,282	118,427	100,038·51	3,267 81	103,306·32	126,737	5,232	131,969	94,164	2,840	97,004	3,949·36	137·85	4,084·2

* For central and district jails only.

† Excluding civil prisoners.

‡ Inclusive of civil prisoners. This figure does not agree with that entered in column 2 (5) of table No. 8 as the latter excludes civil prisoners.

§ Inclusive of the statistics for magistrates lock-ups.

‖ Excluding an average of 4·1, 4·18, and 4·1 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 respectively.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

7			8												
			Ratio per Mille of average strength.												
			A			B			C			D			
Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Province.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
191	8	199	627·38	635·82	627·62	24·94	22·92	24·89	17·97	24·73	18·15	19·61	28·26	19·85	1894
167	11	178	649·17	745·13	649·99	26·14	29·95	26·24	16·37	41·82	17·06	17·53	41·89	18·18	1895
182	5	187	591·02	640·32	582·58	25 33	29·88	25·45	18·86	19·76	18·88	19·5	19·76	19·51	1896
258	3	261	816·61	592·44	816·05	28 78	33·19	28·91	30·63	18·61	30·1	32·65	12 61	32·07	1894
239	6	245	963·09	719·37	955·73	30·07	24·12	29·89	28·54	23·72	28·4	29·4	23·72	29·23	1895
357	6	263	867·62	645·16	860·93	32·44	21·77	32·22	28 2	24·2	28·1	32·12	24·19	31·89	1896
727	20	817	1,241·06	892 86	1,228·08	43·09	35·76	42·9	42·69	35·54	42·5	47·19	44·42	47·12	1894
455	10	465	1,253·75	969·9	1,246·9	42·53	33·82	42·32	25·67	32·04	25·58	27·55	24·49	27·47	1895
492	9	501	1,164·27	774·73	1,153 87	39·06	29·59	38·81	25·1	17·2	24·9	28·89	19·37	25·78	1896
860	42	902	870·30	837·74	869·32	43·19	41·89	43·26	28 59	36·82	28·91	32·02	38·66	32·28	1894
843	54	897	901·13	919·18	901·89	57·01	65·2	57·93	26·03	31·08	26·15	26·94	39·08	27·45	1895
909	42	951	899·11	851·03	899·1	56·85	59·2	51·2	28·35	28·25	28·34	28·67	32·58	28·83	1896
303	8	311	1,753·03	1,911·05	1,758·43	39·37	40·43	39·41	18·63	21·56	18·73	18·63	22·56	18·78	1894
230	18	248	1,440·54	1,5·0	1,451·07	34 64	40 7	34 83	20 85	52·33	21·81	20·85	58·33	21·81	1895
177	9	186	1,240·32	1,123·81	1,227·22	31·1	23·22	30·80	15·33	28·37	15·69	15 33	28·37	15 68	1896
127	16	143	969·31	711·98	951·37	34·6	25·89	34·01	29·71	53·73	31·3	39·19	53·73	31·74	1894
252	25	277	926·09	863 64	922	35·21	30·97	34·93	51·62	70·94	52·93	54·48	77·11	55·95	1895
377	27	404	1,098·83	1,336·53	1,108·42	39·8	48·69	40·37	62·31	65·97	62·47	71·89	75·34	72·11	1896
363	1	364	876·32	816·51	87·7	42·53	36·7	42·54	25·28	9·17	25·14	28·95	9·17	28·78	1894
243	2	245	895·19	549·3	891·6	38·46	21·13	38·28	16·79	14·08	16·76	17·97	14·08	17·93	1895
260	3	263	762·07	486·67	759·21	35·29	20	35·13	17 61	20·13	17·63	18·17	20	18·19	1896
76	1	77	1,397·88	1,834·82	1,411·29	55·16	83·88	56·3	52·59	21·84	51·65	52·59	21·84	51·65	1894
84	1	85	1,288·07	1,235·56	1,286·7	57,52	64·73	57·70	58·65	26·99	57·82	60·08	26·86	59·21	1895
76	2	78	1,137·28	811·12	1,125·1	51,82	21·32	50·97	...	...	..	50·99	40·35	50·86	1896
7	...	7	603·04	...	573·77	25	...	23·87	61·18	...	58·41	61·18	...	58·41	1894
5	...	5	806·01	224·72	591·46	16·58	...	15·94	41·56	...	42·86	44·86	...	42·86	1895
2	...	2	1,070·1	458 71	1,048·31	31·67	11·47	30·75	21·84	...	20·85	21·84	...	20·85	1896
38	1	39	1,333·63	1,168·37	1,326·87	49·49	46·73	49·4	28·81	20·86	28·53	28·81	20·86	28·53	1894
32	2	34	865·97	1,195·43	877·14	22·83	32·92	23·18	23·26	41·15	23·88	23·26	41·15	23·26	1895
36	...	36	586·8	790·83	594·01	18·21	19·57	18·26	27·62	...	26·3	26·04	...	25·13	1896
2,920	100	3,020	1,032·69	948·38	1,030·08	39·33	38·15	39·29	20·07	31·69	20·15	31·77	34·08	31·84	1894
2,550	129	2,679	1,207·61	942·78	1,005·56	42·83	46·45	42·95	25·23	39·3	25·67	26·13	40·23	26·59	1895
2,765	106	2,871	941·37	869·08	939·08	39·44	42·18	39·54	...	...	...	27·64	33·44	27·79	1896

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED

1		2	3	Number who had gained weight.				
Province.		Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	A	B	C	D	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Madras	1894	15,595*	2,537	1,163	4,160	2,828	1,554	9,705
	1895	15,094 (c)	2,905	1,136	3,866	2,516	1,302	8,820
	1896	14,218	2,587	1,034	3,520	2,072	1,060	7,686
Bombay	1894	15,210	2,801	1,429	4,104	1,865	729	8,127
	1895	14,326	2,434	1,455	3,710	1,738	724	7,627
	1896	14,730	2,355	1,640	3,804	1,713	799	7,956
Bengal	1894	42,713	11,060	5,537	10,157	5,094	2,518	23,306
	1895	37,989	10,423	5,351	9,128	4,561	2,165	21,205
	1896	38,692	9,436	5,550	9,952	4,957	2,281	22,740
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1894	49,545	9,510 (d)	7,703	12,334	6,030	2,591	28,658
	1895	59,243	10,578	11,153	14,079	7,459	3,819	36,510
	1896	58,712	10,307	7,844	15,799	8,587	4,853	37,083
Punjab	1894	19,770	5,872	2,591	4,425	1,919	997	9,932
	1895	20,780	6,307	2,852	4,902	1,904	783	10,441
	1896	21,233 (a)	6,039	3,142	5,274	2,177	988	11,581
Central Provinces	1894	9,136 †	820	524	2,027	1,356	849	4,756
	1895	10,503 (f)	530	719	2,734	1,597	960	6,010
	1896	11,838 (b)	864	870	2,516	1,743	1,266	6,395
Burma	1894	20,707 ‡	3,459	2,382	4,078	2,146	1,233	9,839
	1895	21,611 (g)	3,150	2,798	4,461	2,437	1,367	11,063
	1896	23,135	3,379	2,857	4,840	2,480	1,541	11,718
Assam	1894	3,213	1,235	560	426	113	27	1,126
	1895	2,949	987	405	533	129	60	1,127
	1896	2,811	755	479	611	165	75	1,330
Coorg	1894	211	20	12	73	28	26	139
	1895	200	6	24	75	29	25	153
	1896	159 (c)	7	18	46	30	5	99
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1894	2,357 §	275	226	648	439	223	1,536
	1895	2,559 (h)	352	284	785	418	230	1,717
	1896	2,716	351	291	850	452	221	1,814
TOTAL ...	1894	178,457	37,589	22,127	42,432	21,818	10,747	97,124
	1895	185,254	37,672	26,177	44,273	22,788	11,435	104,673
	1896	188,244	36,280	23,725	47,212	24,376	13,089	108,402

* Includes 1 convict released on medical grounds who was too ill to be weighed at the time.
† Includes 3,023 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
‡ Includes 3,158 under-trials released by court and who were not weighed.
§ Includes 31 prisoners who died and 1 executed and who were not weighed.
(a) Includes 2,699 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
(b) Includes 2,087 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
(c) Includes 41 under-trials who were not weighed.
(d) Includes 637 prisoners who were not weighed for want of a machine.
(e) Includes 3 prisoners who were not weighed owing to illness on release or to release while out on the Prisoners Testimony Act.
(f) Includes 3,849 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
(g) Includes 37,80 under-trials released by courts and who were not weighed.
(h) Includes 32 prisoners who died and were not weighed and also 3 who were not weighed, no reason being given.

BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

5					
Number who had lost weight.					
A	B	C	D		Province.
Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	
749	1,887	561	156	3,353	1894
727	1,836	601	204	3,368	1895 Madras.
712	2,161	819	250	3,942	1896
942	2,260	805	275	4,282	1894
1,004	2,194	743	324	4,265	1895 Bombay.
1,222	1,958	811	428	4,419	1896
2,919	3,689	1,333	406	8,347	1894
2,288	2,812	998	263	6,361	1895 Bengal.
2,375	2,915	990	236	6,516	1896
3,602	5,117	1,843	815	11,377	1894
4,501	5,041	1,856	757	12,155	1895 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
4,054	4,634	1,831	603	11,122	1896
1,221	1,886	632	227	3,966	1894
1,232	1,892	665	243	4,032	1895 Panjab.
1,169	1,703	561	180	3,613	1896
234	393	168	66	861	1894
240	477	163	60	940	1895 Central Provinces.
172	337	162	59	730	1896
1,257	1,965	872	328	4,422	1894
1,466	1,805	671	298	4,240	1895 Burma.
1,191	2,011	768	348	4,318	1896
406	318	92	36	852	1894
282	412	109	32	835	1895 Assam.
283	336	77	30	726	1896
10	22	9	11	52	1894
11	21	6	3	41	1895 Coorg.
12	19	15	7	53	1896
129	258	78	40	505	1894
136	221	82	20	459	1895 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
149	245	88	34	516	1895
11,469	17,795	6,393	2,360	38,017	1894
11,887	16,711	5,894	2,204	36,696	1895 Total.
11,339	16,319	6,122	2,175	35,955	1896

No.

WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY

1	2	3											4									
PROVINCE.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM. SENTENCED TO											MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. SENTENCED TO									
		One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.
Madras 1894	28	615	637	184	82	119	25	42	6	2	26	11	27	55	155	160	267	206	344	422	145	505	781
Madras 1895	7	539	609	204	123	124	10	47	6	...	11	8	28	71	91	156	228	152	369	382	...	468	764
Madras 1896	32	458	585	153	138	164	30	64	10	5	17	10	29	59	104	140	225	264	351	351	416	592	604
Bombay 1894	20	535	640	236	73	86	20	33	...	2	13	13	37	103	149	188	238	287	327	...	426	605	1,268
Bombay 1895	13	629	755	213	84	104	18	53	3	2	10	14	37	104	135	181	240	312	365	370	277	677	603
Bombay 1896	10	467	645	187	92	118	27	71	8	1	10	14	61	83	127	220	223	275	130	307	197	165	650
Bengal 1894	8	2,058	1,562	380	160	191	47	81	12	..	28	10	48	108	157	187	268	322	186	202	...	505	792
Bengal 1895	19	2,388	1,700	421	164	152	34	73	9	1	16	13	51	101	189	206	335	305	377	312	230	437	848
Bengal 1896	12	3,426	1,020	442	202	217	42	96	13	1	21	10	50	100	278	213	279	293	382	170	227	523	972
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1894	...	3,204	3,204	660	334	267	108	168	17	5	40	24	51	113	155	200	310	281	358	136	342	396	942
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1895	...	3,666	3,477	569	316	320	92	144	38	3	20	23	50	128	164	223	262	293	398	172	152	446	1,580
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1896	1	4,378	4,206	725	299	311	68	206	43	3	57	20	53	129	175	257	287	287	190	103	259	593	909
Panjab 1894	...	1,564	1,512	437	189	137	54	113	14	9	8	6	44	112	179	256	289	304	415	410	170	554	477
Panjab 1895	2	1,405	1,376	338	199	90	38	115	10	9	14	4	57	112	159	199	307	293	466	426	375	511	505
Panjab 1896	...	1,462	1,211	345	191	115	28	109	10	9	33	3	51	137	188	205	290	307	436	410	447	682	277
Central Provinces 1894	2	415	425	100	56	58	17	23	3	1	5	6	50	97	174	198	265	261	347	296	225	412	804
Central Provinces 1895	4	403	398	89	67	59	14	23	3	1	4	3	48	86	187	420	294	266	362	233	205	441	288
Central Provinces 1896	6	413	412	114	61	42	21	81	5	1	6	5	57	95	148	194	263	390	413	258	157	490	642
Burma 1894	5	7	1,426	342	188	178	46	365	52	8	51	37	6	110	165	299	304	363	105	433	443	795	731
Burma 1895	12	1,107	1,573	319	287	161	19	266	33	9	129	23	45	182	234	444	316	376	488	527	437	670	1,010
Burma 1896	11	1,372	1,926	313	199	174	40	310	34	8	247	26	80	148	240	276	413	351	681	535	567	691	1,011
Assam 1894	...	165	99	26	4	11	5	8	1	..	2	1	42	193	156	183	304	242	412	260	...	339	446
Assam 1895	...	162	132	27	13	9	1	4	4	...	1	...	34	85	120	170	181	100	285	804	...	365	...
Assam 1896	...	136	151	27	9	7	1	5	1	...	3	1	39	92	127	177	146	117	280	81	...	391	385
Coorg 1894	...	1	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	74	121	...	244	307	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg 1895	...	9	8	9	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	39	70	123	174	..	...	...	414	...	...	...
Coorg 1896	1	2	9	4	5	..	3	1	...	...	...	...	39	74	115	174	...	272	295	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1894	...	103	151	54	11	20	12	5	1	1	2	5	28	103	164	150	269	269	373	455	218	500	599
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1895	3	157	125	38	14	15	1	26	2	2	...	6	55	79	131	160	254	187	315	431	313	...	533
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1896	4	201	171	35	23	20	7	11	2	1	1	1	47	100	180	158	238	235	362	363	276	484	305
TOTAL 1894	63	8,727	9,691	2,422	1,097	1068	335	838	86	28	175	113	51	193	179	294	310	363	415	423	443	795	1,268
TOTAL 1895	60	10,464	10,153	2,227	1,569	1043	227	781	112	27	205	94	57	182	234	444	335	376	484	527	437	677	1,580
TOTAL 1896	77	11,317	10,966	2,345	1,219	1168	267	854	126	29	495	90	80	148	278	276	413	390	681	535	567	691	1,611

ILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

5											6	7		
AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.														
SENTENCED TO														
	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.		PROVINCE.
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
33	28	62	96	147	156	205	274	144	293	428	15 3 3	0 7 3	1894	Madras.
31	34	62	98	136	139	230	219	...	264	454	15 11 3	0 8 8	1895	
30	35	63	90	249	142	273	277	301	375	443	19 15 9	0 13 2	1896	
31	41	76	107	159	165	212	...	308	295	555	12 0 0	4 5 0	1894	Bombay.
33	47	82	109	154	158	240	266	270	304	457	24 14 0	5 13 0	1895	
26	42	73	114	167	177	232	187	197	259	402	36 11 0	10 5 0	1896	
25	53	82	115	170	179	238	163	...	309	467	...	...	1894	Bengal.
27	51	85	114	163	179	248	201	230	261	383	...	...	1895	
27	53	88	130	177	183	256	286	277	408	605	...	...	1896	
26	53	81	115	148	163	198	240	102	291	362	3 6 0	0 13 0	1894	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
27	50	86	122	148	165	211	189	237	272	490	1 0 0	0 12 5	1895	
27	50	82	118	161	177	231	222	240	342	455	...	...	1896	
16	41	80	123	163	174	221	250	251	343	397	18 12 0	1 12 0	1894	Panjab.
25	47	75	115	148	171	258	250	267	378	375	26 10 0	1 14 0	1895	
25	48	70	111	150	167	240	221	280	332	241	13 8 0	2 5 0	1896	
25	45	70	108	157	160	232	229	275	304	630	20 0 0	2 8 1	1894	Central Provinces.
24	44	84	128	148	154	247	201	205	286	253	23 0 0	0 4 0	1895	
26	46	72	114	143	196	252	204	157	306	307	23 8 0	0 0 9	1896	
4	58	86	133	165	226	187	176	150	350	390	...	...	1894	Burma.
15	51	81	130	165	153	185	246	103	286	428	...	...	1895	
24	52	82	113	101	185	189	219	355	211	489	...	...	1896	
22	46	74	157	176	102	273	269	...	304	446		...	1894	Assam.
24	47	78	114	130	100	181	226	...	365	...	...	...	1895	
24	43	95	132	130	117	217	81	...	288	385	...	...	1896	
19	64	100	...	244	307	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 9	0 14 5	1894	Coorg.
31	57	110	172	...	...	...	400	...	...	..	3 11 6	0 11 9	1895	
37	52	109	145	...	252	...	295	..	...	...	1 15 3	0 6 1	1896	
10	41	91	115	174	162	233	255	218	397	526	...	...	1894	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
20	43	70	112	138	187	232	330	311	...	340	...	...	1895	
24	46	77	109	167	176	254	319	270	484	305	...	...	1896	
18	47	82	119	170	188	223	225	214	318	457	20 0 0	1 12 9	1894	TOTAL.
24	47	81	121	133	147	204	283	168	242	310	26 10 0	1 10 8	1895	
26	47	82	117	168	178	233	231	255	329	410	36 11 0	2 13 0	1896	

No. 13.

WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1892 to 1896.

Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Madras	1892	57,804	4,733	60	·1	1·27	Madras.
	1893	55,275	†678	88	·16	‡12·98	
	1894	52,971	†1,116	115	·22	‡10·3	
	1895	49,160	†1,009	150	·31	‡14·87	
	1896	47,124	†1,761	152	·32	‡8·63	
Bombay	1892	25,347	4,296	101	·4	2·35	Bombay.
	1893	25,754	*4,359	123	·48	2·82	
	1894	24,587	†1,242	136	·55	‡10·95	
	1895	24,823	†1,619	184	·74	‡11·37	
	1896	24,777	†1,444	139	·56	‡9·63	
Bengal	1892	73,992	34,190	335	·45	·98	Bengal.
	1893	72,738	†4,150	326	·45	‡7·86	
	1894	73,225	†3,124	277	·38	‡8·87	
	1895	67,550	†2,367	185	·27	‡7·82	
	1896	70,752	†3,192	223	·31	‡6·99	
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	1892	70,189	9,370	502	·72	5·36	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1893	71,201	†2,131	440	·62	‡20·65	
	1894	73,505	†1,412	397	·54	‡28·12	
	1895	84,802	†1,383	307	·36	‡22·20	
	1896	85,848	†1,826	329	·38	‡18·02	
Panjab	1892	38,671	*24,261	357	·92	1·47	Panjab.
	1893	38,843	*28,812	328	·84	1·14	
	1894	35,592	†1,182	200	·56	‡19·92	
	1895	37,379	†1,765	148	·4	‡8·39	
	1896	38,280	†4,558	193	·5	‡4·23	
Central Provinces	1892	11,411	5,028	175	1·53	3·48	Central Provinces.
	1893	10,425	†430	129	1·24	‡30·00	
	1894	11,194	538	127	1·13	‡23·61	
	1895	12,491	†694	144	1·15	‡20·75	
	1896	14,291	†707	173	1·21	‡24·47	
Burma	1892	29,013	26,933	431	1·49	1·6	Burma.
	1893	28,356	†2,288	342	1·21	‡14·95	
	1894	31,443	†3,271	286	·91	‡8·74	
	1895	33,816	†3,742	314	·93	‡8·39	
	1896	36,139	†2,969	362	1	‡12·19	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."
† Total number of major punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail discipline (column 7 of table No. 7, page 17).
‡ Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total major punishments.

No. 13—*continued.*

WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1892 to 1896—contd.

Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Assam	1892	6,048	1,339	91	1·5	6·8	Assam.
	1893	6,442	†187	98	1·52	‡52·41	
	1894	6,475	†234	132	2·04	‡56·41	
	1895	6,155	†164	110	1·79	‡67·07	
	1896	6,177	†212	131	2·12	‡61·76	
Coorg	1892	330	30*	...	...	...	Coorg.
	1893	266	†9	6	2·26	‡66·67	
	1894	370	†13	7	1·89	‡53·85	
	1895	336	†14	13	3·87	‡92·86	
	1896	274	†23	16	5·84	‡69·56	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1892	3,066	675	30	·98	4·44	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1893	3,345	†206	12	·36	‡5·83	
	1894	3,431	†150	19	·55	‡12·67	
	1895	3,693	168	25	·68	‡14·88	
	1896	3,960	†137	35	·88	‡25·55	
Total	1892	315,871	110,875	2,082	·66	1·88	Total.
	1893	312,645	†12,580	1,892	·61	‡15·04	
	1894	312,793	†12,282	1,696	·54	‡13·81	
	1895	320,205	†12,925	1,580	·49	‡12·22	
	1896	327,622	†16,829	1,753	·53	‡10·42	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

† Total number of major punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail discipline (column 7 *f* of table No. 7, page 17).

‡ Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total major punishments.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Extract from the Report on the Administration of Jails in Bengal during the year 1896.

CHAPTER VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Accommodation and overcrowding.

91. The central and district jails of the province are capable of accommodating 17,865 convicts, 1,107 under-trial prisoners, and 347 civil prisoners. The capacity of the following jails has been raised in consequence of construction of new convict barracks:

Bhagalpur. | Jessore. | Hazaribagh.

The accommodation for male and female prisoners on the 31st December 1896 was exclusive of hospitals, temporary sheds, observation cells, and wards and workshops used during the day:

Male convicts	...	...	...	...	17,079
Female ,,	...	...	...	...	786
Male under-trial	...	...	...	...	1,099
Female ,,	...	...	...	...	8
Male civil	...	...	...	...	344
Female ,,	...	...	...	...	3

The daily average strength of the jail population for the year was 15,553 convicts, of whom 15,157 were males and 396 females; 932 under-trial prisoners, of whom 893 were males and 39 females; and 58 civil prisoners. The number of male convict prisoners in jails on the 31st December 1896 was 16,434. Of these, 1,367 were in hospital and not in the ordinary wards. The number of female convict prisoners on the above date was 427. On the 31st December 1895 the number of male convicts in jails was 14,946, of whom 1,234 were in hospital and not in the ordinary wards. The number of female convict prisoners on that date was 344. After deducting from the daily average number of convicts the daily average number of sick prisoners given in column 7, Statement XIV, for whom separate accommodation exists in hospitals, which are excluded from the figures given in column 3, it is found that the daily average number of prisoners has exceeded the ordinary sanctioned sleeping accommodation in the following jails:—Bankura 4·72; Baraset 11·17; Rampur Boalia 39·83; Barisal 26·34; Buxar 12·10; Ranchi 20·89; Purulia 3·21. In order to prevent overcrowding of sleeping wards, the excess prisoners in these jails slept in worksheds, temporary sheds, or verandahs, especially prepared for them. In cases of under-trial prisoners received into jail over and above the sanctioned capacity, the procedure reported in 1895 was adopted. The capacity of under-trial wards was exceeded in the following jails:—Burdwan 0·43; Hooghly 1·62; Alipore 10·77; Khulna 1·55; Pabna 2·92; Dacca 0·74; Mymensingh 4·13; Faridpur 5·42; Barisal 25·32; Comilla 0·77; Gaya 17·52; Arrah 4·38; Chapra 22·97; Motihari 25·60; and Chaibassa 9·11.

Food.

92. This subject was fully dealt with in last year's report. The storage of grain in bulk has enabled Superintendents to lay in a store of wholesome grain of better quality than formerly used, and if a sufficient store is laid in, there is no occasion for the issue of any but old and well-matured rice. The ill effects of eating new rice or rice from paddy which has been newly boiled and husked are well known. Many Superintendents and Medical Officers have paid great attention to the subject of the cooking of food, which, if ill done, has the worst effect on the health of the prisoners. The new ranges now being introduced cook food in a superior way and with much more certain results. Badly cooked or husked *dál* is recognized as one of the commonest causes of bowel-complaint. It is a belief of the natives of this country that *dál* cannot be properly cooked in hard water containing lime. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Whitwell, who has given the subject much attention, has pointed out the advantages of using previously boiled water for cooking *dál*, the boiling having the effect of precipitating some of the lime and of rendering the water much more soft and suitable for cooking. Surgeon-Captain Buchanan has remarked that the hardness can be removed by the use of *khar* or crude carbonate of soda (1 oz. to every 100 prisoners), which is obtainable in every bazar, and renders the water soft and usable. Some jails experience a difficulty

in obtaining good cooks among the prisoners. The highest caste prisoners are selected for the purpose, but it is remarked that Brahmins seldom cook food in their own households. The difficulty is to be met by training sufficient long-term high caste prisoners. The cooking and supply of invalid food to sick prisoners at sufficiently short intervals is a difficult matter to arrange in small jails, and requires constant attention. Miniature ranges with suitable cooking vessels are now supplied for hospital kitchens from the Alipore Jail.

The diet scales of the Jail Code allow of great variety of food, and the value or variety in improving weight and condition has been noticed by several medical officers. Variety is especially necessary during the unhealthy months of the year. During the year some experiments were made in the variation of diet by curries of different *dáls* and vegetables. These were tried in the central jails of the Province. Reports have now been received, which show that the curries form a palatable variety, which is most appreciated by weakly prisoners of feeble appetite and digestion, such as are found in the special, infirm, and losing-weight gangs. The supply of pure milk from jail dairies to old and weakly prisoners is of great benefit to their health.

The dieting of weakly prisoners is dealt with in the reports of medical officers, which show that better, more digestible, and more expensive food is given to the convalescent, the weakly, the old and infirm, to those losing weight or suffering from anæmia or malnutrition. By the careful separation of those prisoners with whom the ordinary jail diet does not agree, or who from causes of ill-health require special food, the Medical Officer is able to check the tendency to disease at the incipient stage, and to supply the special food requisite for return to health All those who are likely to swell the sick or death lists are thus constantly kept under the eye of the Medical Officer. A striking example of what results can be effected in this way is shown at the Hazaribagh Central Jail—the infirmary jail of the Province. Out of the 1,000 prisoners confined in Surgeon-Captian A. H. Nott's jail, at least 600 are malaria stricken or enfeebled men, who have been sent there for the benefit of their health. The jail therefore contains an unusual number of weakly or old prisoners who require better and special diet; yet so well have the prisoners been selected, the dietary arrangements systematized, and health improved, that the weakly-prisoner gangs contained in January only 213 prisoners, or 19 per cent. of the total population, many of whom are fed on the diet of the ordinary prisoner as ordered in the Jail Code for Bihari and Bengali prisoners. The death-rate is not above the average death-rate of the Province, and the cost of dieting and hospital charges combined, notwithstanding that the cost of food-grains in this district was almost the highest in the province, and owing to increased population large purchases had to be made at an unfavourable time, is below that of many jails more favourably situated. These prisoners are arranged in gangs from those newly left hospital receiving better and more expensive food, especially milk food, down to the gang of prisoners who receive the same food as the ordinary prisoner, but are constantly under the eye of the Medical Officer and subordinates. In this gang, too, are found prisoners with disabling physical infirmities, paralysis, etc., who cannot work, but do not require expensive diet; also persons of weak intellect, who are not fit for the discipline of the labour gangs. The idiosyncrasy of the Medical Officer will determine to what extent prisoners are allowed the special concessions of the weakly-prisoner gang, in which, as I have remarked in a previous year, the position of the prisoner is one of great comfort and ease, and in which he is an additional expense to the State. The Hazaribagh Jail may be quoted as an example of a jail containing an unusual proportion of invalids, where the wants of weakly prisoners are fully supplied and the death-rate reduced to an extraordinarily low figure, while, owing to careful selection, the number of prisoners expensively fed is few. At the Burdwan Jail the health and condition of the prisoners formerly very inferior is now good, and has been much improved by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Gregg, who has taken much care of individual prisoners. He has kept one-third to quarter of the whole of the prisoners in the jail in the weakly-prisoner gang, and has fed them on better and more expensive food, which has improved their health and condition, and greatly increased the hospital charges.

Vegetables.

93. The most valuable vegetables grown in jail gardens are English, country or Otaheite potatoes, onions and English vegetables, cabbages, etc., but in place of these it is too much the habit to grow *sags,* gourds and other worthless green stuff, which have no nutritive or antiscorbutic properties. Of the peculiar properties possessed by potatoes in removing the condition of the gums and teeth and the tendency to anæmia œdema sometimes attributed to a scorbutic origin, Surgeon-Major R. Davis of the Rangoon Jail has written a pamphlet during the year which supports the opinions previously expressed by jail medical officers in this Province. No mention, however, is made of onions or of that excellent antiscorbutic combination—potatoes and onions, which has been found so useful in Bengal. The China cabbage (*brassica Chinensis*) possesses many good qualities, making it suitable for cultivation in jail gardens. It can be grown at all seasons of the year, especially during the hot weather and rains, when native vegetables only of the most worthless description are ordinarily procurable. Good vegetables at any time, but especially at these seasons, have a marked effect in improving the health of the prisoners, and I have therefore circulated instructions as to the best methods of cultivation at different seasons of the year. In flavour it is not unlike sea kale and is succulent, easily digested, and grows to good size under favourable conditions, and though not equal as a food to good English cabbage, it is certainly superior to ordinary native vegetables. At the Alipore and Bhagalpur Central Jails it has been largely grown, and seed is now available at Alipore.

Water.

94. The principal works in progress during the year for the improvement of water-supply were—at Buxar, where Rs. 12,500 were allotted, Hazaribagh Rs. 5,000, Alipore Rs. 2,281, Bhagalpur Rs. 2,150, Comilla Rs. 1,907, and Gaya Rs. 600. In addition to these works, the sum of Rs. 14,486 was expended in Pasteur-Chamberland filter installations in the jails at Motihari, Chaibassa, Bankipore, Jalpaigori, Bogra, Dinajpur, and Rangpur. The arrangements for the introduction of Ganges water by pump and pipe into the Monghyr Jail were completed on the 16th May. The Buxar scheme includes the raising of water from the main stream of the Ganges by a powerful pump travelling on rails to meet the varying height of the water level, introduction to settling and disinfection tanks by pipe, filtration, boiling, cooling and distribution by pipe to hydrants. The work is well advanced, and a sum will be allotted this year for its completion. At Hazaribagh a sufficient and pure supply has always been a difficulty in dry years; a deep well is now being blasted through rock. The other proposed arrangements are similar to those at Buxar. The boiler is being fixed and several large tanks for settlement, disinfection and cooling are in progress. A sum sufficient to complete the work will be allotted during the present financial year. At Alipore a tank has been built capable of holding a reserve supply in case of accident to the municipal main, and the pipe supply system has been added to; pipes are now being introduced into the upper storied wards. At Bhagalpur the pipe system has been extended and improved. The water-works for the introduction of Ganges water were originally constructed by the Bhagalpur Jail for its own use. The extension of the pipe system to the town of Bhagalpur has not been beneficial to the purity of the water, and proposals have been made by this Department for its improvement. Allotments for the above works have been made from the grant for major works, and amount to Rs. 39,284. A number of improvements have been effected by allotments from other grants, the most important of which are the extension of the pipe supply system of the Rampur Boalia Jail by 4,800 feet, the river having changed its course and receded to the far side of a large sand-bank. At Bankura a large and deep well is being blasted through rock. These are all works of permanent utility and intended to give a constant and abundant supply of pure water.

The installation of Pasteur-Chamberland filters at Motihari was completed in September, and has worked without a hitch. Briefly, the arrangements are two wells side by side, from one of which the water is raised and the other is a dry well to contain the suction and force-pump. The second well is necessary

to prevent contamination of the water by the prisoners working the pump, or from its oiling, examination and mending. To obtain pressure the water is pumped up to tanks on the top of the double-storied ward about 43 feet above ground level. From these tanks it descends in pipes to a filter of two cylinders, each containing over 100 candles and capable of filtering about 2,000 gallons in the 24 hours. The filtered water is collected in storage-tanks and distributed by pipe to the different yards, cook-shed, hospital, cells and warder's quarters. At Dumka Jail—

The Pasteur-Chamberland filter was completed and has been working since April last. An additional tank with necessary pumps to raise boiled water to a high level before filtration was completed on the 5th November, and the old filter was replaced by two improved ones at the same time.

The sum of Rs. 10,000 has been reserved from the allotment for major works for the further supply of Pasteur-Chamberland filters to the jails of this province during the present year. The arrangements for the supply of pure water include settlement, disinfection by permanganate of potassium, filtration, boiling, cooling and distribution by pipes, and are being gradually completed as funds are available, but every jail has, in boiling, at least one means of effective sterilization. In the case of jails supplied with Pasteur-Chamberland filter, arrangements for boiling are also made, so that in case of breakdown of the filtering arrangements the water can be sterilized by boiling. Those Medical Officers who mention the subject report favourably on the use of permanganate of potassium as suggested by Circular orders in 1895. The disinfection of water reservoirs to prevent infectious disease has since been directed by rule. The chemical and bacteriological examination of water were continued, and the thanks of the Department are due to Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell, Chemical Examiner to Government, for the many examinations and reports made by him, and to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham and Dr. W. J. Simpson, Health Officer of Calcutta, for their bacteriological examinations of jail water for pathological bacteria. The simple test described in last year's report for counting the microbes in water has been in use during the year, and is of value in estimating the efficiency of the arrangements for water sterilization. Phenyle added to the bathing water has been found useful in preventing prisoners drinking this water. Lime has been used for the same purpose and in tanks.

Clothing.

95. There is little to add to the remarks in previous reports. An extra blanket was issued in some jails other than those in Bihar and Chota Nagpur during a burst of cold weather. At Buxar a cotton sheet was given to each prisoner to wear at night during the hot weather and rains, when a blanket could not be borne and chills were caught from lying without covering. The Medical Officer remarks that it resulted in a reduction of admissions into hospital from fever and pneumonia. Further experiments will be made. The permission to take one blanket out of the wards to be worn during the chill of the early morning and evening parades is much appreciated and has saved many chills. Difficulty has always been felt in providing any clothing to replace that wetted by sudden showers, etc. I therefore reproduce the remarks of the Superintendent, Hazaribagh Jail, who appears to have overcome the difficulty—

An attempt was made in 1895 to supply a complete change of cotton clothing, but it proved impracticable, as it caused a great loss of time in taking this into store in the evening and re-issuing in the next morning. Giving it to be kept entirely with the prisoners also led to an excessive amount of offences with regard to clothing. The most satisfactory way was found to be to give the prisoner a pair of extra partly worn *janghias* and to make him wrap up the remainder of his clothing in one of his blankets and to work in *janghias* and protected by the blanket *kurtah*. By this means he invariably had dry clothing to put on to sleep in.

Speaking of clothing and bedding, the Superintendent of the Rangpur Jail remarks—

Of this as of food the prisoner has more than enough. With an extra blanket-coat and *janghias* and blanket he never need be cold. To the convalescent and special gang even another blanket is allowed.

Weight test.

96. In accordance with the desire expressed in paragraph 2 of Government of India letter No. $\frac{4\text{-Jails}}{249}$, dated the 27th June 1895, the following table has been compiled from figures furnished by Medical Officers of the seven central jails other than the Bhagalpur Central Jail. The average weight for the seven jails in relation to height differs from the table prepared by Surgeon-Captain Buchanan—

Height.	Scale of weight prepared by Dr. Buchanan of Bhagalpur Central Jail.	Alipore.	Presidency.	Buxar.	Midnapore.	Rampur Boalia.	Dacca.	Hazaribagh.	Total average for seven jails.	Average.	Total number of prisoners weighed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ft. In.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	
5 0	98	100·5	101·2	103	101·2	100	98·5	97·3	7[illegible]·7	100·3	435
5 1	100	104·7	105·0	105	103·5	102	101·6	101·0	729·8	104·8	524
5 2	103	105·5	109·4	108	105·2	104	103·9	104·3	741·3	105·9	1,104
5 3	107	111·4	113·8	111	110	110	105·8	107·0	7[illegible]·3	110·4	1,263
5 4	108	112·8	116·1	113	112·2	111	108·7	111·2	7·5·1	112·1	1,313
5 5	112	115·2	119·5	116	113·5	114	111·4	113·0	[illegible]·6	114·[illegible]	1,196
5 6	115	120·9	120·2	119	118	115	115·3	117·3	839·1	119·4	813
5 7	118	122·4	127·4	124	121·5	120	117·5	119·8	85[illegible]·6	122·8	541
5 8	122	126·7	129·9	126	126	121	122·5	125·0	8·7·1	124·3	276
5 9	127	131·8	134·4	129	118	130	128·0	126·2	8[illegible]·1	127·1	166
5 10	132	136	130·2	133	130	133	109	129·3	8[illegible]·5	127·3	53
5 11 and over	134 to 138	145	160·5	131 to 144	...	...	115·5	...	...	...	28

Sanitary improvements.

97. The sanitary improvements noticed in previous years have been continued, and are only limited by exhaustion of funds. The number of wards constructed in accordance with modern ideas on sanitary requirements has been increased. Cubicles have been placed in some of them; verandahs are being added. Segregation of new-comers is being more generally done, but is impossible in many jails with the present full population owing to want of room and separate enclosures. The Medical Officer of the Bhagalpur Central Jail remarks—

On 12 different occasions infectious diseases attempted to gain admittance into this jail during the year, but failed owing to our strict system of examining at once all newly admitted prisoners, of quarantining for 7 to 12 days all newly admitted prisoners, and to our practice of isolating all infected cases for a period longer than the known period of personal infection in each disease.

The ventilation of wards has been increased, as at Bhagalpur, by ridge ventilation. At the Presidency Jail improvements are being carried out to the ventilation of the main building and hospital at a cost of Rs. 10,762. At Purulia the ventilation of one of the main sleeping wards has been much improved. At Rangpur the lowering of the outer wall and the extension of the inner area by throwing back portion of the outer wall were in progress during the year. At Bankura unnecessary high walls were lowered to allow of better perflation of air. At Comilla the jail enclosure wall is being thrown back to give more air and room. The following extracts from the Annual Report of the Superintendent, Bhagalpur Central Jail, show briefly what sanitary improvements are being carried out there:

Ridge ventilation to roof of No. 14 sleeping ward has been a very great improvement, and sanction has been given for carrying out ridge ventilation on several other sleeping wards and worksheds. Six-inch water-pipes have been laid down by jail labour from the main outside the walls to the central tower. A locked wire-gauze milk house has been built near the dispensary for keeping milk and *dahi*, so that the milk, etc., may be entirely under the control of the medical subordinate.

The object of these milk houses, which are being introduced at many jails, is to provide a cool, airy place, removed from the contaminations of living rooms, cow-houses, etc., and of flies, where the milk and milk food shall be in view of the responsible officers of the jail and under the control of the Civil Hospital Assistant, who will account for its collection, condition, and distribution. It is intended that peculation and mismanagement of the milk from jail dairies shall be stopped.

The 25 male cells and 4 female cells have had their high surrounding walls lowered, thus materially improving the ventilation of the cells. A new Alipore pattern cooking range has been erected in the hospital cook-house, and is a great improvement. An Alipore pattern iron truck on short rails has been built into hospital wall. It enables us to quickly remove excreta, and soiled clothing at once outside the jail. The new iron 'cage' latrines have been erected in each hospital building, and sheds for them are being added. A new workshed has been built in A class female enclosure. A portable railway 440 yards has been laid down in garden from trenching ground to night-soil depôt.

The cage latrines referred to are designed to allow of the night-soil and urine receptacles remaining in the open air, and not inside the wards, thereby avoiding the breathing of air laden with the products of putrefaction. The provision of these latrines with outside receptacles is a work of great necessity. The details and specification of the jail pattern day latrine (Pabna pattern) have been recently worked out with great care, and this form of latrine would probably meet with much favour in other institutions and for municipal and general purposes.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the report of the Superintendent of the Dumka Jail :

1. The new store-house outside the jail enclosure was completed early in the year.

2. The old hospital ward has been converted into a hospital for male prisoners.

3 A new Pasteur filter with pipe to cook-shed, etc., has been erected, and is now in working order.

4. The old *post-mortem* shed in outer garden has been converted into a cholera shed.

Mat ceiling to corrugated iron roof of workshed was put up before the hot weather.

Land was acquired at the following jails to extend the clear space round the jail and to allow of the cultivation of vegetables :—At Hooghly and Ranchi the jail gardens were extended at a cost of Rs. 5,444-1-7 and Rs. 1,848-10. Rs. 200-10-1 were given for a plot of land in the outer grounds of the Dacca Central Jail for constructing a shed for the segregation of suspicious cases. At Gaya the extension of a tank cost Rs. 317. Rs. 750 were expended for a site for a cholera camp for the Alipore and the Presidency Jails, and Rs. 42-7-10 sanctioned for a similar purpose at Bogra. The extension of the jail garden at Cuttack cost Rs. 1,479-4-10.

In conservancy, other principal improvements are the substitution, in accordance with the rules of the Jail Code, of lime-washing for the insanitary custom of washing with cowdung, which is a device for covering in and retaining indefinitely dirt and disease germs, both from the latrine or ward and its contents and from the cowdung itself. The invention of a turnstile for the ready removal of hospital stools after disinfection through the outer wall for incineration outside. There is further evidence in favour of the use of Donaldson's night-soil ejector. At Bhagalpur the excreta of 1,600 prisoners was inoffensively removed by this means daily before 8-30 A.M.

The funds available yearly for sanitary improvements are only sufficient to remove a very small portion of the defects of construction, which are very evident.

Gratuities to Hospital Assistants.

98. The amount expended this year was Rs. 4,936-4-8 against Rs. 4,802-1-0 last year, and was distributed among 54 Civil Hospital Assistants attached to jails of this province. This reward, as reported in previous years, is much appreciated and is an inducement to Civil Hospital Assistants to pay careful attention to every condition of jail life calculated to improve the health of the prisoners.

99. The following table gives the mortality among prisoners of all classes from 1844 to 1896 for each year, and also for each decade:

Sickness and mortality.

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths— From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille of average strength— From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844	22,785	No figures available.		338	1,038	1,376	14·8	45·5	60·3	
1845	22,488			511	1,120	1,631	22·7	49·8	72·5	
1846	21,646			219	1,311	1,530	10·1	60·5	70·6	
1847	21,251			217	1,219	1,436	10·2	57·3	67·5	
1848	20,121			187	1,026	1,213	9·3	50·9	60·2	
1849	20,515			272	918	1,190	13·3	44·7	58·0	
1850	18,073			161	787	948	8·5	42·1	50·6	
1851	18,540			223	763	986	12·0	41·1	53·1	
1842	18,285			482	1,074	1,556	26·3	58·7	85·0	
1853	18,104			426	1,334	1,760	23·5	73·7	97·2	
Total ...	202,418	...	...	3,036	10,500	13,026	15·0	52·3	67·3	
1854	17,670	No figures available.		179	943	1,122	10·1	53·3	63·4	
1855	17,835			344	1,267	1,611	19·3	71·0	90·3	
1856	17,817			320	1,331	1,651	19·0	79·1	98·1	
1857	16,017			394	1,674	2,038	21·9	100·7	122·6	
1858	18,728			322	1,979	2,301	17·1	105·7	122·8	
1859	17,773	833	46·8	306	1,551	1,860	17·4	87·2	104·6	
1860	16,406	975	59·2	631	1,523	2,150	38·4	92·5	130·9	
1861	15,824	853	53·7	231	1,163	1,394	14·9	74·9	89·8	
1862	16,479	1,180	71·6	106	1,047	1,153	6·4	63·5	69·9	
1863	16,453	847	51·4	58	1,223	1,501	20·5	74·3	94·8	
Total ...	170,355	4,769	28·4	3,140	13,701	16,847	18·4	80·4	98·8	
1864	16,720	814	48·6	231	804	1,035	13·8	48·0	61·8	
1865	17,430	756	43·3	102	780	882	9·2	45·3	54·5	
1866	20,883	740	54·5	684	1,539	2,223	33·0	74·0	107·0	
1867	18,713	668	35·7	162	916	1,078	9·0	49·0	58·0	
1868	18,101	640	37·7	122	802	924	7·0	44·0	51·0	
1869	18,804	676	35·9	170	797	943	9·3	40·7	50·0	
1870	18,533	634	34·2	174	657	831	9·4	35·4	44·8	
1871	17,803	637	35·7	38	698	706	2·1	37·5	39·6	
1872	16,252	675	35·0	128	880	1,008	6·6	45·7	52·3	
1873	20,248	640	33·9	140	824	964	6·9	40·5	47·4	
Total ...	180,535	6,942	37·2	2,017	8,647	10,664	10·8	47·4	57·2	
1874	21,701	784	36·1	145	1,030	1,175	6·7	47·4	54·1	
1875	21,351	836	39·1	96	951	1,047	4·5	44·4	48·9	
1876	21,818	852	39·0	271	973	1,244	12·4	44·6	57·0	
1877	19,853	731	36·7	151	764	915	8·0	40·5	48·5	
1878	18,811	805	42·7	216	1,070	1,292	11·4	57·2	68·6	
1879	18,691	947	50·6	343	1,417	1,760	18·3	75·8	94·1	
1880	18,401	941	52·2	51	1,103	1,154	1·7	61·2	62·9	
1881	16,747	874	52·3	85	1,015	1,100	5·0	60·6	65·6	
1882	16,155	850	52·6	152	933	1,085	9·4	57·7	67·1	
1883	15,026	730	48·5	62	701	763	4·1	46·6	50·7	
Total ...	187,184	8,350	44·6	1,552	9,963	11,515	8·3	53·2	61·5	
1884	15,101	726	48·0	62	682	744	4·1	45·1	49·2	
1885	15,177	774	50·6	157	730	887	10·3	48·1	58·4	
1886	14,809	649	43·8	41	507	548	2·8	34·2	37·0	
1887	12,250	540	44·0	21	380	401	1·7	31·0	32·7	
1888	13,751	631	45·9	132	482	614	9·6	35·1	44·7	
1889	15,026	605	40·2	132	556	688	8·7	37·0	45·7	
1890	14,777	580	39·2	33	444	477	2·2	30·0	32·2	
1891	15,915	610	38·3	54	430	403	3·4	27·5	30·9	
1892	17,178	687	39·9	68	684	752	3·9	39·8	43·7	
1893	17,721	642	36·2	21	552	573	1·2	31·1	32·3	
Total ...	151,682	6,534	43·0	721	5,456	6,177	4·7	36·0	40·7	
1894	17,288	743	43·0	80	735	815	4·6	42·5	47·1	
1895	16,875	716	42·4	31	432	463	1·8	25·5	27·3	
1896	17,437	658	37·7	65	436	501	3·7	25·0	28·7	
Total for last five years	80,409	3,446	39·8	265	2,839	3,104	3·0	32·8	35·8	
Grand Total ...	949,577	28,612	30·1	10,648	49,950	60,608	11·2	52·6	63·8	
Average ...	17,916	539	30·1	200	942	1,142	11·2	52·6	63·8	

The table gives the information that, calculated by groups of years, the mortality of Bengal jails for the last 20 years shows a progressive reduction. The mortality for the ten years ending 1883 was 61·5 per mille, that for the ten years ending 1893 was 40·7 per mille, that for the last five years was 35·8, while that of the last year, 1896, was 28·7. The average death-rate per mille of population from cholera in the decade ending 1863 was 1·4; in that ending 1873 it was 10·8; in that ending with 1883 it was 8·3; in that ending 1893 it was 4·7. The average for the last five years is 3·0 per mille and for the last year 3·7. Exclusive of cholera, the mortality ratio 25·0 per mille from all other causes is the lowest recorded.

General health.

100. The reports of the district medical officers show that the year 1896, especially in the first six months, and owing to increased prevalence of fever, bowel-disease, influenza, and measles, was not nearly so healthy as 1895. In some places there was an extraordinary absence of malarial diseases in the autumnal months owing to the scanty rainfall and increased dryness. In the Presidency Division, Calcutta shows a lower death-rate, but cholera was very prevalent. In the Midnapore district there has been an increase of cholera and fever. At Bankura the public health is said to have been worse than it has been for seven years except the phenomenally bad year 1894. The chief diseases were dysentery and ague; the autumn months, on account of their unusual dryness, were comparatively healthy. Except for influenza, which was very prevalent in the beginning of the year, the districts of Murshidabad and Nadia were fairly healthy. The failure of crops in the Kaliganj and Sadar thanas of the Jessore district in the tract between the Copodak and Shipsa has resulted in the people there suffering from scarcity and insufficiency of food, which will have a marked effect on their health. In the Rajshahi Division the district of Rajshahi is reported to have been extraordinarily unhealthy during the first quarter of the year and very unsatisfactory for the whole year. The Medical Officer of the Central Jail is of opinion that the health of prisoners on admission has greatly deteriorated during the last three or four years. The health of the Dinajpur district is described as very bad, and that of Rangpur as one of the most unhealthy on record. The Darjeeling district was less healthy, and bowel-complaints were more common than in 1895. In the Dacca Division the year is reported as unhealthy in Dacca, where influenza caused a widespread condition of debility and depressed health. The town of Dacca suffered, the death-rate being 2½ times that of the jail. In Faridpur malarial fevers were more frequent and deadly. The health of the Mymensingh district was comparatively good as compared with 1895. In the Chittagong Division in the district of Chittagong the deficiency of rainfall brought increased sickness and prevalence of fever among the outside population, though the health of the prisoners remained comparatively good. In the Noakhali and Tippera districts the public health is reported to have been worse—in the Tippera district as being much worse than in 1894. In the Patna Division the death-rate from fever in the Patna district was extraordinarily high, but in the jail there were fewer admissions than in previous years. The Gaya and Saran districts were very unhealthy, but the health of the Shahabad district was good. In the Muzaffarpur district the year was a sickly one; on the other hand, the condition and general health of the prisoners was excellent and the death-rate never so small. The health of the Darbhanga district is said to have been worse than in any of the four preceding years. In the Bhagalpur Division, Bhagalpur and Monghyr were fairly healthy, but Purnea is reported to have been less salubrious. In the Chota Nagpur Division the Hazaribagh district as a whole and the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Hazaribagh were extremely unhealthy in the early part of the year, but the rainy months were unusually healthy; fever was almost unknown both among the outside population and in the jail; the health of the Lohardaga and Palamau districts was worse; in the latter influenza and measles were prevalent, and there were many admissions into jail from diarrhœa, enlarged spleen, and other diseases. The higher death-rate in the Chaibassa district is thought by the Magistrate to be due to unremitting attention to the work of registration.

101. The daily average sick among prisoners of all classes decreased from 716 in 1895 to 678 in 1896.

Daily average sick.

102. The proportional number of admissions to hospital decreased from 1254·0 in 1895 to 1152·2 in 1896. The jails which showed the largest proportion in the number of admissions to hospital were—Dinajpur 3276·8, Bogra 2515·7, Chapra 2402·0, Barasat 2236·6, Rangpur 2232·6, Malda 2148·2, Jessore 1981·4, Bankura 1927·1, and Berhampore 1916·8.

Jails showing the largest proportion of sick.

The ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population decreased from 43·5 in 1895 to 39·6 in 1896. The jails which have returned the highest ratio of daily average sick were—

Dinajpur	90·2	Dacca	70·8
Chapra	88·6	Comilla	65·4
Purnea	86·5	Jessore	64·7

Bogra ... ... 61·6

103. The annual statement No. XV (Vital) appended to the report having been amended under Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{3\text{-Jails}}{120-1.50}$, dated the 9th March 1896, no detailed comparison of certain diseases between the figures of 1896 and of previous years can be made. The only heads which have been retained are cholera and anæmia and debility.

Principal diseases causing sickness and death.

The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year 1896:

	Admission.	Deaths.
Malarial fever	4,643	58
Dysentery	3,692	114
Other diseases of group A, sub-group I, including small-pox, mumps, simple continued fever, etc. ...	3,059	17
Diarrhœa	1,598	19
Abscess, boils and ulcers of all kinds	1,010	5
Other respiratory diseases, other than pneumonia, tubercle of lungs, etc.	576	8
Pneumonia	257	46
Anæmia and general debility	234	20
Tubercle of lungs, hœmoptysis and pneumonia, phthisis	165	53
Cholera	112	60

104. The prophylactic treatment of malarial diseases described in paragraph 104 of last year's report was continued. As the indefinite results reported in 1895 might have been due to the smallness of the dose—3 grains of sulphate of cinchonidine—given daily, circular instructions were issued to increase the dose to 6 grains, combined with the sulphate, or the tincture of the perchloride, of iron. Attention was also drawn to the remarks made by experimenters in other countries that the best results had been obtained by large doses two or three times in the week. Having regard to the negative results obtained in 1895 in many jails, it was recommended that the prophylactic should not be given in the dimness of the early morning, as had been done hitherto, but at one of the mid-day parades, when the responsible officers of the jail were present. It is very necessary that the Superintendent and Medical Officer keep themselves acquainted with the working of this parade, or it is apt to become a sham, and no results will be observed. Many medical officers have submitted full reports, and have evidently given the subject careful attention. The majority are of opinion that much benefit has been derived, and the number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever has diminished. In some cases in which the number has not decreased the attacks have been of a milder type. The good effect extends to all diseases

Prophylactics.

associated with malaria, and malarial cachexia and malarial dysentery have been less pronounced and severe. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. W. Meadows says—

One of the principal causes of jail dysentery is undoubtedly malaria and resulting cachexia. I consider this prophylactic treatment to be extremely valuable, and I am of opinion that the comparative immunity of the prisoners in this jail (Cuttack) from dysentery, at least that of a pronounced and severe type, is in a great measure due to this precaution.

Surgeon-Major R. H. Whitwell, at Bankipore, has arrived at the same conclusions, and attributes the lessened severity and mortality from dysentery to this cause. In some jails malarial fever and dysentery were almost absent during the latter months of the year, which is partly attributable to the unusual dryness of the season. Several medical officers are unable to trace any good results from the administration of the prophylactic, or consider them so doubtful that opinion should be reserved until a more extended trial has been given. The Medical Officers of the Presidency, Mymensingh, and Muzaffarpur Jails cannot ascribe any definite influence or general or marked effect to its administration. The Medical Officer of the Dacca Jail thinks, on the whole, the measure was beneficial. Surgeon-Captain C. R. M. Green of the Bankura Jail has furnished a detailed report. After careful experiment with sulphate of cinchonidine and iron in full doses, continued throughout the fever season, he is of opinion that no markedly beneficial effects are to be observed on the incidence of bowel-disease, but the liability to malarial fever has much decreased.

Vaccination.

105. The rule that the date of vaccination and result shall be noted on the history ticket is beginning to have a good result in ensuring more prompt and careful vaccination. In the *Indian Medical Gazette* for March 1896, Surgeon-Captain W. J. Buchanan drew attention to the large number of successful vaccinations among apparently protected prisoners in the Bhagalpur Central Jail. Further observations on susceptibility to vaccination, published in the *Indian Medical Gazette* for July 1896, have been recorded by Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir while Medical Officer of the Presidency Jail in 1894 and 1895. In this period 2,151 prisoners were vaccinated with the following results:

	Number of prisoners vaccinated.		Ratio per cent. of successful cases.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Previous inoculation	286	132	53·14	74·24
Previous inoculation and small-pox ...	50	31	42·0	45·32
Previous vaccination	450	28	40·0	40·82
Previous vaccination and inoculation ...	128	77	44·53	41·58
Previous vaccination and small-pox ...	68	70	45·37	42·85
Previous small-pox	238	181	45·37	48·61
Previous small-pox inoculation and vaccination.		11	10·0	36·36
Unprotected	36	60	77·7	75·0

In 1895 the ratio per cent. of successful re-vaccinations amongst those previously inoculated, 74·24, was almost as high as that of the unprotected, 75·0, *i.e.*, inoculated prisoners were almost as susceptible to vaccination as the unprotected. They were also more susceptible than those who only

bore marks of previous vaccination. This would seem to indicate that previous inoculation or small-pox does not necessarily destroy the susceptibility to subsequent vaccination, and that primary successful vaccination renders people more refractory to re-vaccination than is the case with either inoculation or small-pox, or both combined. Dr. Moir remarks: Immunity from, or susceptibility to, vaccination is a different thing from liability to small-pox, and the question is still unsettled whether prisoners with marks of small-pox or inoculation are as prone to suffer from small-pox as those who have been successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated.

Dysentery.

106. Owing to the alteration in the classification of diseases directed by the Government of India, no exact comparison can be made with the figures of previous years. Dysentery and diarrhœa, which were previously shown under the same heading, are now recorded separately. In the jails and subsidiary jails of the province in 1896 there were 3,693 admissions and 115 deaths from dysentery, and 1,598 admissions and 19 deaths from diarrhœa, or 5,291 admissions and 134 deaths from both causes, as compared with 5,666 admissions and 155 deaths in 1895. Dysentery was less frequent and fatal, while diarrhœa was more prevalent. Owing to the extremely dry autumn months, malaria and malarial dysentery were not so noticeable, and in many places were almost absent. Dr. Meadows at Cuttack, writing in January 1897, remarks that not a single case of dysentery or diarrhœa had occurred since October. This was also noticeable at Dacca, Bhagalpur, and Arrah. At the Hazaribagh Central Jail there were only 19 cases of dysentery in the year, and for weeks together there were no cases showing distinct symptoms of dysentery in the hospital, although all cases of dysentery, however slight, were treated there. This is very remarkable, considering the large number of weakly and old prisoners confined there. Bowel-disease was much lessened at Burdwan during the latter months of the year. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Flood Murray remarks of the Arrah Jail—

> The sickness has been less than in previous year. This is specially marked as regards fever and dysentery. There were 107 admissions from the former and 31 from the latter disease against 181 and 96 respectively in the previous year. This is to be attributed to the dryness of the year, to which is due the better health of the surrounding population.

Under Dr. Flood Murray the health of the Arrah Jail prisoners, which was formerly very bad, is now better than the average. Dysentery was worst in the Midnapore Central Jail, where there were 310 admissions and 10 deaths; Alipore Central Jail 309 cases and 6 deaths. There were 2 deaths at Dacca out of 237 admissions. The number of admissions at the Bhagalpur, Buxar, and Hazaribagh Central Jails was very small, as also the mortality. The largest ratio of admissions per mille in District Jails occurred at Bogra, Jessore, Comilla, Dinajpur, Barasat, Purnea, Rangpur, and the highest mortality ratio at Chapra, Dinajpur, Comilla, and Purnea. There was no mortality from dysentery in the following jails:

Presidency—European.	Bogra.	Muzaffarpur.
Berhampore.	Noakhali.	Darbhanga.
Khulna.	Gaya.	Monghyr.
Darjeeling.	Arrah.	Malda.

Naya Dumka.

No death from dysentery in the Orissa Division Jails—

Cuttack. | Balasore. | Puri,

or in the Chaibassa Jail. The medical officers of jails have much to say as to the large number of prisoners in whom the disease has recurred and who had suffered from dysentery prior to admission to jail. Very slight causes are sufficient to cause the disease to reappear. The Medical Officer of the Hazaribagh Central Jail remarks—

> A very large proportion of all classes of prisoners have at some time or other suffered from malarial dysentery; consequently the slightest fault in cooking or dietary shows itself with wonderful rapidity.

In the Faridpur Jail 14 prisoners were admitted suffering from dysentery. At Mymensingh 30 per cent. had suffered from this disease before admission to jail. At the Darbhanga Jail of the total number, there was no history of a previous attack in 40, or 29·20 per cent. There was a history of dysentery a month or less prior to conviction in 16, or 11·68 per cent., a history of dysentery from one to three months prior to conviction 19, or 13·87 per cent. A history of dysentery from three to six months before conviction in 23, or 16·78 per cent., and a history of dysentery more than six months previously in 39, or 28·47 per cent., that is, of the total number treated for the disease, 29·20 had not had dysentery before admission to jail, while 70·80 had suffered previously. At Chittagong the Medical Officer remarks—

The patient who died was subject to chronic dysentery prior to admission. None of these cases were dependent on causes connected with jail life, but occurred in prisoners who had suffered from the disease prior to their admission into jail.

Anæmia and general debility.

107. The admissions and deaths under this head show a decrease, the numbers being 234 with 20 deaths, against 546 and 30 deaths in 1895. The prisoners in the following jails suffered from this cause during the year:

Dacca	...	...	...	...	53 with 2 deaths.
Mymensingh		...	...	...	27 „ 3 „
Alipore	...	...	...	...	17
Motihari	...	...	...	...	15
Chapra	...	...	...	...	11
Comilla	...	...	...	...	5 with 3 deaths.

Of the 234 admissions, 53 and 27 occurred in the adjoining districts of Dacca and Mymensingh; 15 admissions from this cause are reported from Motihari, a jail in a district in which famine relief works have been necessary.

Cholera.

108. The number of admissions from cholera increased from 47 to 112, and of deaths from 26 to 60. This was principally due to two outbreaks of cholera which occurred at the Darbhanga Jail, 28 admissions and 22 deaths, and at the Bankipore Jail, 36 admissions and 12 deaths. At Darbhanga the disease was first caused by drinking the water of a tank in the outer grounds, which on examination was found to be teeming with comma bacilli. The standing orders for out gangs to take sterilized water had been disregarded. The outbreak lasted from 31st March to 15th April. On hearing of the outbreak, Professor Haffkine, who happened to be in Calcutta, started the same night for Darbhanga, and the next day inoculated 86 prisoners out of 160 who were in camp. No compulsion was used nor was any reward offered to induce the prisoners to come forward; the prisoners were eager for the operation, and those passed over for want of sufficient virus considered themselves badly used. Professor Haffkine also inoculated 25 out of 53 prisoners remaining in the jail. Eleven cases of cholera occurred in camp after Professor Haffkine's visit, of which 8 occurred in prisoners, who had not been inoculated. As the number of the inoculated and uninoculated was about the same, this is strong presumptive evidence in favour of inoculation, especially as all the uninoculated prisoners died, whereas only one died of the 3 inoculated prisoners. All the 8 cases in camp, after Professor Haffkine's visit, occurred within a few hours of the time of the inoculation of the other prisoners, whereas the earliest of the 3 cases among the inoculated occurred on the third day after inoculation, and the last on the fourth day. The immunity of those inoculated is not more remarkable than the immediate increase in the number of attacks among those not inoculated. No such definite results were observed among those inoculated in the jail. Of 53 prisoners, 25 were inoculated. There were 5 attacks among these 53 prisoners after the time of inoculation, 2 being inoculated and 3 uninoculated. All these 5 prisoners died.

At Bankipore there was an outbreak of cholera on the 24th May, which lasted till the 5th June. Altogether there were 20 cases of cholera and 38 of choleraic diarrhœa—15 prisoners died, or about 26 per cent. of those attacked.

Of 274 souls in jail, 193 males, 14 females and 5 children were removed into camp. Among the prisoners in camp, 15 were attacked and 4 died. Professor Haffkine arrived on the 31st May and inoculated 113 prisoners of both sexes and of all ages the same evening. The usual precautions were taken to ensure that no compulsion should be used to induce the prisoners to come forward for the operation. No increased immunity can be ascribed to the inoculation.

	Seizures.	Deaths.
Inoculated	6	1
Uninoculated	5	2

Mortality.

109. The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails (including 4 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 504 (*a*) of the Jail Code, of whom 2 were alive at the end of 1896) was 461, against 418 in 1895 and 754 in 1894. Of the 450 convicts who died in jail (including 2 who died out of hospital), 125, or 277·8 per mille, were received into jail in good health, 165, or 366·7 per mille, were found to be in indifferent health, and 160, or 355·5 per mille, in bad health. Out of 10 convicts who died at the Burdwan Jail, 2 were admitted in good health, 4 in indifferent, and 4 in bad health. Out of 9 deaths at Suri only 2 were admitted in good health. At Bankura, out of 13 deaths (including 1 under-trial) 2 were received in good health, 7 in indifferent, and 4 in bad health. At Hooghly, out of 10 deaths only 1 was admitted in good health. At Alipore, out of 36 deaths (including 2 under-trials) 12 were admitted in good health, 15 in indifferent, and 9 in bad health. Seven prisoners died within seven days of their admission into the jail and jail hospital. Of these 7 deaths, 1 died from cholera (within nine hours), 2 died from tetanus (within twenty-four hours), 1 died from acute dysentery (within five days), 1 died from pneumonia (within twenty-four hours) and 1 died from cholera (within four days). Of 6 deaths (including 2 under-trials) at Berhampore, 2 were admitted in indifferent and 4 in bad health. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Price remarks—

> There were 6 deaths during the year against 1 in 1895. Of these 6 cases, 1 was a cholera case (the only one of which a separate report has been sent in the prescribed form) and 4 of the others were admitted in bad health and sent straight to hospital, three of the four being hopeless cases which died soon after.

At Jessore, out of 8 deaths only 1 was admitted in good health. Out of 16 deaths at Dinajpur only 2 were admitted in good health. At Rangpur, out of 10 deaths (including 1 under-trial) only 1 was admitted in good health. Of the 2 deaths at Bogra, 1 was admitted in indifferent and 1 in bad health (under-trial). At Faridpur, out of 5 deaths only 1 was admitted in good health. At Barisal, out of 23 deaths (including 2 under-trials) 8 were admitted in good health, 6 in indifferent, and 9 in bad health. The 1 death at Chittagong was in a prisoner admitted in indifferent health. At Chapra, out of 13 deaths (including 3 under-trials) only 1 was admitted in good health and 12 in bad health. Out of 17 deaths (including 3 under-trials) at Motihari, 4 were admitted in good health, 4 in indifferent, and 9 in bad health. Of 5 deaths at Muzuffarpur, only 1 was admitted in good health. Out of 10 deaths (including 1 under-trial) at Bhagalpur, 3 were admitted in good health. At Hazaribagh, out of 26 deaths, 10 were admitted in indifferent health and 16 in bad health. Out of 9 deaths (including 2 under-trials) at Ranchi, 1 was admitted in good health, 2 in indifferent, and 6 in bad health. Of the 8 deaths at the Daltonganj Jail, 3 were admitted in indifferent and 5 in bad health. The Barisal Jail has been particularly unfortunate in receiving prisoners either moribund or in such a bad state of health that death occurred in a few days or weeks after admission to jail. Seven deaths occurred in this way. There were also 2 deaths from cholera.

Medical Committees.

110. A Committee of Medical Officers visited Chapra and Bogra to enquire into the heavy mortality there, and made the following recommendations:—The Chapra Jail is an old building situated in the middle of a large and dirty town. There are grave defects of site, surroundings, and construction which cannot be satisfactorily

removed. The Committee therefore recommended that a sanitary jail be built on a clean site without the limits of the town, for which a suitable place was selected by them. They also asked that the municipality should be called upon to remove the insanitary condition of the lanes and tanks in the neighbourhood; that greater attention be paid to the conservancy and cleanliness of the jail; six out of eight wells to be filled up; and looking to the prevalence of dysentery and diarrhœa, that better food be given to the prisoners. At Bogra the Committee recommended that the outer wall be lowered from 15 to 12 feet, the hospital enclosure wall to 4 feet, removal of walls in the cook-shed, construction of a masonry drain for sullage water and a pipe drain for latrine water, ventilating openings for the sleeping, under-trial, and hospital wards near the roof, a better cooking range, water-proof cover to the well, and improvements to the spill drains and bathing platforms, a night-soil ejector and two masonry platforms, and a night latrine with the receptacle in the open air; enlargement of the under-trial ward.

Transfers for benefit of health.

111. The Hazaribagh Central Jail received in 1896, 339 invalid prisoners from other jails, and the Bankura Jail 175. These are the principal jails selected for receiving malaria-stricken prisoners whose health is failing in other jails, and Suri is also used to a small extent for the same purpose. Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott, Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Hazaribagh Central Jail, among the many interesting and carefully prepared notes furnished on different subjects and alluded to in other portions of this report, has forwarded a valuable report on the transfer of prisoners for the benefit of health. The principal conclusions arrived at are—the system has been in practice for four years; of the 1,050 prisoners in the jail at the date of report, over 600 have been transferred because their health was failing in other jails; the 339 prisoners transferred to Hazaribagh in 1896 for the benefit of their health were received from 15 districts of Bengal and Bihar. Their weight and condition were tested—the first on the 14th March, and the last in the first week of June. Of the 339, 111 had much improved, 121 had improved, 87 were stationary, 13 were worse, and 7 had died; 71 per cent. had gained weight, 18 per cent. had lost weight, 7 per cent. had neither gained nor lost, and 7 had died. The good effects of transfer are not immediately noticeable, but are more evident after six months' residence, especially if the two healthy months of February and March are spent at Hazaribagh. Prisoners previously in bad health, who are at Hazaribagh during February and March, survive the less healthy portions of the year generally without deterioration of health. The advantage to prisoners from malaria-stricken districts of Eastern Bengal and Midnapore is very great. The improvement among the younger Bengali prisoners received in bad health from climatic causes is very striking, and is probably due to the recuperative power of youth. In the old such results are not obtained, and it is considered satisfactory if they are kept alive. Dr. Nott quotes the case of a young prisoner from Midnapore, who, after many months in hospital at Hazaribagh, was eventually restored to health and released, weighing 102 lbs. He returned to his home and very shortly committed another offence and was again sent to the Midnapore Jail; but he had already lost 6 lbs. in weight and was suffering from dysentery. He was again sent to Hazaribagh weighing 85 lbs., and after a month in hospital discharged from hospital weighing 107 lbs. Many such cases of markedly improved health occur in the younger prisoners sent from malarious districts, especially Rangpur and Dinajpur. The advantage to prisoners from non-malarious districts in Bihar is not so marked, but prisoners sent from the Saran district, which is yearly becoming more malarious, improve very much.

The remoteness of Hazaribagh and the great distance from railway communication make it necessary to consider the effect on health of the long journey. One prisoner died of pneumonia contracted on the journey, but this was the only case of injury caused by travelling, and special arrangements are made for them on the road. Experience shows that transfers may take place under certain precautions without injury to health at any time of the year, except in the months of April and May, when the heat is excessive. Again, during a few weeks about Christmas, on account of the extreme cold. Dr. Nott points out

that Hazaribagh is a healthy place, but the salubrity of the immediate neighbourhood of the jail and town has been over-estimated. For a great part of the year it is generally very healthy, but every two or three years the district is subject to very severe epidemics of influenza, which are perhaps more frequent and fatal than in other districts. This was notably the case in 1896. The district is also as subject to epidemic cholera as the endemic or partially endemic areas of the province. The healthiness of the district is not alone sufficient to warrant the transfer of prisoners from non-malarious districts, and Dr. Nott very justly remarks there must be some limit to the patients sent to him, lest their number exceeds that to which the Medical Officer and his subordinates can give sufficient individual attention. There are certainly very few medical officers who could satisfactorily manage so large a number of patients in addition to their ordinary duties, but Dr. Nott successfully does so. It gives him and his Civil Hospital Assistant immense additional work, which can only be done well by the aid of the system and organisation with which all the arrangements are conducted. The actually sick receive the individual attention they require, but much of Dr. Nott's success in improving health and reducing sickness and mortality is due, as mentioned in last year's report, to the systematic arrangements for dieting introduced and supervised, and his constant attention to the selection and cooking of wholesome food for the prisoners. The large body of invalids not actually sick are arranged in several gangs from the newly discharged from hospital receiving better, more nutritious and digestible food to those who get only the ordinary diet provided by the Jail Code diet scales, but who are, until their health is established, kept for a few days constantly under the eye of the Medical Officer. By the careful selection of prisoners for these gangs each invalid gets the special food necessary for him, while the total number on special and more expensive food is kept within such limits that the total expenditure on food is less than many jails more favourably situated. For the year 1896 the cost of diet at this jail would be much less were it not that an unexpected and large influx of prisoners in the second-half of the year raised the population much beyond the numbers for whom food had been stored, necessitating the purchase of food-grains at a very expensive season.

I desire to draw attention to the fact that in addition to the many other duties as Civil Surgeon of a large district, and as Superintendent of a central jail which carries with it many harassing duties, and as Superintendent of the largest Reformatory School in the province, Dr. Nott is Medical Officer to what may be called an infirmary containing over 600 inmates, many of whom have constantly, and all of them at one time or another have required individual medical care. No such collection of invalids I believe exists in any other institution in the province. The death-rate in this jail, principally composed of weakly and old men, is for the two years 1895-96 26·42 per mille, or considerably below the death-rate of the outside population. Many prisoners sent to Hazaribagh would undoubtedly have died had they remained in the jails of the districts in which they were convicted; but I consider the good results at Hazaribagh are as much due to the excellent arrangements and personal exertions of Dr. Nott as to the exceptional salubrity of the district. The reduction in the sickness and mortality in so sickly a population is a tribute to Dr. Nott's medical skill, and the admirable system and organisation introduced and maintained by him is the result of his keen common sense, powers of observation and conscientious performance of multitudinous and routine, but necessary, duties. The thanks of the Department are due to Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott and his hard-working Civil Hospital Assistant, Sarat Chandra Sen, who have by saving many lives materially reduced the Provincial jail death-rate.

Surgeon-Captain C. R. M. Green has submitted a report on the 175 prisoners transferred to Bankura Jail for the benefit of their health. They were received from 10 jails in Bengal and 30 from Chapra in Bihar. One hundred and fifty-five gained weight, 9 lost weight, and 8 neither gained nor lost; 3 died. One of the three deaths was due to cholera. These results enable Surgeon-Captain Green to say that the prisoners transferred there were as a rule greatly benefited by the climate of Bankura and by their treatment in the jail.

112. The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality occurred :

Jails with highest mortality.

	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
	2	3	4	5
Daltonganj	168·0	51·5	168·0	51·5
Darbhanga	106·4	25·8	25·7	22·1
Dinajpur	99·4	147·8	99·4	54·5
Barasat	96·8	77·6	96·8	77·6
Bankipur	87·2	22·6	39·6	18·9
Rangpur	78·1	63·8	78·1	47·9
Comilla	75·0	16·5	70·6	16·5
Jalpaiguri	69·4	40·3	69·4	40·3
Purnea	67·3	13·0	67·3	13·0
Malda	63·1	59·9	63·1	59·9
Chapra	53·7	105·7	53·7	105·7
Motihari	53·2	55·2	53·2	55·2
Burdwan	51·4	54·7	30·9	54·7
Barisal	50·7	40·8	45·9	40·8
Pabna	44·3	36·5	44·3	36·5
Bankura	42·5	50·4	39·0	50·4
Ranchi	40·8	23·1	40·8	23·1
Suri	40·6	51·8	40·6	17·3
Chaibassa	38·7	126·6	38·7	126·6
Midnapore	34·5	21·5	34·5	21·5
Jessore	30·7	23·4	26·9	23·4
Mymensingh	30·3	25·2	30·2	22·1

The high mortality at Daltonganj is due principally to famine in the district in which relief works have been started. The prisoners had been exposed to privation and disease before their admission to jail. The price of common rice had risen from Rs. 2-12 in February 1896 to over Rs. 5 in September. Maize (Indian-corn) was selling at Rs. 5 a maund in February and wheat at over Rs. 6 a maund. Half the prisoners admitted were in bad or indifferent health. Number of admissions to jail increased largely. Of 640 admissions, 81 had enlarged spleen, 44 malarial cachexia, 16 were old and infirm, 9 were suffering from fever, and 2 from chronic dysentery at the time of admission to jail. The health of the prisoners was further debilitated by outbreaks of influenza and measles. The jail is a miniature jail, with a daily average population of 58. One death, therefore, gives a considerable mortality ratio. There were 8 deaths, 4 of which occurred within 20 days of their admission to jail. The reports of the Medical Officer, *post-mortem* and other, show to how large an extent these prisoners were suffering from malarial cachexia and advanced organic disease; under the same management there had been only two deaths in 1895.

The high death-rates at Darbhanga and Bankipore were due to outbreaks of cholera described under that head. Dinajpur is one of the most unhealthy and malarious districts in the province, and was worse than usual in 1896. A great number of admissions to jail were in a very bad state of health, suffering from chronic organic disease and emaciated in body. The reports of the Medical Officer show in what a wretched condition of health many prisoners were admitted. This is one of the jails in which, on account of the bad health of the

outside population, better food is given to the prisoners. Animal food is issued five times a week to all prisoners. Dr. Sunder, at Rangpur, remarks—

One of the patients who died during the year was admitted straight into hospital from the jail gate. He was admitted to jail on the night of 14th May and died the next day. Two more prisoners were admitted to hospital and died there within a week after their admission to the jail.

Jails with lowest mortality.

113. In the following table are given the jails showing the lowest mortality:

	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Presidency—*European*				
Khulna				
Darjeeling		57·7		57·7
Noakhali				
Chittagong	5·4	6·6	5·4	6·6
Bhagalpur	7·5	9·2	7·5	9·2
Balasore	10·5	10·2		10·2
Bogra	11·7	93·9		93·9
Gaya	12·4	8·4	5·0	8·4
Muzaffarpur	13·0	32·6	13·0	32·6
Dacca	13·5	23·1	12·6	23·1
Presidency—*Native*	14·0	21·0	13·2	21·0
Monghyr	14·2	30·6	14·2	30·6
Faridpur	15·6	19·4	15·6	19·4
Cuttack	15·9	48·5	15·9	48·5
Puri	17·3	15·2	17·3	...
Naya Dumka	17·6	30·9	17·6	30·9
Krishnagar	17·9	12·8	12·0	12·8
Berhampore	18·5	4·6	13·9	4·6
Buxar	19·1	15·2	19·1	15·2
Alipur	20·5	13·7	19·3	13·7
Rampur Boalia	23·8	20·0	20·9	15·4
Purulia	25·2	42·0	16·8	42·0
Arrah	26·6	22·1	22·2	22·1
Hazaribagh	28·4	21·8	28·4	21·8
Hooghly	28·6	21·0	28·6	21·0

There was no mortality in four of the jails of the province. At Bogra there was, exclusive of cholera, no death. The death-rate, 7·5 per mille, is a record for the Bhagalpur Central Jail, holding over 1,200 prisoners. In July 1896 Dr. Buchanan submitted a report showing to what an unusual extent cachectic diseases had been absent for the twelve months, from 30th June 1895 to 1st July 1896. There were only 3 deaths, giving a mortality ratio of 2·7 per mille, which I believe will be found to be a record for any jail in Bengal of this size. The reasons for this happy state of things, as given by Dr. Buchanan, are—

(1) The unusual healthiness of the year, malaria being practically absent.
(2) Good effects of prophylactic cinchonidine carefully administered.
(3) Great care and attention bestowed on the sick by the medical subordinates.
(4) Careful supervision in the preparation and cooking of food.

To this must be added the great care and attention given by Dr. Buchanan to every detail of jail management and to individual prisoners showing any diviation from normal health by which incipient disease is at once checked. This is perhaps the most potent cause of all in reducing sickness which, if not dealt with in an early stage, may terminate fatally. Dr. Buchanan remarks—

One case of dysentery every ten days, one case of diarrhœa per week, and a couple of cases of fever a week, and no signs of scurvy: this in a jail of over 1,200 prisoners is perhaps unprecedented. Last year I wrote:—"Banish malaria and we banish nearly all the usual jail cachectic diseases." This was a year free from malaria, and we were free from the above diseases. We had little or no malaria, therefore we had little or no dysentery, diarrhœa, or scurvy.

The Gaya Jail continues to hold its high position in this list, the mortality for the past two years being 8·4 and 12·4 per mille. This is one of the largest district jails in the province. Surgeon-Major F. S. Peck, at Muzaffarpur, has been successful in reducing mortality—1894, 4+40·3; 1895, 32·6; 1896, 13·0. Under the medical superintendence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell, the Dacca Central Jail, with many disadvantages of site, bad health of surrounding population, insufficient garden ground, has become one of the healthiest jails in the province. The medical history of this jail for the year 1896 may be thus briefly summarised—

(*a*) The lowest death-rate ever recorded. The outside mortality was more than 2½ times that of the jail.

(*b*) Almost entire immunity from cholera, though prevalent in the town and district.

(*c*) Few cases of, and small death-rate from, dysentery.

(*d*) Marked reduction in anæmia and debility, a common death-dealing cause in Eastern Bengal.

Surgeon-Major D. G. Crawford, at Monghyr, has reduced the mortality year by year, and it is now at a very low figure. During 1896 four prisoners died, as compared with 10 in 1895 and 15 in 1894. He says—

I wish to remark upon one result of the minute attention paid to the health of prisoners in Bengal jails during the recent years, and that is the great inducement to prisoners to try to get admission to hospital, and the necessity of doing something to make the life of a prisoner in a jail hospital less pleasant for him.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. ffrench-Mullen reports of the Rampur Boalia Jail—

During the latter half of the year, which is generally much more unhealthy than the former half, only four deaths occurred, and after the 31st of July only one death. In fact, the health of the prisoners during the last five months of 1896, as judged by the mortality, was good beyond precedent.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Flood Murray at Arrah says—

The same amount of care was bestowed as in previous years, but the low death-rate and daily average sick is not due to any care regarding food or clothing, but I think solely to the dryness of the year.

Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott, at Hazaribagh, remarks—

Only six deaths took place during the last six months of the year, the population during that period averaging considerably over one thousand.

Health of prisoners on admission and discharge.

114. The following table shows the extent to which prisoners discharged from jails in 1896 improved in health during their residence in jail:

	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from jail as per column 2.				State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from jail as per column 1.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
In 1896	21,986	12,316	4,390	38,692	27,700	8,941	2,051	38,692
In 1895	22,705	11,140	4,144	37,989	28,304	7,973	1,712	37,989
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from jails. In 1896...	56·83	31·83	11·34	100·00	71·59	23·11	5·30	100·00
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from jails. In 1895...	59·77	29·32	10·91	100·00	74·51	20·99	4·50	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Nos. 839—892.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Simla, the 11th November, 1897.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below:

Mr. Malcolm Cotter Cariston Seton.* North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterjee, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. John Campbell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. James Johnston, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Charles Wo dman, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Walter de Merindol Malan, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. John Maxwell, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Samuel Perry O'Donnell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Harold Clayton, Burma.

Mr. John Perronet Thompson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Louis Eveleigh Bawtree Cobden-Ramsay, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Ernest Batchelor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Lewis French, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Quentin Quixano Henriques, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. George Bancroft Lambert, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Charles Stewart Pennell, Burma.

Mr. Frederic Cuthbert Crump, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Paul Eugene Canmiade, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Francis Dewar, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Leonard Christian Adami, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Reginald Isidore Robert Glancy, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. John Thomas Percy Hardiman, Burma.

Mr. Henry Fraser Howard, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Walter Seytoun Cassels, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Thomas Peter Ellis, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* Candidate selected in 1895 ranking in seniority next after the candidates who passed the final examination held in 1896. Has to be again medically examined after five months.

Mr. Alfred William Richardson Cole, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallik, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Lyde Salkeld, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Philip James Griffiths Pipon, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Arthur Willsteed Cook, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Edward Herbert Kealy, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Moncrieff Smith, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Bertrand Nigel Bosworth-Smith, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Sidney Robert Hignell, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Norton Hutchinson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Aubrey Hastings Parker, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Edmund Stuteley Tanner, Lower Provinces.

Mr. William Robert Gourlay, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Henry Harcourt, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Theodore Sykes Thomas, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Frederick William Strong, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Arthur Perceval Gwynn, Burma.

Mr. John Whitfield Elford Poynting, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Harold Nunn, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Julian Cornes, Lower Provinces.

Mr. James Thomas Chamberlain, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

Mr. Francis Wyndham Ward, Lower Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above-mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name, as follows:

Mr. J. Johnston.	Lower Provinces.
Mr. H. C. Woodman.	
Mr. J. Maxwell.	
Mr. L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay.	
Mr. F. C. Crump.	
Mr. P. E. Cammiade.	
Mr. L. C. Adami.	
Mr. H. F. Howard.	
Mr. S. C. Mallik.	
Mr. H. L. Salkeld.	
Mr. A. W. Cook.	
Mr. E. H. Kealy.	
Mr. S. R. Hignell.	
Mr. E. S. Tanner.	
Mr. W. R. Gourlay.	
Mr. T. S. Thomas.	
Mr. F. W. Strong.	
Mr. J. Cornes.	
Mr. F. W. Ward.	

Mr. M. C. C. Seton.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Mr. A. C. Chatterjee.	
Mr. J. Campbell.	
Mr. S. P. O'Donnell.	
Mr. G. B. Lambert.	
Mr. W. S. Cassels.	
Mr. A. W. R. Cole.	
Mr. H. M. Smith.	
Mr. H. N. Hutchinson.	
Mr. W. deM. Malan.	Punjab.
Mr. J. P. Thompson.	
Mr. L. French.	
Mr. Q. Q. Henriques.	
Mr. R. I. R. Glancy.	
Mr. T. P. Ellis.	
Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.	
Mr. B. N. Bosworth-Smith.	
Mr. A. H. Parker.	
Mr. H. Harcourt.	
Mr. E. Batchelor.	Central Provinces.
Mr. F. Dewar.	
Mr. J. W. E. Poynting.	
Mr. H. Nunn.	
Mr. J. F. Chamberlain.	
Mr. H. Clayton.	Burma.
Mr. C. S. Pownell.	
Mr. J. T. P. Berriman.	
Mr. A. P. Gwynn.	

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the dates on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves. Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so; but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m on Saturday, November 6th, 1897.

During the whole of the week under review the weather throughout almost the whole of the Indian area has been quiet and fine. The barometer has been generally higher than usual, except on the 2nd and 3rd in North-West India and on the 6th in Southern India. Pressure has on most days been high in North-West and North-East India and low over the south of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay, but the pressure differences have been small. The winds have been generally light or moderate, and have on the whole blown from the normal directions, except in Madras, where the winds have been more northerly and westerly than is usual at this season of the year. This variation from the normal in the wind direction in this part of the country has been marked by a serious deficiency in the rainfall. Ordinarily at this season of the year the retreating south-west monsoon in its course over the Bay strikes the Madras coast as a north-east wind and occasions heavy rain in that area. In the present year the recurving of the monsoon current has apparently taken place over the centre or south of the Bay, and dry northerly and north-westerly winds with a land origin have prevailed over Madras with fine to cloudy weather and hardly any rain. These dry land winds have been accompanied, at least over the central parts of the Peninsula, with clear days and nights, so that hot days and very cool nights have been experienced. In Northern India both the day and night temperatures have been excessive. A hot wave apparently commenced in the north-west on October 31st, and thence spread slowly eastward as far as Bengal. Throughout the whole week the greatest excess of temperature has been reported from Upper Sind.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 31st.*—The barometer was higher than usual throughout the whole country. A large area of high pressure covered the whole of North-Western and Central India, while pressure was relatively low over the Bay area, but the pressure differences were smaller than usual, pressure being in large excess over the east and centre of the Peninsula. The winds were generally light or moderate, and, except over Madras, where they were more westerly than usual, were fairly normal in direction. The mean temperature was low over the central parts of the country and high over the north-west, north-east and south. A few local showers had been received in parts of Burma and of Madras.

Monday, November 1st.—Pressure had fallen somewhat in the extreme north-west, and a small shallow low pressure area had appeared over the Punjab, but in other respects the conditions were practically unchanged. A considerable excess of pressure was reported from Madras associated with dry north-westerly and northerly winds and no rain of importance. The mean temperature remained low for the season across the central parts of the Indian region and higher than usual over North-Western, Southern and part of Eastern India. The weather remained very fine, except in parts of Burma and the south of the Peninsula, where local showers continued to be received.

Tuesday, November 2nd.—Pressure had given way throughout the whole country. The change had been rapid in the north, so that the distribution had altered somewhat. A high pressure area overlay the Central Provinces and

the Deccan, while pressure was relatively low both over the Bay and over North-West India. Accompanying this change westerly and south-westerly winds had appeared over Northern India, but in other parts of the country the winds were unaltered. The area of excessive temperature in the north-west was both intensifying and extending eastward. Scattered showers were reported from North-East India and from the south of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, November 3rd.—A brisk recovery of pressure was reported from Northern India and a slight rise from other parts of the country. Pressure was more uniform than on the preceding day, it was highest and in considerable excess in the Deccan area and lowest across the centre of the Bay. The winds were generally little changed, but calms and variable breezes were reported from the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature was low across the head of the Peninsula and in part of Bengal and was higher than usual elsewhere. The excess was very large at Jacobabad and large over Eastern Rajputana and part of the Gangetic Plain. Rain had been somewhat more general and heavier in the south of the Peninsula, and local thunderstorms had visited parts of Burma, but in all other places the weather was fine.

Thursday, November 4th.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over the centre and north-west of India, and the low pressures in the latter area had wholly disappeared. Pressure was high all over North-West and Central India and was low over the south of the Bay. The winds were practically unaltered. Temperature was falling over the Peninsula and was below the normal in some places, on the other hand it had been generally steady and remained excessive over Northern India. One or two scattered showers were reported from Burma, while general light showers had been received over the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Friday, November 5th.—The pressure changes had been unimportant and the general conditions of pressure were unaltered, while the winds were practically the same as on the previous day. A further fall of temperature had occurred over the Peninsula, where the heat was slightly to considerably less than the normal. Over the greater part of Northern India, on the other hand, the heat remained excessive. A few trifling showers were reported from Burma and Ceylon, but all over India the weather was fine.

Saturday, November 6th.—There was still no change to record as to the general conditions of pressure and wind. In the winds the most marked feature was the abnormal north-westerly wind which held steadily on the Madras Coast. Temperature had fallen over the North-West Provinces, and the excessive heat over the Gangetic Plain was less than on the previous day. Over a large part of the Peninsula there had been no change, and the area of deficient temperature over the central districts of the Peninsula was strongly shown. Scattered showers in Burma and in the extreme south were the only falls of rain reported.

Temperature.—At the commencement of the week a broad band of relatively low temperatures stretched across the northern half of the Peninsula and across the central parts of the country from Gujarat to Lower Bengal, while in North-Western, North-Eastern and Southern India the heat was greater than usual. These conditions with some slight modifications continued until Thursday the 4th when the high temperatures in the south disappeared and the mean temperature over nearly the whole of the Peninsula fell to below the normal. These conditions of temperature continued until the close of the week, higher readings than usual being reported from Northern and Central India and lower temperatures than usual from the Peninsula. This relative coolness in the Peninsula was wholly due to the night temperatures which at several stations were very largely below the normal.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:

Province.	October.	November.						Mean variation of week.
	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+0·5	+1·1	+1·4	+1·8	+1·5	+1·3	+1·4	+1·3
Bengal and Assam	—0·3	—0·6	—0·9	—0·3	+0·3	+1·0	+0·4	—0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·2	+1·7	+3·4	+4·0	+4·0	+3·8	+2·0	+2·7
Punjab	+2·9	+3·7	+5·4	+3·1	+3·2	+1·8	+2·2	+3·2
Bombay	—0·6	—1·1	—0·7	—0·1	—1·0	—0·7	—0·6	—0·8
Central Provinces and Berar	—3·3	—2·6	—1·5	—0·5	+0·6	+0·2	+0·5	—0·9
Central India and Gujarat	—1·3	—0·2	+1·3	+2·3	+2·2	+1·1	+1·3	+1·0
Sind and Rajputana	+1·0	+2·9	+6·4	+4·7	+2·7	+2·7	+2·8	+3·3
Madras	—0·1	+0·7	+1·4	+0·6	—1·1	—2·1	—0·7	—0·2
Mean for whole of India	—0·1	+0·6	+1·8	+1·7	+1·4	+1·0	+1·0	+1·1

On the first two days of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was about normal, but from the 2nd and until the close of the week the heat was slightly excessive. The provincial variations show a considerable excess of temperature over the North-West Provinces the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, a slight excess in Burma, Central India and Gujarat and about normal temperatures elsewhere.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week under review has been even more scanty and more local than during the previous week. The fall has been confined practically to Burma and the south of the Peninsula, though a few showers have been received in Assam, North Bengal and Ganjam. In the case of South Madras the average actual rainfall of the division has exceeded 2 inches and in the case of Malabar has exceeded 1 inch, but in all the remaining divisions reporting rainfall the average fall has been less than 1 inch, and in the case of the Assam Valley, the hills of the North-West Provinces, Mysore and the East Coast (North and Central) has been less than 0·1 inch. In Burma the rainfall of the week occurred as showers scattered throughout the week, but in the south of the Peninsula the rainfall occurred mainly during the first five days of the week, the remaining two days being fine. The second column of the table shows that over a very considerable part of India the anticipated rainfall during the week under review is small and unimportant, but in Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula between 1 and 2 inches of rain is expected. The third column of the table shows that with the single exception of South Madras, where a heavy local fall of rain at Madura on the 2nd November raised the actual average to above the normal average for the division, the rainfall has been everywhere deficient. As over a large part of the country the anticipated fall is small, the variations are also generally small and unimportant, but in the case of the East Coast (South) there is a deficiency of 2·10 inches and in the cases of Tenasserim, Arakan, Orissa, Mysore, the East Coast (North) and the East Coast (Central) there is a deficiency of over 1 inch.

Along the East Coast at this season there prevail usually the damp north-east winds of the retreating monsoon which ordinarily deposit a considerable amount of moisture along that coast and over the inland districts of the south of the Peninsula, but during the present season these winds have not set in, but have been replaced by dry north-westerly and westerly winds, so that all the rain which has fallen has been attributable to local storms which have occasioned generally light and scattered rainfall.

The three concluding columns of table show that for the three weeks, October 17th to November 6th, the total rainfall has been in excess of the normal in parts of Burma, West Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces and of the Central Provinces and also in Hyderabad (South), but that in nearly all other parts of the country the weather has been much drier than usual, and that over a considerable part of North-West India there has been actually or practically no rain throughout.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending November 6th, 1897.			Rainfall data from October 17th to November 6th 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 17th to November 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·22	1·36	— 1·14	5·47	4·64	+ 18
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·76	1·40	— 0·64	3·02	4·28	— 15
	3. Central do.	0·45	0·62	— 0·17	4·90	2·56	+ 91
	4. Upper do.	0·42	1·08	— 0·66	2·18	2·95	— 26
	5. Arakan	0·13	1·72	— 1·59	6·92	4·52	+ 53
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·86	— 0·86	2·04	3·23	— 9
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·45	— 0·45	2·02	2·72	— 26
	8. Do. Hills	0·14	0·43	— 0·29	2·96	3·07	— 4
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·07	0·25	— 0·18	2·14	1·83	+ 17
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·39	— 0·39	1·81	2·39	— 24
	11. Central do.	0	0·23	— 0·23	2·13	1·96	+ 9
	12. North do.	0·13	0·22	— 0·09	0·51	2·12	— 76
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·75	2·59	— 71
	14. Orissa	0	1·00	— 1·00	2·90	3·80	— 24
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·26	— 0·26	1·04	1·34	+ 22
	16. South Bihar	0	0·17	— 0·17	2·41	1·21	+ 99
	17. North do.	0	0·23	— 0·23	1·49	1·07	+ 39
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·07	— 0·07	3·36	0·79	+ 325
	19. South Oudh	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·17	0·39	— 56
	20. North do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·02	0·26	— 92
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·11	0·18	— 39
	22. Do. West	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·04	— 100
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·89	0·79	+ 13
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·00	— 100
	25. Do. Hills	0·01	0·01	0	0·08	0·10	— 20
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·07	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·12	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·11	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·28	— 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·20	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	1·24	1·74	— 0·50	2·69	6·28	— 57
	34. Madras South-Central	0·95	1·73	— 0·78	1·33	4·98	— 73
	35. Coorg	0·53	1·35	— 0·82	1·63	5·11	— 68
	36. Mysore	0·08	1·09	— 1·01	0·41	3·46	— 88
	37. Konkan	0	0·46	— 0·46	0·22	2·66	— 92
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·47	— 0·47	0·86	2·66	— 67
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·20	1·50	— 87
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·43	1·32	— 67
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·89	0·98	— 9
	43. Do. do. Central	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·82	0·83	— 1
	44. Do. do. East	0	0·21	— 0·21	2·02	0·92	+ 120
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·41	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·24	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·11	0·24	— 54
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·25	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·06	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·02	1·74	— 1·72	2·43	5·36	— 55
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·94	— 0·94	1·35	3·18	— 58
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·36	0·87	+ 56
	54. Madras Central	0	0·93	— 0·93	0·35	3·36	— 89
	55. East Coast Central	0·09	1·92	— 1·83	1·13	6·08	— 81
	56. Do. South	0·64	2·70	— 2·06	0·86	6·65	— 87
	57. Madras South	2·22	1·67	+ 0·55	3·84	4·88	— 21

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *11th November, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Rainfall *nil* in the Circars and Deccan; light and below average elsewhere, except in Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevelly. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are general. Standing crops are generally good, though blighted in small areas. More rain is urgently required. Outturn of crops is generally middling to average. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is still short, but is increasing. Condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are fluctuating slightly; they have risen in the central and southern districts, also in Kistna, South Arcot, and Malabar. All relief-works and kitchens have been closed. The numbers on relief were:—Weavers—1,220 men, 1,022 women; total 2,242 relieved at their own trade in Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. Gratuitously relieved in villages—109 men, 541 women, 85 children; total 735 in Bellary and Bhadrachalam. Total on Government relief 2,977. Loans disbursed during the week Rs. 4,266.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Standing crops are thriving generally, except in one Petha of Poona, where they are withering for want of rain and two of Ahmednagar, where they are slightly affected by blight. Locusts caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad; four of Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar; three of Upper Sind frontier; one of Belgaum; slight in three of Panch Mahals and Rajkot. Reaping of early crops is in progress generally. Preparations for late crops are going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad; and sowings in the Deccan, Karnatak, Upper Sind frontier, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Wadhwan, and Baroda. Cotton-picking has commenced in Khandesh. Condition of agricultural stock is improving in Sholapur and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in Karachi. Prices continue high in Shikarpur; are falling in Nasik; and are stationary in Karachi and Ahmedabad. Prices in affected districts are—Belgaum 13$\frac{1}{3}$, Bijapur 13$\frac{1}{6}$, Sholapur 9$\frac{3}{8}$, Ahmednagar 10$\frac{5}{8}$, Poona 10$\frac{3}{8}$, Nasik 16$\frac{9}{10}$, Satara 10$\frac{9}{10}$, and Dharwar 14$\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief-works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 1,757, Sholapur 25,751, Poona 9,361, Satara 4,608, Belgaum 1,334, Dharwar 220; total 43,031, of whom 34,723 are relief-workers and 8,308 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 198, including 10 in poor-houses; Sholapur 5,965, including 104 in poor-houses; Poona 7,956; Satara 550; Dharwar 989; total 15,658. Total number on relief 58,699.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th November.*—There was slight rain in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, but none in other districts during the week. The prospects of winter rice and other standing crops continue favourable, except in Chittagong, where the crops were greatly injured by the recent cyclone. The sowing of the spring crops is everywhere making good progress, and the crops already sown are germinating well. The sowing of poppy has begun in parts of the Patna division. The price of rice fell in several districts during the week. Relief from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is still being given to a small extent in the following districts:—Champaran 129 (boys 64 and girls 65); Bhagalpur 143 (men 37, women 83, and children 23); Sonthal Parganas 189 (men 23, women 76, and children 90).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th November.*—No rain. The autumn crops are being harvested and spring sowings are in active progress. Locusts have re-appeared in a few districts causing slight injury only. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn crops is almost over in Umballa and Amritsar and is going on in other districts. Great-millet and bulrush-millet have been harvested in Shahpur and almost so in Dera Ismail Khan. Cotton-picking is also in progress in most districts. Sowings of spring crops are completed in Hissar; are almost over in Delhi; and are going on elsewhere. Condition and prospects of standing crops are reported good in Rohtak, Jullundur, Mooltan, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan; they are average to good on irrigated, and average to poor on unirrigated areas in Lahore; average in Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan; and good in Amritsar. Damage has been done to crops by insects in parts of Ferozepore and by small insects and blight in parts of Lahore; locusts have appeared at Umballa and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage is reported. Condition of cattle has improved in Hissar; is fair in Delhi; generally good in Dera Ismail Khan; and good elsewhere. Fodder is reported abundant in Hissar and Rohtak and is sufficient in other districts. Prices are generally high; rising in Jullundur; falling slightly in Gurgaon; and unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling at 10 to 13, gram 8½ to 11, bulrush-millet 14 to 18, great-millet 13 to 20, barley 13 to 17½, and maize 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th November.*—Weather clear and fairly cool at the beginning of the week, but cloudy and close at the end. Slight showers have fallen in Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Sowing of spring crops continues; germination is good. Reaping of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), early sown *kharif*, and the poorer qualities of rice has commenced; and threshing of coarse rice, early millets, and pulses is in progress. Cotton is being picked in Chhindwara, Wardha, and Chanda. Sugarcane is in good condition. Locusts have again visited parts of Chhindwara, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, and Hoshangabad, but the flights have not been extensive, except in the latter district where the damage in certain villages of the Hoshangabad tahsil is reported to be 6 annas. The locusts have now spread over the whole of the Sohagpur tahsil, but the extent of damage has not yet been ascertained. Prices fluctuate, but the price of rice is falling rapidly in most districts from week to week; they have stiffened, however, in Nagpur owing to large purchases for export to the frontier. There has been a further fall of 39,000 in the numbers on relief-works which are being gradually closed and a decrease of 49,000 in the number receiving gratuitous relief. Most of the relief-works in the Jubbulpore division and the Nerbudda Valley have been closed. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 2,392, Jubbulpore 1,204, Mandla 722, Seoni 26, Narsinghpur 1,308, Betul 4,574, Chhindwara 3,518, Nagpur 4,769, Bhandara 4,645, Balaghat 8,689, Raipur 18,689, and Bilaspur 19,382; total 69,618. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 22,481, Damoh 13,266, Jubbulpore 28,376, Mandla 25,025, Seoni 11,545, Narsinghpur 11,158, Hoshangabad 8,702, Nimar 2,310, Betul 13,519, Chhindwara 13,516, Wardha 594, Nagpur 6,477, Chanda 10,722, Bhandara 20,970, Balaghat 14,135, Raipur 30,569, and Bilaspur 56,105; total 289,470. Total number on relief 359,088. There were also 6,851 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 22,969, women 32,580, and children 14,069. Dependants—men 658, women 880, and children 7,222, with 581 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 2,284, women

2,591, and children 5,489. Otherwise relieved—men 41,162, women 88,806, and children 97,624, with 42,133 unclassed. Wage prices—Saugor 8⅜, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur 9, Mandla and Seoni 10, Betul 8½, Chhindwara 12, Nagpur 11½, Bhandara and Bilaspur 12½, Balaghat 8¾, and Raipur 10½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th November.*—In Lower Burma prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma standing crops are generally in good condition, but more rain is wanted in parts of the Shwebo district and in the Taungtha township of Myingyan. Prospects in the Myingyan township are very bad and most of the crops are reported to have failed. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pakokku; fallen considerably in Akyab; and slightly in Tharrawaddy; elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief-works were—Myingyan 9,342. On gratuitous relief—Myingyan 2,563. Total number on relief 11,905. Price of rice—Myingyan 10 seers 15 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects of late rice generally good. Tea manufacture continues; outturn of tea good for the time of year. Mustard sowings continue, but are restricted owing to prolonged floods. Pulses promise well. Prospects of sugarcane have improved in Assam Valley, but are bad in Sylhet owing to excessive rains. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Naga Hills 9¼, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati 9½, Tezpur 8½, Sibsagar 11, and Lakhimpur 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th November.*—MYSORE.—Slight rain in parts. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but rain is wanted in parts. Prices have risen in Kolar and Mysore; fallen in Hassan, Kadur, and Chitaldroog. Paddy sown in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of Chitaldroog and Kadur districts.

COORG.—Rice crop thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamoms continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Water and fodder for cattle abundant.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th November.*—BERAR.—Weather cool. Grain crops thriving satisfactorily. Cotton-picking commenced in parts of the Akola and Ellichpur districts. Preparation of land for the ensuing crop nearing completion. Sowing operations continue and weeding is in progress. Fodder and water-supply ample. Prices fluctuating. Occupants of poor-houses—Buldana 49. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10½, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10½, Ellichpur 10, and Wun 13 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—No rain during the week. Prospects everywhere continue very favourable, except in few places where standing crop wants more rain. Autumn harvest and spring sowings continue in parts. There has been a material fall in prices. Relief-works have closed. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief-works for week ended 28th October were—in Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar, and Elgandal, 5,279. Prices in affected districts—7½ in Mahbubnagar, 8¾ Naldrug, and 9 seers per rupee in Lingsagar and Elgandal. 312 persons on gratuitous relief in Bir and 234 in Mahbubnagar. Total number on relief 5,825. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6¼, and *jowari* 10¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th November.*—No rain fell during week in Central India. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition, but have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts

of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar agencies. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand; are stationary in Malwa and Gwalior; and falling elsewhere. Opium-sowing commenced in Malwa and Bhopawar. The number of persons employed on famine relief-works were—3,886 in Bundelkhand. On gratuitous relief—33 unclaimed children in Gwalior and 9,934 persons in Bundelkhand. Total number on relief 13,853. Prices 10½ to 18 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th November.*—Harvesting of autumn crops and preparations for sowing spring crops continue. Standing crops and prospects are good. Damage by locusts slight in parts of Meywar, Jhallawar, Bikanir; considerable in parts of Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in Serohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Bhurtpore, Ulwar; rising in Pertabgarh, Meywar, Dholpur; falling elsewhere. Gratuitous relief stopped in Marwar; 38 persons on such relief in Dholpur only.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 9th November.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 9th November.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Harvesting of the autumn and sowings for spring crops in progress.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Rainfall 0·32. Reaping of lowland rice in progress. Sowing of upland winter crops completed. Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	13,743	9,618	23,361	...	2,977	2,977	—20,384
Bombay . .	63,559	44,509	108,068	43,041	15,658	58,699	—49,369
Central Provinces	108,610	339,111	447,721	69,618	289,470	359,088	—88,633
Burma . .	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905	+ 1
Berar . .	320	246	566	...	49	49	— 517
Hyderabad .	9,301	...	9,301	5,279	546	5,825	— 3,476
Central India .	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853	— 2,557
Rajputana . .	...	110	110	...	38	38	— 72
TOTAL .	208,499	408,942	617,441	131,166	321,268	452,434	— 165,007

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

TE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and r Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

n-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Cuddapah	4,515	10,512	15,027*	1,544	8,980	10,524	266	7,369	7,635	188	5,412	5,600
Kurnool	31,159	9,906	41,065	22,940	7,672	30,612	9,979	7,844	17,823	11,531	290	11,821
Bellary	7,079	16,094	23,173	777	12,772	13,549	...	5,221	5,221	...	2,422	2,422
Anantapur	16,942	4,998	21,940	11,741	4,158	15,899	2,778	2,224	5,002*	2,024	1,462	3,486*
Ganjam	2,156	4,688	6,844	132	2,309	2,441	..	851	851	...	32	32
Godavari	...	349	349	...	724	724	...	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL MADRAS	61,851	(*)16,547	108,398	27,134	(*)36,615	73,749	13,023	(*)23,509	36,532	13,743	(*)9,618	23,361
Bombay.												
Bijapur	28,506	16,156	44,662	18,986	14,747	33,733	9,890	11,044	20,934	5,197	7,597	12,794
Sholapur	65,591	14,001	79,592	53,309	12,081	65,390	35,435	9,470	44,905	29,026	7,946	36,972
Ahmednagar	63,082	17,138	80,220	39,204	14,845	54,049	23,204	13,571	36,775	9,936	13,380	23,316
Poona	14,410	30,318	44,758	13,797	26,355	40,152	12,821	17,365	30,186	11,504	11,927	23,431
Nasik	1,984	704	2,688	700	540	1,240	371	229	600	...	131	131
Satara	7,409	4,660	12,069	6,231	3,582	9,813	6,106	2,069	8,175	5,791	1,403	7,194
Khandesh	1,141	258	1,399	458	128	586	346	...	346	..	...	...
Belgaum	7,562	501	8,063	5,124	870	5,994	3,606	641	4,247	2,213	370	2,583
Dharwar	515	738	1,253	475	499	974	127	1,101	1,528	346	1,582	1,928
Ratnagiri	3	...	32	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	288	2,982	3,270	209	2,406	2,615	68	1,376	1,444	...	392	392
TOTAL BOMBAY	190,550	87,456	278,006	138,526	76,053	214,579	92,274	56,866	149,140	64,013	44,728	108,741
Bengal.												
Patna	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	3,082	3,082	...	529	529	...	529	529	...	...	...
Manbhum	7,317	4,516	11,863	7,289	4,514	11,803	9,454	3,036	12,490	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	...	148	148	...	155	155	...	151	151	...	150	150
TOTAL BENGAL	7,317	7,834	15,181	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716	13,170	...	150	150
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Etawah	...	765	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	...	19,376	19,376	...	382	382	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpur	...	867	867	...	428	428	...	37	37	...	...	...
Hamirpur	...	5,385	5,385	...	2,071	2,071	...	1,987	1,987	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	20,842*	20,842	...	312	312	...	..	...	...	..	...
Jhansi	...	5,621	5,621	...	3,265	3,265	...	3,082	3,082	...	...	...
Jalaun	...	5,565	5,565	...	3,018	3,018	...	2,906	2,906	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	946	946	...	47	47	...	47	47	...	...	...
Unao	...	4,710	4,710	...	2,485	2,485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rai Bareili	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	7,240	7,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*) Includes 18,994 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(*) „ 17,491 „ „ „ „ „ „
(*) „ 14,498 „ „ „ „ „ „
(*) Including 5,850 „ „ „ „ „
* Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
13	Mirzapur	...	287	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Shahjahanpur	...	161	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Fatehpur	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Benares	...	10,108	10,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for N.-W. P. & O.	...	82,151	82,151	...	12,008	12,008	...	8,059	8,059	...	...	...
	Punjab.												
1	Delhi	...	619	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Punjab	...	619	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	7,618	30,250	37,868	8,115	30,810	38,925	4,549	29,851	34,400	3,367	28,084	31,451
2	Damoh	9,459	19,281	28,740	5,717	18,796	24,513	3,668	18,100	21,768	2,266	17,271	19,537
3	Jabalpur	17,848	34,217	52,065	9,137	33,086	42,223	5,235	32,787	38,022	1,896	31,765	33,661
4	Mandla	8,381	21,629	33,013	6,819	24,972	31,791	1,707	25,630	30,337	3,017	24,115	27,132
5	Seoni	1,382	18,509	19,891	1,025	17,361	18,386	863	14,198	15,061	758	13,280	14,047
6	Narsinghpur	6,249	15,182	21,731	2,968	14,360	18,328	2,416	13,278	15,694	1,393	11,370	12,763
7	Hoshangabad	19,974	9,041	29,018	11,564	8,532	20,096	3,341	7,861	11,202	3,805	8,537	12,342
8	Nimar	1,107	2,354	3,461	918	2,729	3,647	...	2,415	2,415	...	2,219	2,219
9	Betul	8,453	20,426	28,879	3,872	16,506	20,378	7,350	16,061	23,411	6,605	12,932	19,537
10	Chindwara	8,255	13,976	22,231	8,807	16,292	25,099	7,839	16,876	24,715	5,193	14,617	19,810
11	Nagpur	6,204	10,582	16,786	3,458	10,573	14,031	1,630	11,578	13,208	713	11,280	11,993
12	Chanda	97	6,831	6,928	112	9,248	9,360	...	9,339	9,339	...	10,741	10,741
13	Bhandara	18,580	18,945	37,525	14,125	20,532	34,657	11,636	21,063	32,699	7,917	21,334	29,281
14	Balaghat	25,175	15,968	41,143	21,461	15,817	37,278	18,813	15,278	34,091	13,556	14,571	28,127
15	Raipur	44,538	42,897	87,435	44,778	40,976	85,754	41,431	37,336	78,770	34,916	33,237	68,153
16	Bilaspur	46,293	98,688	144,381	45,552	89,361	134,916	41,976	76,908	118,884	32,635	68,167	100,802
17	Sambalpur	421	98	519	893	...	893	801	92	893	...	...	...
18	Wardha	949	4,136	5,085	963	3,490	4,453	960	3,352	4,312	...	2,560	2,560
	Total Central Provinces	231,286	385,713	616,999	191,314	373,414	564,728	157,218	352,063	509,281	118,067	326,089	444,156*
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	316	54	370	667	104	771	593	86	679	488	72	560
2	Myingyan	10,059	439	10,498	8,095	2,482	10,577	9,391	2,749	12,140	8,368	2,976	11,344
3	Yamethin	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	111	111	...	...	...
	Total Burma	10,375	640	11,015	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904
	Berar.												
1	Akola	...	2,196	2,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ellichpur	1,031	1,209	2,240	774	792	1,566	...	458	458	...	...	...
3	Amraoti	...	248	248	...	442	442	...	108	108	...	36	36
4	Buldana	820	1,187	2,007	600	969	1,569	438	118	556	320	210	530
	Total Berar	1,851	4,834	6,685	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122	320	246	566

* There were also 7,198 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 16th October 1897.			For the week ending the 23rd October 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Hyderabad.												
Raichur . .					...	...						
Naldrug . .	19,485*	115	19,600	15,002*	99	15,161	8,799†		8,804	†9,208		9,301
Gulburga . .				...	...	...						
Lingsagar . .		300	300	...	434	434		201	201			
Bir . .		340	340	...	19	19		401	401			
Mahbubnagar .		355	358	...	344	344		263	263			
Elgandal . .		608	608	..	578	578		388	388			
Aurangabad .												
Nalgonda . .												
TOTAL HYDERABAD	19,485	1,721	21,206	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301		9,301
Central India.												
Bundelkhand . . .	5,153	13,192	18,345	5,801	13,089	19,890	5,001	12,711	17,712	4,110	12,031	16,141
Baghelkhand . . .	2,987	2,732	5,719	217	2,581	2,798	(not	reported.)		(not	reported.)	
Gwalior	50	187	237	ot reported.)	40	40	18	106	124	...	57	57
Bhopal	396	490	886	(not	reported.)		91	370	461		212	212
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA .	8,586	16,601	25,187	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	189	189	...	94	94	...	54	54	...	23	23
Dholpur	1	178	479	..	116	116	...	99	99	...	87	87
Bhurtpur	...	38	38	...	15	15	...	1	1	...	...	...
TOTAL RAJPUTANA . .	1	405	406	...	225	225	...	154	154	...	110	110
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES .	531,332	634,521	1,165,853	105,119	525,456	630,875	296,300	462,382	758,682	218,410	396,289	614,699

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.

† " " " " " " " " and Nalgonda.

he dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however y show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 13th November, 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST OCTOBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH OCTOBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1896.	Week ending 31st October 1896. Earnings. Mean mileage worked.	Total.	Per mile per week.	Week ending 30th October 1897. Earnings. Mean mileage worked.	Total.	Per mile per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st October 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 30th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State Lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	11,95,090	689	1,735	11,0 ,000	638	1,64,00,104	1,80,32,000	16,31,897	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	20,330	163	125	24,000	199	3,59,027	4,01,000	41,973	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	9 ,371	115	862	71,000	82	14,95,5 9	14,17,000	...	78,579
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,17,010	156	752	93,700	124	16,81,247	18,20,000	1,47,753	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	,738	170	21	2,500	119	42,808	54,300	11,492	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	107	9	803	96	9	1,000	111	20,996	20,200	...	6,796
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,82,698	211	1,815	2,91,000	160	55,06,167	55,08,000	1,833	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	662	39	17	400	24	9,353	8,300	...	1,053
South Indian	101	1,042	1,85,011	175	1,042	1,39,000	133	20,17,019	20,85,000	67,081	...
Máyavaram-Mvtupet	89	84	4,06	87	84	4,300	80	86,074	88,700	1,726	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,105	1,55,339	138	1,105	99,800	86	20,06,134	24,2 , 0	3,36,8 0	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	41,010	139	296	27,700	94	5,21, 32	6,80,000	1,58,008	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	750	1,09,724	145	813	93,000	121	15,85,2 8	16,48,000	62,782	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	12,372	87	200	12,800	64	2,00,967	1,92,000	...	8,967
Assam-Bengal	87	150	11,730	71	286	20,300	72	1,78,744	2,42, 00	63,256	...
Burma	145	889	1,51,741	171	888	1,00,000	109	10,08,040	21,8 ,000	2,09,360	...
TOTAL	218	9,8 4	24,04,227	252	10,082	21,43,000	213	3,40,0 ,2 8	3,76,7 ,00	26,7 ,702	...
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,956	5,25,570	198	2,883	6,93,000	240	85,85,070	1,13,37,000	27,51,930	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,01,617	203	875	1,41,000	161	23,36,017	24,02,000	65,383	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	422	814	4,43,205	545	817	4,44,000	543	51,54,601	53,07,000	...	5,57,601
East Coast	89	500	81,253	162	538	91,500	114	7,83,559	10,07,000	2,23,441	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	87	25	1,653	66	25	1,700	68	41,544	26,000	...	12,544
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	12,13,304	253	5,138	13,41,200	261	1,77,01,191	2,01,77,000	24,75,809	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,490	5,23,771	352	1,191	3,81,000	256	80,10,963	73,85,000	...	6,25,963
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	342	461	3,00,142	651	361	1,80,000	416	38,41,085	37,42,000	...	99,085
Madras	248	840	2,41,464	287	840	2,04,000	243	30,40,460	38,70,000	2,29,540	...
TOTAL	250	2,791	10,65,377	381	2,792	7,74,000	277	1,48,92,508	1,50, , 00	...	4,00,408
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	12,477	47,73,198	383	18,012	42,58,800	236	6,82,02,607	7,28,54,500	40,51,893	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	100	2,5 ,7	182	100	34,100	218	4,17,031	5, 0,0 0	1,29,309	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,141	279	22	5,300	230	82,732	80,4 0	...	6,332
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	126	66	17,003	257	66	12,600	191	1,44,372	1,57,000	12,978	...
Bengal-Dooars	170	36	7,063	221	36	8,700	242	1,13,029	1,09,000	...	4,029
Dibru-Sadiya	101	78	14,171	182	78	15,100	194	2,04,997	2,07,000	62,003	...
Ahmedabad-Paránt j	...	...	...	...	55	1,100	20	...	32,900	32,900	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	17,007	34	51	18,000	353	2,53,971	2,53,000	...	971
TOTAL	1,4	413	9 ,059	223	408	95,100	203	12,26,082	14,31,300	2,24,618	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	57	74	1,772	24	74	2,000	27	32,703	22,900	...	9,893
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,062	62	114	5,300	48	1,62,840	91,300	...	71,240
Nágdá-Ujjain	40	34	2,314	68	38	1,100	31	(1)5,084	28,900	...	5,184
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	343	63,767	186	331	59,200	177	9,04, 73	11,31,000	1,30,227	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	15	1,135	77	15	600	38	10,814	15,700	...	4,144
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	105	11,583	107	108	8,400	80	2,81,783	1,80,000	...	1,01,783
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,015	301	10	3,900	390	60,285	70,100	9,815	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	5,546	84	66	4,100	62	90,125	1,14,000	23,875	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	65	93	5,048	54	93	3,900	42	85,200	85,200	1,000	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,344	81	29	1,000	34	35,073	31,000	...	4,073
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	41	22	3,509	40	29	1,800	23	53,135	60,100	6,965	...
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	3,900	3,900	...
Cooch Behar	50	22	1,113	51	22	600	41	18,832	12,100	...	6,732
TOTAL	115	963	1,09,440	113	936	95,000	93	18,03,707	18,41,900	...	21,867
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	84	334	30,707	92	331	22,100	66	4,19,080	4,12,000	...	7,680
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	40	2,976	65	40	2,700	80	53,809	50,700	5,891	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	3,100	25	...	37,600	37,600	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	61	364	23,150	64	364	13,200	36	3,31,007	3,29,000	...	2,007
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,58	30	60	1,800	30	44,248	37,300	...	5,948
Special gauge—Morvi	70	94	7,231	77	94	6,400	68	1,02,646	1,15,600	5,354	...
TOTAL	70	8,8	66,4 .	74	940	47,500	48	9,57,300	9,60,100	33,210	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	10,7 0	50,41,550	250	20,425	44,02,700	220	7,22,50,4 6	7,71, 8,200	48,87,764	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadinalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 31st October 1896.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 10th November, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIX of 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 31st October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 30th October 1897. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st October 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th October 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	11,05,600	689	1,738	11,07,000	638	2,92,71,756	3,29,03,000	36,31,244	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	20,330	163	125	21,000	171	5,17,714	6,76,000	58,286	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	99,371	115	862	71,000	82	30,03,555	30,83,000	19,445	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,17,016	156	752	92,700	123	30,44,015	64,64,000	4,19,985	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,758	179	21	2,500	119	79,851	89,000	9,149	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	893	99	9	1,000	111	43,789	36,600	...	7,189
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,82,998	211	1,815	2,91,000	160	1,13,00,362	1,05,80,000	...	7,20,362
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	662	39	17	400	24	30,344	22,300	...	8,044
Southern Indian	165	1,042	1,81,911	175	1,042	1,34,000	133	53,52,150	54,16,000	83,841	...
Souta Indian	91	54	4,706	87	54	4,300	80	1,50,443	1,50,000	3,557	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	116	1,105	1,73,339	156	1,105	90,800	82	41,46,003	45,63,000	4,16,997	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	103	290	41,610	139	296	27,700	94	9,28,257	11,72,000	2,43,743	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	140	756	1,09,724	145	815	99,000	121	31,07,444	34,89,000	2,91,556	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	71	200	17,772	87	201	12,800	64	4,34,016	4,53,000	18,984	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	61	139	11,230	81	186	20,500	73	3,79,120	4,84,000	1,04,880	...
Assam-Bengal	175	886	1,51,641	171	888	1,50,000	169	37,70,139	44,12,000	6,41,881	...
Burma											
TOTAL	234	9,854	24,04,727	252	10,082	21,43,000	213	6,37,04,547	7,09,00,900	52,67,353	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,756	5,25,576	198	2,884	6,93,000	240	1,61,93,995	1,85,45,000	23,46,005	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,61,617	203	835	1,41,000	169	46,79,597	48,27,000	1,47,403	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	4,43,205	545	814	4,44,000	545	88,61,140	82,78,000	...	5,82,140
East Coast	94	500	81,243	162	538	91,500	170	14,44,610	16,99,000	2,54,390	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	71	25	1,602	64	25	1,700	68	61,421	57,500	...	5,991
Cherra-Companygani	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*) 5,055	(*i*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,892	12,13,394	253	5,118	13,11,200	254	3,12,50,891	3,34,09,700	21,58,809	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	407	1,[illegible]	5,[illegible]3,771	352	1,[illegible]	7,51,000	250	1,78,11,401	1,48,48,000	...	29,63,401
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	46[illegible]	[illegible],42	451	491	1,8[illegible],000	410	[illegible]64,815	82,29,000	...	6,35,815
Madras	253	840	2,13,304	247	840	2,01,000	243	64,75,474	69,81,000	4,05,530	...
TOTAL	347	2,703	10[illegible]3,[illegible]7	282	2,702	7,[illegible]1,000	277	3,31,51,686	2,99,58,000	...	31,93,680
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	288	11,[illegible]47	27,[illegible]4[illegible]	253	18,[illegible]2	4[illegible]5,[illegible]8	238	[illegible]3,01,[illegible]1,[illegible]18	13,43,37,600	42,32,482	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	15[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54,[illegible]00	[illegible]1[illegible]	[illegible]47,474	8,93,000	1,45,026	...
Tarkessur	24	22	[illegible]1[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible],500	23[illegible]	1,[illegible]1,077	1,77,000	...	4,677
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	131	69	17,[illegible]	250	69	12,[illegible]00	91	2,88,837	2,66,000	...	22,837
Bengal-Dooars	146	30	[illegible],[illegible]	291	30	[illegible],[illegible]0	216	1,[illegible]0,581	1,67,000	...	2,583
Dibru-Sadiya	105	78	14,[illegible]4	182	78	15,[illegible]00	194	3,98,444	4,70,000	1,01,556	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	8	1,[illegible]03	20	...	(*k*) 49,300	49,300	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	31	17,000	548	31	18,000	355	4,85,932	4,61,000	...	24,932
TOTAL	177	413	[illegible],[illegible]3	228	409	95,[illegible]00	203	22,42,147	24,83,300	2,40,853	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	1,[illegible]2	34	78	2,[illegible]0	27	56,548	55,800	...	748
Bhopal-Ujjain	50	111	7,[illegible]2	67	114	5,[illegible]00	48	2,[illegible]0,814	1,[illegible],000	...	88,814
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	54	2,314	[illegible]	55	1,[illegible]0	31	(*l*) 25,[illegible]84	57,000	31,316	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	160	333	65,207	150	331	50,200	122	18,21,282	19,76,000	1,54,711	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	3,[illegible]5	87	13	[illegible]00	38	[illegible]8,[illegible]93	37,[illegible]00	...	41,093
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	11,588	107	108	8,900	82	6,17,235	4,01,000	...	2,16,235
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,015	301	10	3,600	390	94,753	1,17,000	22,247	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	5,546	84	66	[illegible],[illegible]	62	1,51,643	1,90,000	38,357	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	88	93	5,048	54	93	3,[illegible]00	47	2,05,007	1,95,000	...	70,007
Kolhápur	70	29	2,344	81	29	1,000	34	68,682	62,000	...	6,682
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,306	46	79	1,800	23	1,35,012	1,20,000	...	6,612
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	14	200	14	...	(*m*) 3,000	3,900	...
Cooch Behar	65	22	1,113	51	22	900	41	37,347	29,500	...	7,847
TOTAL	125	968	1,00,449	113	966	93,000	93	36,33,897	34,46,000	...	1,87,507
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbdr.	108	334	39,707	92	334	22,100	66	10,55,155	9,68,000	...	57,155
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	40	2,976	65	46	2,700	56	1,05,[illegible]3	1,13,000	7,506	...
Jámnagar	[illegible]	...	...	...	51	1,300	25	...	(*n*) 67,[illegible]0	67,[illegible]00	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	23,150	64	364	1,[illegible]7,0	32	6,60,783	6,[illegible]8,000	7,217	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,358	39	60	1,800	30	76,510	68,700	...	7,810
Special gauge—Morvi	78	94	7,231	77	94	6,200	66	2,28,079	2,24,000	...	4,679
TOTAL	82	893	66,422	74	944	45,800	48	20,[illegible]6,021	21,[illegible],300	12,679	...
GRAND TOTAL	230	10,[illegible]3[illegible]	30,[illegible],[illegible]	250	20,[illegible]5	4[illegible],[illegible]7,[illegible]0	220	13,8[illegible],7[illegible],693	14,23,76,200	42,08,507	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 30th October 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 31st October 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 30th October 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 30th October 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 10th November, 1897.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th November 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3183 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 6th November 1897:—

No. 417 of 1897.—Gustav Levinstein, of the firm of L. I. Levinstein & Sons, tanners, of Rosenstrasse, Berlin, and 2 Railway Approach, London bridge, London, for improvements in and relating to the tanning of hides and skins.

No. 418 of 1897.—Terje Aanensen Fidjeland, gun-maker, of Fostvedt, near Christianssand, S., in the Kingdom of Norway, for improvements in projectiles for fire-arms.

No. 419 of 1897.—Aërators Limited, manufacturers, of Broad Street Avenue, in the city of London, for an improved closing device for capsules designed to contain gas or other fluid under high pressure.

No. 420 of 1897.—William Samuel Colwell, mechanical engineer, residing at 5432 Lexington Avenue, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U. S A., for rotary engines.

No. 421 of 1897.—Thomas Chell, engineer, of Ekatherinengof manufactory, Volinkon, St. Petersberg, for improved means for humidifying air in textile mills or factories.

No. 422 of 1897.—James Marsden, manufacturing clothier, of the Limes, Standish, near Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in marking out cloth for cutting, embroidering and the like, and in apparatus and materials used therefor.

No. 423 of 1897.—Francis William Webb, engineer, of Chester Place, Crewe, in the county of Chester, George Edwards, engineer, of the Railway Signal company, Limited, Fazakerley, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and Arthur Moore Thompson, engineer, of Holly Bank, Crewe, as aforesaid, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for controlling the traffic on single lines of railway.

No. 3184 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 333 of 1896.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26 Perth road, Stroud green, London, for improvements in machines for breaking balls of rolled tea leaf and sifting same. (Specification filed 27 May 1897.)

No. 415 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003F street, Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A., for a machine for use in the manufacture of seamless leather loops. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 3185 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 246 of 1891.—William James Sawyer's invention for an improved inkstand. (From 23 November 1897 to 23 November 1898.)

No. 320 of 1891.—Daniel Kemp West's invention for improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods. (From 15 December 1897 to 15 December 1898.)

No. 165 of 1893.—George Earl Church and George Watson Ettenger's invention for improvements in brake apparatus for railway waggons and carriages. (From 27 November 1897 to 27 November 1898.)

No. 3186 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 314 of 1892.—Joseph Morewood Dowsett's invention for an improved fastening for bolt s more especially applicable to the fish joints of railways and tramways. (Specification filed 3 August 1893.)

No. 11 of 1893.—Edward Garlick and Adolph Gothard Christiansen's invention for destroying excrement, to be named "Garlick and Christiansen's excreta destructor". (Specification filed 31 July 1893.)

No. 49 of 1893.—William Heath Phelps' invention for a new or improved method of rendering "Phelps' patent riding habit skirt" or any other riding habit skirt perfectly safe. (Specification filed 31 July 1893.)

No. 191 of 1893.—Frederick William Pinson's invention for improved means of pivoted attachment between padlock shackles and cases. (Specification filed 1 August 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 11 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for a vessel for holding or storing fluids under air pressure, which can be applied to various useful purposes. (Specification filed 2 August 1892.)

No. 14 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for a nut cutter, principally intended for cutting betel nuts into fine threads or strings. (Specification filed 4 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th November, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	60,80,572	0	
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	74,73,897	8	
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 89,11,820 8 4				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,32,41,483	0	0
Public Deposits at Branches 66,88,472 15 4	1,56,00,293	7	8	Amounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,18,82,322	1	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,91,81,703	6	0	Bills discounted and purchased	1,53,08,441	8	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,58,927	13	0	Balances with other Banks	5,07,556	10	0
Sundries	23,26,455	3	2	Bullion	2,857	11	0
				Dead Stock	13,31,301	0	3
				Stamps	9,305	12	3
				Sundries	11,43,210	0	0
					6,71,31,009	0	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ₹ 1,14,40,522 6 11			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,69,95,848 6 11	2,84,36,370	13	10
RUPEES	9,55,67,379	13	10	RUPEES	9,55,67,379	13	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 11th November, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 42.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				R a. p.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157 14 1
,,	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111 9 6
,,	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828 0 0
,,	Smith, D, Sergeant Major	.....	Margaret	78 6 5
,,	Story,——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117 5 4
,,	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77 15 3
,,	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138 10 8
,,	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47 5 7
,,	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214 11 11
,,	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274 14 6
,,	McCullum,——, Conductor	.....	John	354 6 10
,,	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
,,	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
,,	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
,,	Cassidy,——, Corporal	.....	John	61 3 9
,,	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187 1 10
,,	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
,,	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
,,	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13 13 9
,,	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
,,	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43 0 0
,,	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
,,	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	160 0 0
,,	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5 9 5
,,	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11 8 2
,,	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16 12 0
,,	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	958 3 2
,,	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D	157 3 9
,,	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32 1 4
,,	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co, 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30 1 1
,,	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
,,	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
,,	Smith, J, unner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6 6 5
,,	Byrne, F, Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123 13 4
,,	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde. H Arty.	Elizabeth	6 1 4
,,	Fagan, J, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn Arty	Mary and James	11 12 9
,,	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	3 0 6
,,	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd B. Arty,	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21 2 11
,,	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	65 11 9
,,	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116 10 9
,,	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189 3 6
,,	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12 10 11
,,	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
,,	South, John, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
,,	Cunringham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
,,	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12 12 3
,,	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
,,	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711 15 2
,,	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert, Charles and John.	141 7 1
,,	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde. H. A.	Thomas	23 15 2
,,	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th B. Arty.	John (died 11th May 1842)	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryan, Margaret, and William.	53 8 3
,, 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty	Charlotte	4 2 8
,, 3, 1843	Roach, Edward Private	1st En Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19 14 9
Sep. 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R a. p.
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Jame	156 12 5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson		Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61 2 3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major		Thomas	101 5 4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde, H. Arty.	Henry and James	202 15 8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde, H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co. 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
„ 9, 1845	Paley, Owen Gunner	3rd Co. 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,——, Sergeant		Julia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.		Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasscan, John, Corporal		Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner		Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83 3 6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	70 14 0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,——, Corporal		Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant		C. William and William H.	145 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Federick, and David Edwin.	91 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	35 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Canductor	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,——, Sergeant Major	.....	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	20 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehon, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co, 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	306 1 2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Odnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant		Mary	253 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June .. 1862	Keddie, J. Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	80 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzeil	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864				
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-23th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1
Jan. 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt	Adulphus George	62 13
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick	180 3

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. E. PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND
Calcutta, the 1st November, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1855-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	Total.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th October, 1897	1,04,83,700	2,00,44,500	14,65,49,200	2,82,32,300	1,45,15,900	9,16,100	28,500	21,03,36,800	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,11,58,727
Add—																						
Amount of Couponed Notes transferred to in London . . .	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	...	75,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October, 1897 . . .	2,50,300	...	60,000	...	...	...	...	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,10,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October, 1897 . . .	...	1,58,500	57,500	32,400	1,000	...	...	2,49,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,400
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October, 1897 . . .	...	1,55,000	3,19,300	1,50,000	...	...	...	6,24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,24,300
	1,07,33,700	2,03,58,300	14,69,86,000	2,84,14,700	1,45,16,900	9,91,100	28,500	21,13,45,500	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,24,17,427
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	1,34,000	14,00,300	52,700	55,000	31,500	...	16,73,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,73,400
Balance on 31st October, 1897	1,07,33,700	2,02,24,300	14,55,85,800	2,83,62,000	1,44,61,900	9,59,600	28,500	20,96,72,100	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,07,44,027

Nors.—From 9th June, 1897, to 31st Aug., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,611 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,846 lakhs.
" 1st Sept., 1897, " 15th Sept., " ditto 14 " ditto 20 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 25 " ditto 19 "
" 1st Oct., " " 15th Oct., " ditto 22 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 12 " ditto 16 "
9,769 lakhs. 8,915 lakhs.
Balance against India . 854 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, the 8th November, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 12th November, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1897.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹
Calcutta	78,00,000	8,73,78,730	9,51,78,730	3,42,00,163	...	3,42,90,163
Allahabad	...	1,35,09,695	1,35,09,695	1,27,03,360	...	1,27,03,360
Lahore	...	1,86,72,825	1,86,72,825	1,34,44,815	...	1,34,44,815
Bombay	27,06,250	6,74,59,190	7,01,65,440	3,67,06,812	...	3,67,06,812
Karachi	...	95,93,610	95,93,610	46,97,035	...	46,97,035
Madras	27,47,905	2,40,35,780	2,67,83,685	1,13,84,687	...	1,13,84,687
Calicut	...	15,88,070	15,88,070	19,62,038	...	19,62,038
Rangoon	...	1,03,52,915	1,03,52,915	2,05,95,940	...	2,05,95,940
	1,32,54,155	23,26,50,815	24,59,04,970			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...			
Total			24,59,04,970	14,19,04,850	...	14,19,04,850
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
						14,19,04,850
Add—Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
Amount in course of remittance						174
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs.20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Grand Total						24,59,04,970

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
Mrs.—Hudson	Not stated	Not stated	The District Judge of Azamgarh, on 29th October, 1897.	Deceased was owner of the Bagli Pingra Estate. No Will found No application.
Mrs. W. H. Renton (of 2, Baparitola Lane, Calcutta.)	Presidency General Hospital.	2nd October, 1897	The District Judge of 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 30th October, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
Mrs.—Barker (of Krishnagar, Nadia.)	Ditto	14th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Arthur Ralph Brennon (of 18-1, Fordyce's Lane, Calcutta.)	Ditto	16th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Louis Mansen (of S. Levernbank.)	Ditto	20th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Custodio Camarata (of 2, Rowdon Street, Calcutta.)	Ditto	26th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mrs. Annie Ferrier (of The Alms House, Calcutta.)	Ditto	27th October, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mr. Donald S. Thomson (of Chandpur Tea Estate.)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
Edward W. Stapleton (of The Alms House, Calcutta.)	Ditto	29th September, 1897	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Robert Frederick Lethbridge.	England	28th May, 1897	The District Judge of Tirhoot, on 30th October, 1897.	Deceased was of the Attur Indigo Factory. Will left. Messrs. Victor North Hickley and Francis Alexander Hudson, Attorneys for the Executrix, Mrs. Mary Kathleen Lethbridge, widow of deceased, applied for and obtained Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 12th November, 1897.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 22.—Offices reported opened and closed during October, 1897 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
*Adozai	Punjab	6th Oct.	Opened.
*Ditto	Ditto	6th ,,	Closed.
Ahmednagar City	Bombay	1st ,,	Opened.
Bombay Malabar Point.	Ditto	28th ,,	Closed.
Brahmavar	Madras	1st ,,	Ditto.
Chomrajapuram	Ditto	22nd ,,	Opened.
*Galanai	Punjab	4th ,,	Closed.
*Gandakai	Ditto	28th ,,	Opened.
*Ditto	Ditto	30th ,,	Closed.
Ganeshkind	Bombay	13th ,,	Ditto.
Hungarcutta	Madras	1st ,,	pened.
*Kai	Punjab	9th ,,	Ditto.
Kalabagh (Murree Hills).	Ditto	15th ,,	Closed.
*Karuppa	Ditto	24th ,,	Opened.
Khairagali	Ditto	11th ,,	Closed.
Madras Guindy	Madras	26th ,,	Opened.
Mahabaleshwar	Bombay	1st ,,	Ditto.
Malabar Point	Ditto	12th ,,	Ditto.
Matheran	Ditto	1st ,,	Ditto.
Mussooree Charleville.	North-Western Provinces.	31st ,,	Closed.
*Nahakai	Punjab	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Nathiagali	Ditto	31st ,,	Ditto.
*Ranjkara	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
*Serai	Ditto	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Shekh Budin	Ditto	2nd ,,	Ditto.
*Shinawari	Ditto	1st ,,	Opened.
Usterzai	Ditto	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
Alipur Block Hut	East Indian Railway.	1st Oct.	Opened.
Barabari	Eastern Bengal Railway.	27th Sept.	Ditto.
Bhavnagar Bundar	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.	16th Oct.	Ditto.
Chhabra	Goona-Bara Railway.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Oyaria Block Hut.	East Indian Railway.	16th ,,	Ditto.

*Field Offices opened in connection with the disturbances on the North-West Frontier.

M. J. BRIND,

Superintendent, attached to Office of the Director General of Telegraphs, for Director, Traffic Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S C.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th November, 1897.

No. 256.—In supersession of Notification No. 244, dated the 18th August, granting 3 months' privilege leave to Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, that officer is granted nine months' leave on medical certificate, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July, 1897.

The 9th November, 1897.

No. 257.—Captain A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 258.—Mr. W. F. E. Adams, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th October, 1897, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 11th November, 1897.

No. 259.—Brevet.-Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, C.I.E., R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having on return from furlough assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th October, 1897, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date :—

Mr. T. A. Pope, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 260.—Captain J. M. Fleming, I. S. C., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 4th November, 1897, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 2515—155-2, dated 27th October, 1897, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 5th November, 1897 :—

Mr. T. A. Pope, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, I. S. C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

H C

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Mahamahopadhya Chandrakanta Tarkalankar, Sree Gopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1897-98, will deliver his first lecture on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and the Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 27th November, 1897, at 3 P.M. The lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject, will be open to the public.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 8th November, 1897.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

His Excellency the Chancellor has decided to allow the Masters or Doctors in some Faculty and Bachelors of Arts, *who graduated before the year 1867*, to fill up two vacancies in the Senate by election. Candidates for election must be Masters or Doctors in some Faculty or Bachelors of Arts who took their degree *before the year 1867*.

The election will take place at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 1st January, 1898.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a Master or Doctor in some Faculty or a Bachelor of Arts *who took his degree before the year 1867*, and no graduate will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The written nominations of candidates must reach the office of the Registrar not later than the 22nd of November, 1897.

On and after the 6th of December, 1897, voting papers containing the names of the candidates nominated will, on application, be supplied by the Registrar. These papers must be filled up in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House on the 1st of January, 1898, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., but graduates who are not able to appear in person before the Registrar may fill up the papers in the presence of a Magistrate, a Judge, Subordinate Judge or a Munsif (excluding Village Munsifs), by whom the papers will be countersigned. All voting papers, duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid, must reach the Registrar not later than 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 1st of January, 1898, after which no voting paper will be accepted. Graduates who are not personally known to the officer in whose presence the voting papers are filled up must bring with them their diplomas or other satisfactory proof of identity.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 8th November, 1897.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 7017.—Under the provisions of Articles 369 and 373 (*a*), Munshi Ghulam Muhammad, sub. *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar of Duki, is granted leave on medical certificate for one and-a-half months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 7018.—Lala Dasuram, Naib Tahsildar of Duki, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar of Duki, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 7099.—Under section 94 (*1*) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to a limit of five hundred rupees in value, to be exercised by him within the local limits of the Sibi and Shahrig tahsils.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 1st November, 1897.

No. 1143—331.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Lala Maharaj Sarup, Naib Tehsildar of Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

The 8th November, 1897.

No. 331.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877 (1 of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Lala Maharaj Sarup, Naib Tehsildar, Ajmere, to be a Munsiff in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 29th October, 1897.

No. 4518.—With reference to No. 3 of the Regulations prescribed by him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, in his Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint the following to be Inspecting Officers at Bangalore Cantonment Station for the purposes of the said rules :—

The Assistant Surgeons on special plague duty in the Civil and Military Station.

The Nurses on special plague duty in the Civil and Military Station.

2. The appointment of the Vaccinatrix of the Civil and Military Station Municipality to be an Inspecting Officer at Bangalore Cantonment Station, published in Resident's Notification No. 762, dated the 25th February, 1897, is cancelled, with effect from the 1st November, 1897.

No. 4519.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor General in Council, under section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to amend the Regulations prescribed in his Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February, 1897, as follows :—

(1) For Regulation IV substitute the following :—

"Inspecting Officers appointed under these Regulations are empowered to examine all persons arriving by, or intending to leave by, the trains mentioned, and to forward under proper escort such as are suffering, or suspected by them to be suffering, from the Bubonic Plague to such places as may be appointed for the accommodation of such persons respectively. They are further empowered to detain for observation, and, if necessary, to forward under proper escort to such places as may be appointed for the purpose, persons who are believed to have come into contact with persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the Bubonic Plague."

(2) In Regulation VI for the words "and may there cause him to be detained for 10 days" read "where he shall be detained for a period not exceeding 10 days".

No. 4520.—In exercise of his powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following additions to the temporary Regulations prescribed by him in his Notification No. 849, dated the 3rd March, 1897 :—

In number IV after the words "the Health Officer of the Municipality" add "or the Assistant Surgeon, or Nurse, on special plague duty."

After number VI insert the following :—

VIA.—The Inspecting Officers appointed for duty at the Bangalore Cantonment Station by paragraph 2 of Resident's Notification No. 762, dated the 25th February, 1897 (as amended by Notification No. 4518 of to-day's date), are empowered to enter any house or premises within the Civil and Military Station occupied, or believed by them to be occupied, by a person :—

(*a*) Whose address has been given under rule V of Resident's Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February last, to an Inspecting Officer as having come from a part of India infected by the plague, or

(*b*) Who is known or believed to have come from such a part of India, for the purpose of satisfying themselves whether such person is suffering from the Bubonic Plague.

VIB.—Persons forwarded under rule IV of Resident's Notification No. 761, dated the 25th February, 1897 (as amended by Notification No. 4519 of to-day's date), to the Isolation Hospital, or other place within the Civil and Military Station set apart for the reception of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from, or infected by, the plague, shall be detained therein until the Medical Officer in charge of such hospital or place is of opinion that their further detention is unnecessary.

Any person entering the precincts of such hospital or place may be detained for purposes of observation for such time not exceeding ten days as the Medical Officer in charge may consider necessary.

The 2nd November, 1897.

No. 4591.—Under the provisions of section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident is pleased to direct that if, in the case of an investigation by the Police into the cause of death of any soldier, camp follower or other person entitled to Military Medical attendance, an examination of the body of the deceased is deemed necessary under the said section, such body shall be forwarded to the hospital which the deceased would ordinarily have attended for medical relief.

APPOINTMENT.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 4596.—Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., resigned.

LEAVE.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

The 5th November, 1897.

No. 4673.—Lieutenant T. E. Piercy, out of India for six months, with effect from the 1st November, 1897.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant Resident.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Assistant Engineer C. F. Laslett, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

J. HEXT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November, 1897.

No. 84.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 448, dated 27th October, 1897, Messrs. R. B. Addis and W. A. C. Sisson, Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, are posted to the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey and Rewari-Kuchaman Chord Survey, respectively.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Offg. Director General.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 156-P.—Mr. Frank Finn, B.A., Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, on return from privilege leave resumed charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, on the forenoon of the 5th current.

By Order,
C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1897.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature, contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military hospitals with the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be conveyed free of charge by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force" as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed 'For sick soldiers."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Maj.-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
H—141 of 1897-98	V-16—64733	100	Babu Ram Chandra Biswas, Head Clerk, Police Office, Bankura.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 8th November, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found buried in Muli Warg No. 17 of Badahadu village, Coondapoor Taluq, on 6th August, 1897, *viz.*, 47 brass and copper vessels valued at ₹16-3-4.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of South Canara, at his office at Mangalore, on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1898, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Collector.

SOUTH CANARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Mangalore, 3rd November 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at ₹200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

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The 13th November, 1897.

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	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	18th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
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Ditto ditto . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
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Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
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Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
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Ditto ditto . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	15th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Congella.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته سے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ سے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک مخلص سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک اينے والا هر آدمي حسب ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ سے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب ذيل مل سکتي هي — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت بارہ روپيه *

يهه دوا دلدله کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي ملتي هي — ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے تين چار آنه : آٹهه اونس والے تين ٨ آٹهه آنه : اور ايک پونڈ والے تين ٨ بارہ آنه *

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The Gazette of India.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 096797, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs.1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and last endorsed to Babu Bhavani Charan Mukerji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

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Guárá, Thana Panduah, District Hooghly.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1897.

No. 409.—With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 375, dated the 29th October 1897, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University on Saturday, the 8th January 1898, and following week days.

The examination at Allahabad and Lahore of candidates for appointments in the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached offices will be held on the above dates at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab respectively.

MEDICAL.

The 19th November 1897.

No. 1406.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant F. Wall, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 20th September 1897.

No. 1409.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. N. Martin, M.D., M.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties in the Central Provinces.

No. 1412.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Swaine, M.D., I.M.S.

(Madras), Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th November 1897.

No. 461.—The services of the Reverend W. L. P. Shaw, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th November, 1897.

No. 1662-G.—Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 9th November, 1897.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

No. 5047-P.

Simla, the 15th November, 1897.

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 182-P., dated 19th August, 1897.
Telegram to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 4766-P., dated 20th October, 1897.
Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 9th November, 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the following concessions to officers employed on duties connected with famine relief or the plague, subject to the restrictions specified below :—

2. (i) To officers who have been so employed for a period of not less than five months—

either (*a*) one month's extra privilege leave,

or (*b*) full pay instead of half pay for the first two months of furlough or other leave for which half pay is ordinarily admissible.

(ii) To officers so employed for a period of not less than ten months—

either (*a*) two months' extra privilege leave,

or (*b*) full pay instead of half pay for the first four months of furlough or other leave as above.

3. The grant of the above concessions is subject to the following explanations and limitations :—

(i) The concessions are admissible in the case of famine duty, in any province in which there has been famine, and in the case of plague duty in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind.

(ii) They are not admissible to any officer whose duty in connection with famine or plague has not, in the opinion of the Local Government, been so unusually arduous as to render him deserving of them, or who has been specially appointed to such duty and has been remunerated during the performance of it by special salary or allowances.

(iii) The extra privilege leave admissible under this Resolution may be taken in combination with privilege leave earned under the ordinary rules, provided that the total amount of privilege leave so taken at one time shall not exceed three months. Any balance of privilege leave which cannot be taken in consequence of the three months' limit will remain at credit to be taken under the ordinary rules.

(iv) The concessions will ordinarily cease to be admissible after the expiry of two years from the date of this Resolution, but may, with the consent of the Local Government, be carried on beyond that date in cases where the exigencies of the public service have necessitated the refusal of leave when applied for and have thus prevented the grant of the full concessions earned, within the prescribed period.

(v) Any officer eligible for the concessions may choose between the alternatives (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 2 at the time he applies for leave.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 15th November, 1897.

No. 5048-*Gl*.—Mr. Richard Waterfield is appointed a Probationer in class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from the 3rd November, 1897, and is attached to the Office of Comptroller, Central Provinces.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1897.

No. 5073-*Gl*.—Mr. Mohini Kanta Ghatak, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 12th November, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th November 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 1289.—Major F. S. Sorell, Commandant, 5th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, *vice* Major R. G. Jones, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, appointed Military Assistant to the Government of Mysore. Dated 2nd October 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 1290.—The following appointment is made to the Army Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

Extra Orderly Officer to General Officer Commanding the Force.—Captain W. W. Norman, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1291.—The following alterations are made in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, notified in G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897:—

1st Brigade, 1st Division.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.—*For* Captain A. G. H Kemball, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *read* Captain H. R. B. Donne, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.—*For* Captain H R. B. Donne, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, *read* Captain A. G. H. Kemball, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 1292.—The following appointment is made to the Staff of the Second Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., who has been invalided.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1293.—Sub-Conductor William Henry Francke, Commissariat-Transport Department, Madras, has been transfered to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th August 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1294.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

James Sutherland Wilkins, D.S.O., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. R. Hay, M.D., promoted. Dated 16th August 1897.

William Alexander Barron, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, promoted. Dated 15th September 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1295.—*1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Parmeshwaridin Upadhyia to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Jwalaparshad Awasthi to be Jemadar, *vice* Murlidhar Misr, deceased, with effect from the 29th August 1897.

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 13th and the 19th November 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
4th Dragoon Guards . .	Lieutenant R. A. Milward-Jones.	5th October 1897.	Murree.		
1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant C. V. Windsor.	4th November 1897.	Karrappa.		
1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant C. L. Gillard.	6th November 1897.	Maidan, Tirah.		
Indian Staff Corps (Commissariat-Transport Department, Madras).	Captain E. Y. Watson	8th November 1897.	Caman Maidan, Tirah.		
Indian Medical Service (Bengal).	Surgeon Captain J. Murray.	8th November 1897.	Simla.		
1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant J. T. Waddell.	9th November 1897.	Saran Sar Maidan, Tirah.		
1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant A. H. Macintire.	9th November 1897.	Saran Sar Maidan, Tirah.		
Indian Medical Service, (Bengal).	Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel J. Mullane.	10th November 1897.	Dibrugarh.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 13th and the 19th November 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					£ a. p.		
Wogan, Richard Festing. (a)	Captain . .	1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.	5th July 1879.	Intestate .	320 12 0	...	18th January 1898.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—H. B. Festing, Esq.
Address—Bois Hall,
Addlestone,
Surrey.

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1678.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first six months of the year 1897-98 as compared with the corresponding period of 1896-97.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO SEPTEMBER					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO SEPTEMBER			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	24,841,600	26,586,700	9,158,500	8,821,900	...	336,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	6,409,300	5,816,200	3,387,300	2,762,900	...	624,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,421,400	8,734,000	4,232,400	4,160,100	...	72,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,777,600	4,836,500	2,501,300	2,497,800	...	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,509,900	5,679,100	2,862,700	2,698,900	...	163,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,488,100	4,491,900	2,161,200	1,970,000	...	191,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,475,500	8,570,700	3,651,500	3,519,600	...	131,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	63,023,400	64,715,100	27,954,900	26,431,200	...	1,523,700
102,200	5,000	75,300	7,300	...	68,000	Interest	909,400	833,000	502,600	443,500	...	59,100
3,800	4,200	2,400	1,500	...	900	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,890,400	2,975,800	1,368,700	1,596,200	227,500	...
2,200	1,600	600	500	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,604,100	1,686,000	777,100	718,000	...	59,100
114,700	93,000	53,500	45,700	...	4,800	Miscellaneous	612,700	867,200	262,300	249,900	...	12,400
200	200	100	100	...	...	Railways	20,474,900	20,682,100	9,769,800	10,387,700	617,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,246,700	2,182,000	1,083,000	1,230,500	147,500	...
26,200	27,600	17,600	18,100	500	...	Buildings and Roads	633,100	633,800	286,700	273,800	...	12,900
84,800	40,200	36,500	12,800	...	23,600	Receipts by Military Department	798,200	814,600	393,500	363,900	...	29,600
334,100	173,000	183,000	85,800	...	97,200	TOTAL REVENUE	93,192,900	95,389,600	42,398,600	41,694,700	...	703,900
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
81,100	3,500,000	85,000	3,500,000	3,414,100	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	5,326,200	3,424,900	3,823,200	2,502,700	...	1,320,500
...	1,000,000	...	2,500,000	2,500,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	502,400	446,500	...	...	446,500
300	1,400	8,500	...	...	8,500	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211,200	107,600	143,200	59,600	...	83,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	424,900	411,700	174,300	303,300	129,000	...
1,203,100	...	1,911,600	105,600	...	1,806,000	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
187,500	...	84,000	...	...	84,000	Remittances (net)	...	713,500	...	...	...	...
15,525,500	13,020,000	9,413,300	4,252,900	...	5,160,400	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,058,500	17,501,400	11,503,300	10,358,500	...	1,144,800	TOTAL	5,962,300	5,160,100	4,587,200	2,865,600	...	1,721,600
17,392,600	17,674,400	11,686,300	10,444,300	...	1,243,000	TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,155,200	100,549,700	46,985,800	44,560,300	...	2,425,500
3,393,800	2,814,700	3,393,300	2,831,800	...	561,500	Opening Balance	16,500,600	13,465,800	16,500,600	13,873,900	...	2,626,700
20,786,400	20,489,100	15,079,600	13,276,100	...	1,803,500	GRAND TOTAL	115,655,800	114,015,500	63,486,400	58,434,200	...	5,052,200

Whole year.		April to September				DISBURSEMENTS.	Whole year.		April to September			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,500	33 [illegible]	19,200	18,000	...	1,200	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,683,700	11,174,400	5,848,200	5,841,100	...	7,100
2,530,800	2,718,000	1,314,300	1,497,000	182,700	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	3,827,100	4,421,900	1,894,800	1,934,100	39,300	...
231,100	267,300	110,700	129,500	18,800	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,254,600	2,447,500	1,070,700	1,162,900	92,200	...
538,900	538,600	245,200	254,900	9,700	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,486,800	14,573,700	6,871,800	7,241,700	369,900	...
2,170,600	2,188,400	1,066,900	1,088,700	21,800	..	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,342,600	2,280,300	1,175,000	1,210,100	35,100	...
8,400	...	...	900	900	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,084,600	3,606,200	60,000	4,872,200	4,812,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	12,100	7,300	3,100	800	...	2,300
5,790,600	5,871,800	2,877,700	2,917,000	39,300	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,466,600	9,653,200	4,837,400	4,768,400	...	69,000
1,400	1,000	800	600	...	200	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,603,000	1,835,000	907,400	916,200	8,800	...
116,100	105,200	55,400	55,800	400	...	Buildings and Roads	5,471,600	5,605,500	2,109,500	2,032,800	...	76,700
4,213,600	4,353,400	1,957,800	1,941,600	...	16,200	Army Services	17,158,200	10,998,900	8,040,400	8,744,200	703,800	...
52,500	11,700	2,200	2,600	400	...	Special Defence Works	21,300	..	3,700	100	...	3,600
15,804,500	16,088,500	7,650,200	7,906,600	256,400	...	. . Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial . .	69,775,200	72,623,900	32,822,000	38,724,600	5,902,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year .	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	259,200	1,190,000	...	...	...	...
15,804,500	16,088,500	7,650,200	7,906,600	256,400	..	. . Total Expenditure charged against Revenue . .	69,516,000	71,433,900	32,822,000	38,724,600	5,902,600	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
1,150,100	1,083,100	532,500	459,000	...	73,500	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works . . .	2,894,700	4,790,600	1,183,100	1,804,900	621,800	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
..	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	654,600	...	...	125,800	125,800	...
...	...	...	1,400	1,400	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	688,200	1,168,300	290,400	517,400	227,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	171,300	16,100	136,600	17,100	...	119,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do do. by Provincial Governments	1,268,300	748,000	272,100	1,035,000	762,900	...
...	317,700	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	993,100	959,300	203,500	589,000	385,500	...
...	728,500	...	1,062,600	1,062,600	...	Remittances (net)	308,300	...	751,600	399,300	...	352,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15,170,500	13,025,300	8,968,800	4,723,000	...	4,245,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	10,057,400	8,554,700	6,288,800	2,878,100	...	3,410,700
1,000,000	1,046,200	2,000,000	1,064,000	...	936,000	. . . . . Total	29,371,700	24,469,300	16,911,800	10,284,700	...	6,627,100
17,954,600	18,217,800	10,182,700	9,429,600	...	753,100	. . . . Total Disbursements	101,782,400	100,693,800	50,916,900	50,814,200	...	102,700
2,831,800	2,271,300	4,896,900	3,846,500	...	1,050,400	. . . . Closing Balance	13,873,400	13,321,700	12,569,500	7,620,000	...	4,949,500
20,786,400	20,489,100	15,079,600	13,276,100	...	1,803,500	. . . . GRAND TOTAL	115,655,800	114,015,500	63,486,400	58,434,200	...	5,052,200

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3220 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th November 1897:—

No. 424 of 1897.—George Whitwell Chalmers, gasfitter, of No. 55 Gamon street, Footscray, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in or connected with incandescent gas burners wherein fragile mantles are used.

No. 425 of 1897.—Shoshi Vhushan Dev, medical practitioner, of Deghalia and resident of Kotakul, in the district of Jessore, and Mathuranath Bose, jute dealer, of Chitpore, for a specific for old or chronic, malarial, and other fevers attended with enlargement of liver and spleen, to be termed the "Jarankush."

No. 426 of 1897.—Emile Médéric Bossuet, engineer, of 3 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, for a machine for printing, checking and issuing railway and other tickets.

No. 427 of 1897.—John Taylor, engineer, of Tomago, New South Wales, for improvements in tobacco pipes, cigar and cigarette holders.

No. 428 of 1897.—Augustus Gross, engineer, of 156 Vickery's chambers, 82 Pitt street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in or relating to automatic action pumps for inflating pneumatic tyres of cycles and other vehicles.

No. 429 of 1897.—Arthur Curry, tea planter, Suk na P. O., D. H. Railway, for a water-proof cylindrical tea chest.

No. 3221 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 414 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A., for a machine for forming seamless leather loops for slitted blanks. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 416 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Lender Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A., for machinery for slitting and trimming leather. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 99A of 1897.—Albert Gallatin Corre, capitalist, of Cincinnati, state of Ohio, U. S. A., for an improvement in type-writing machines. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 103 of 1897.—John Norman Collie, F.R.S., of the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury square, London, for an improved portable barometer. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 108 of 1897.—Kuvaraji Mancherji Mistri, superintendent and contractor of building works, etc., of No. 12 Khambata lane, Khetwady, Bombay, for the improvement of the gully traps, made of earthenware, stoneware, porcelain or any other sort of clay or metal applied to drainage works (Specification filed 29 October 1897.)

No. 118 of 1897.—Henry Edward Keymer, of No. 5 Kali Prosonno Singhi's lane, Chitpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for a machine or apparatus for the manufacture of glass or other bangles or *churis* and the like. (Specification filed 2 November 1897.)

No. 136 of 1897.—William Owen, mechanical engineer, of Constitution road, Petersham, in the colony of New South Wales. for improvements in boots and shoes for the purpose of ventilation. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 146 of 1897.—Samuel Robinson, mechanical engineer, of Hugon house, Station road, Newport, in the county of Salop, England, for improvements in steam and other fluid pressure engines. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 160 of 1897.—Richard Stachow, master-painter, of 42 Grabow-strasse, Eberwalde, in the kingdom of Prussia, for improvements in and relating to boots and shoes. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 171 of 1897.—André Braly and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for improved means for preventing the fraudulent refilling of bottles and other containers, and verifying the genuineness of their contents. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 172 of 1897.—André Braly and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for labels and vouchers for guaranteeing authenticity and origin. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 238 of 1897.—Auguste Jules Desgoffe and Octave Avedyk, engineers, of 20 Avenue Brugman, Brussels, for an improved process and apparatus for converting whole grain into baker's dough by a single operation. (Specification filed 5 November 1897.)

No. 245 of 1897.—Bernhard Hoffmann, contractor for public works, of 10 rue Sauchat, Paris, for improvements in and relating to telegraphic transmitting and receiving apparatus. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 3222 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 37 of 1888.—Thomas Toussaint Watson's invention for pulling punkahs by a machine to be driven by water or steam power, compressed air, electricity, vacuum or other motive power. (From 8 November 1897 to 8 November 1898.)

No. 220 of 1890.—Cornelius Curtin Sullivan's invention for a new machine for raising water, earth and other substances. (From 13 January 1898 to 13 January 1899.)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel's invention for a process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel. (From 19 April 1898 to 19 April 1899.)

No. 133 of 1893.—John McLeownan McMurtrie, Harry Murray and Alexander Paterson's invention for improvements in sight-feed lubricators. (From 11 November 1897 to 11 November 1898.)

No. 149 of 1893.—Hugh McPhail and Edward and Charles Henry Simpson's invention for an improved method of and apparatus for generating steam and evaporating liquids. (From 14 October 1897 to 14 October 1898.)

No. 205 of 1893.—James Roots' invention for improvements in petroleum or liquid hydrocarbon engines. (From 15 August 1897 to 15 August 1898.)

No. 3223 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section

(2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 192 of 1892.—Charles Frederic Ainsworth and John Haydock's invention for improvements in scutching machines and Derby lap machines and such other machines as are used in the treatment of cotton and other fibrous substances for the formation of a lap. (Specification filed 8 August 1893.)

No. 255 of 1892.—John Julius Adler's invention for improvements in or relating to bogie trucks for rolling stock. (Specification filed 8 August 1893.)

No. 65 of 1893.—Edward Waller Stoney's invention for patent point safety indicator signals, combined switch lock, and method of working points at a distance by means of wires instead of rods. (Specification filed 12 August 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 143 of 1892.—Selby Jackson's invention for an improved form of sealing wax, to be called "Selby Jackson's sealing wax". (Specification filed 11 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R a. p.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	.....	Two children	157 14 1
,,	Lee, E., Corporal	.....	Two children	111 9 6
,,	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828 0 0
,,	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	.....	Margaret	78 6 5
,,	Story,——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117 5 4
,,	MacConnell, Sergeant	.....	John	77 15 3
,,	Ratherford, Sergeant	.....	Margaret	138 10 8
,,	Hewetson, William, Gunner	.....	John	47 5 7
,,	Taylor, John, Private	.....	John	214 11 11
,,	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	274 14 6
,,	McCullum,——, Conductor	.....	John	354 0 10
,,	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
,,	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
,,	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
,,	Cassidy,——, Corporal	.....	John	61 3 9
,,	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187 1 10
,,	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
,,	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
,,	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13 13 9
,,	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
,,	Tailor, John, Bombardier	.....	Elizabeth	43 0 0
,,	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
,,	Sherrock, J., Corporal	.....	Joseph	100 0 0
,,	Moore, Bombardier	.....	Dorothy	5 9 5
,,	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	.....	George	11 8 2
,,	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16 12 0
,,	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	.....	John and George	955 3 2
,,	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137 3 9
,,	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32 1 4
,,	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30 1 1
,,	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
,,	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
,,	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	0 6 5
,,	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123 13 4
,,	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde. H. Arty.	Elizabeth	0 1 4
,,	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11 12 9
,,	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	3 0 6
,,	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd B. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21 2 11
,,	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	65 11 9
,,	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	110 10 9
,,	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189 3 6
,,	Bryan, D., Sergeant	.....	Mortimer	12 10 11
,,	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
,,	South, John, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
,,	Cunringham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
,,	Blyth, John, Conductor	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12 12 3
,,	Smith, T., Sergeant	.....	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
,,	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711 15 2
,,	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	.....	Robert, Charles and John.	141 7 1
,,	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde. H. A.	Thomas	23 15 2
,,	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th B. Arty.	John (died 11th May 1842)	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	.....	Bryan, Margaret, and William.	53 8 3
,, 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
,, 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19 14 9
Sep. 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				R a. p.
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale,——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, - —, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61 2 3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	202 15 8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co. 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
„ 9, 1845	Paley, Owen Gunner	3rd Co. 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,——, Sergeant	.....	Julia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83 3 6
„ 19, 1847	Lurn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,——, Corporal	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 0, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin.	90 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,——, Sergeant Major	.....	George	60 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	20 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehon, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 0
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	30 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	200 1 2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	.....	Mary	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 0
June .. 1862	Keddie, J. Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	80 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864 / May 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York R., Sergt	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
Jan. 17, 1883	Lyas, A., Private	2nd Bn., Warwickshire Regt.	Adulphus George	62 13 2
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick	180 3 2

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. E. PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND
Calcutta, the 1st November, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th November, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th November 1897.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹
Calcutta	34,00,000	8,75,04,690	9,09,04,690	3,38,38,067	...	3,38,38,067
Allahabad	...	1,34,74,455	1,34,74,455	1,17,04,520	...	1,17,04,520
Lahore	...	2,03,53,025	2,03,53,025	1,23,30,805	...	1,23,30,805
Bombay	30,98,715	6,90,21,220	7,27,19,935	3,83,81,912	...	3,83,81,912
Karachi	...	97,38,505	97,38,505	47,21,495	...	47,21,495
Madras	21,44,525	2,53,74,845	2,75,19,370	1,09,12,007	...	1,09,12,007
Calicut	...	15,62,660	15,62,660	19,59,523	...	19,59,523
Rangoon	...	1,15,18,110	1,15,18,110	2,77,38,780	...	2,77,38,780
	86,43,240	23,91,47,450	24,77,90,690			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			21,97,635			
Total			24,55,93,055	14,15,93,109	...	14,15,93,109
Add—Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Total						24,55,93,055

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
Mrs. Lucinda May Olliver (of Basweda in the District of Arrah).	Arrah	29th October, 1897	The District Judge of Shahabad, on 3rd November, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
H. Wallace (of Tindharia and Shapur).	Not stated	Not stated	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 9th November, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
Mrs. Alice Wright (of Colling's Bazar Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	5th November, 1897	The District Judge 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 10th November, 1897.	Ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 18th November, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th November, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 94,43,914 14 9)	1,39,84,614	15	10
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 45,40,700 1 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,01,30,970	3	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,74,846	1	2
Sundries	24,32,990	7	1
RUPEES	9,50,23,421	11	1

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	60,76,406	0	0
Other authorised Investments	75,31,292	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,39,17,102	9	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,16,00,515	7	0
Bills discounted and purchased	1,50,01,584	9	2
Balances with other Banks	5,01,956	8	2
Bullion	2,857	11	0
Dead Stock	13,29,071	15	7
Stamps	9,960	5	3
Sundries	11,94,358	9	9
	6,72,25,112	2	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,16,52,000 11 3)	2,77,98,309	8	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,61,46,308 12 11)			
RUPEES	9,50,23,421	11	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th November, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 41·4.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 7204.—Whereas it appears to the Local Government in Baluchistan that a supply of water is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the use of the Civil and Military Station of Fort Sandeman, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned water is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894:—

Specification of water.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	DESCRIPTION.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Zhob.	Lower Zhob.	Fort Sandeman.	From 1st December to 31st May, $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the portion ($\frac{1}{12}$ths) of the Siliaza Stream coming down from the narrows, being $\frac{1}{15}$ths of the whole stream. This amount is required in addition to the $\frac{4}{5}$ths of $\frac{1}{12}$ths or $\frac{4}{60}$ths already acquired. From 1st June to 30th November, $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the whole stream.	Office of the Political Agent, Zhob.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th November, 1897.

No. 61.—The undermentioned passed students of the Lahore Medical College have been temporarily appointed as Civil Assistant Surgeons on the Imperial List, and their services placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

S. M. Abdul Rahman—reported himself for duty in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on 8th October, 1897.

Hari Ram Varma—reported himself for duty in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on 7th October, 1897.

The 16th November, 1897.

No. 62.—The services of Military Assistant Surgeon F. Bradley, Civil Surgeon (Burma), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, for plague duty.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 7199.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1526-G., dated 21st October, 1897, Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd November, 1897, *vice* Mr. J. A. Crawford, proceeded on privilege leave.

By Order,
F. MACDONALD, *Capt.*,
First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 8th November, 1897.

No. 234.—Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, Gudha Weighments Section, Sambhar Division, is transferred to the Nawa Weighments Section, in the same Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 9th November, 1897.

No. 3912-S.—The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana is pleased to sanction the officiating promotion to Executive Engineer of Mr. Charu Chundra Roy, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, from the 2nd to the 9th September, 1897, while he held temporary charge of the Ajmere Provincial Division, while so officiating he will draw an acting allowance of Rs 100 per mensem under the terms of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2355-G., dated the 19th August, 895.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 15th November, 1897.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Sub-Lieutenant G. H. S. LaTouche, for six months.

J. HEXT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 11th Southern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Rangoon, this 8th day of November, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—12041, Acting Bombr. Arthur Taylor.	Parish and County in which born,—Southwark, M. Sex.
Age,—21 years.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—4th November, 1897.
Height,—5 feet 11 inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Syriam Battery, Rangoon.
Colour of—Complexion, dark ; Hair, brown ; Eyes, brown.	Marks,—Face and chest marked with scars from acne pustules.
Trade,—Sailor.	Under 2 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—8th November. 1895.	
Place of Enlistment,—Rangoon.	

H. C. MOLESWORTH, *Maj., R.A.*,
Comdg. 11th Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th November, 1897.

No 85.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 462, dated 2nd November, 1897, the undermentioned Assistant Traffic Superintendents in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are posted to the Railways noted opposite their names :—

Mr. J. W. G. Bartlett, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. A. Watson, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 86.—The undermentioned officers passed the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25; and the Colloquial Examination prescribed in paragraph 28 of the same chapter on the 24th October, 1897 :—

Mr. E. A. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Provincial Service.

Lieutenant F. G. Turner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

The 9th November, 1897.

No. 87.—Mr. W. C. Boyce in class II, grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is, on relief of his duties as Officiating Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, retransferred to the North Western Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,
for *Officiating Director General.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

On or about the 24th May 1897, treasure, consisting of certain coins valued at R43 8-0, was discovered in the house of Pernakondu Pedda Vemanna of Ratnapalli hamlet of Allagundu, Kadiri Taluq, by Vodde Venkatigadu of Bommireddipalle, hamlet of Jogannapet, Kadiri Taluq.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Cuddapah, at his office at Cuddapah, on the 21st March, 1898, in order that the claims may be adjudicated upon in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

3. This notification is published in supersession of the notification printed in page 1094 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 5th October, 1897.

A. C. TATE,
Collector.

The 26th October, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 5045-*C.*—Mr. C. J. Dease, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed, with effect from the 8th October, 1897, to be a Superintendent in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier Disturbances.

Calcutta, the 13th November, 1897.

No. 6962.—Mr. R. H. Granger, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 18 days, with effect from the 1st December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Dashotar is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. H. Granger, or until further orders.

The 16th November, 1897.

No. 7070.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th November, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. R. W. Hanson to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 19th November, 1897.

No. 8094.—Mr. A. C. Firth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the 3rd December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Venkatesh Krishna is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. Firth, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 15th November, 1897.

Arbuthnot & Co., E. M.
Bell, W.
Bland & Co.
Calcutta Stamp Exchange Société Philatélique.
Campbell & Co., (Stationers, etc.)
Cleworth, J. L. A.
Dawson-Sam, R.
Dement, Jasper.
Editor, "Indian Standard".
Edward, W.
Fuller, G. A.
Greenwald & Co.
Lazaro & Stiller.
La Touche, C. C.
Manager, Fire Insurance Association, Ld.
Manager, Scottish Commercial Fire & Life Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Watch Company.
Mr. Cave (Musical Instrument Importer).
Peterson & Co., Watchmakers, etc.
Pittis & Son (Sole Agents for Dussek's Sanitary Fluid).
Roberts, C. R. P.
Selte, A. P.
Strain, J. B., Insurance Agent.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Beaur, Fritz.
Black, Walter.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Brew, G.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, G. A.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Burlington, F.
Cadman, J.
Came, H.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Clark, Miss Maud.
Conway, F. J.
Cook, Percy.
Creffield, Mrs.
Daly, H.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Geo. J.
Delahaye, R.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Diamant, Mrs. Leo.
Duflot, Miss A.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Essa, Leon.
Farrell, Mr.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fremersdorf, E. J.
Galliway, C. H.
Gibson, Mrs.
Gutpay, B. L.
Haegert, Rev. A.
Hall, Harry.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Hardwick, A. A.
Higgins, Mrs.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
James, W., Member of the Philatelic Society of India.
Lewis, J.
Inman, Thos.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kennedy, Mrs. R.
Kidd, J. A.
Langley, C. H.
Ledger, Robt. Ellis
Levi, S.
MacAffer, A.
Max Heller.
McCallum, E.
McCrea, G.
McLeod, C. F.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Moulini, Charles.
Murphy, E., Mrs.
Naskidol, M. T.
Newman, J. H.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Philben, E.
Preece, Percy.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Radmore, F.
Raines, Mrs.
Ridsdale, H.
Robertson, G.
Rogers, Arthur.
Ross, Johnny.
Soul, C.
Southwell, J.
Spencer, J.
Stopford, F. P.
Stramer, Edwin.
Thompson, Mrs. I. W.
Thomson, G. W.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Unger, G. E.
Valentin, H.
Vigar, C.
Wall, T. D.
Walker, Mr.
Wintham, T.
William, H.
Williams, F. F.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Wolfe, Mrs. E.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W., Revd.
Dease, P.
Fischer, Morris.
Hilfeding, M.
Hirsch, J.
Langer, A.
McCrea, G.
McKeown, Ada.
Morton, Mrs.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Row, J.
Tobbe Mazal Mariam.
Wilson, R. A.
Wilson, Turner.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ashuk H. Mirza, Capt.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Brown, Geo. Craig.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham Graham, Miss.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cottan, Powell.
Campbell, J. E., Col. (I. C. S.)
Dracott, C. H.
Fiernusdorf, E. I.
Fritchley, C. P.
Fosse, C. F. Dela.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson, S. St.
Johnston, D. C.
King, H.
Kerigan, F. H.
Langley, F.
Lemm, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Munro, W. J.
Moses, James.
Mohammad Ausein.
McDonald, G.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrew.
Rosdoor, James.
Rohand, L., Monsieur.
Richards, W. E.
Radmore F.
Smith-Leslie, Mr.
Sina Marco.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.)
Silverstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Twarricheroo.
Williams, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th November, 1897.

Clement, W. S
Miller, A., Staff Sergt.
Oddie, J. H.
Patterson, A. C.
Robertson, Mrs.

The 20th November, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	25th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	24th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	20th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	20th ,,	Per French Str. *Briaan.*
Colombo	22nd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	20th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	25th ,,	*Vid* Madras.
South African Ports . . .	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Congella.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-30 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

H D

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I. The following dates have been fixed for holding the Medical and Engineering Examinations in 1898 :—

(*a*) Preliminary Scientific M. B., First and Second M. B. Examinations—Monday, the 28th February, 1898, and following days.

(*b*) Preliminary Scientific L. M. S., First and Second L. M. S., Examinations—Monday, the 4th April, 1898, and following days.

(*c*) F. E. Examination—Monday, the 4th April, 1898, and following days.

(*d*) L. E. and B. E. Examinations—Monday, the 11th July, 1898, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the M. B. Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 13th February, 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the L. M. S. Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 19th March, 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the F. E. Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 19th March, 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the L. E. and B. E., Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 26th June, 1898.

II. Babu Saratchandra Bandyopadhyay, M.A., B.L. having fulfilled the requisite conditions laid down in the Regulations of the Calcutta University, is permitted to proceed to the degree of Doctor in Law.

III. The limits of the Subjects (1) Logic and Mental Philosophy, etc., and (2) Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, etc, for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in 1899 are defined as follows :—

(1) LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

The Examination shall include —

(i) A general knowledge of the Logic and a special study of the following :—

(*a*) The Hegelian Theory of Logic.

(*b*) The Theory of Induction.

(ii) A general knowledge of Mental Philosophy and a special study of the following :—

(*a*) Spencer's Theory of the External World.

(*b*) Green's Theory of a Spiritual Principle.

(iii) A general knowledge of—

(*a*) The History of European Philosophy.

(*b*) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy, as in *Madhavacharyya's Sarva-Darsana Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough.

(iv) A special study of—

(*a*) Aristotle . . Psychology (translated by Edwin Wallace).

(*b*) Kant . . Critique of Pure Reason (translated by Max Müller).

(*c*) Annam Bhatta . *Tarkasangraha* (translated by Ballantyne).

(*d*) Kapila . . Sankhya Aphorisms (translated by Ballantyne).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set on each of the groups (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

NATURAL THEOLOGY AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

The Examination shall include :—

(i) A general knowledge of Natural Theology and a special study of the following :—

(*a*) Martineau's Theory of Causality.

(*b*) Spencer's Theory of Evolution in its relation to Religion and Ethics.

(ii) A general knowledge of Moral Philosophy and a special study of the following :—

(*a*) The Nature and Development of Conscience.

(*b*) The Theory of the Ultimate End of Action.

(iii) A general knowledge of—

(*a*) The History of European Philosophy.

(*b*) The leading systems of Indian Philosophy, as in *Madhavacharyya's Sarva-Darsana Sangraha* (translated by Cowell and Gough).

(iv) A special study of—

(*a*) Plato—Republic.

(*b*) Kant—Theory of Ethics (as in Abbott).

(*c*) *Vyasa and Sankara—Vedanta Sutras* with *Bhashya* (as in Part I of George Thibaut's translation).

NOTE.—One paper shall be set on each of the groups (i) (ii), (iii), and (iv).

IV. The following changes in the Regulations and Bye Laws of the University have been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Governor General in Council :—

(*a*) The following has been added to the footnote marked (†) appended to the word "Botany" in the last sentence of paragraph 6 of the L. M. S. and M. B. Regulations (pages 48 and 53, Calendar, 1897) :—

"Candidates will not be expected to recognise microscopical specimens at the Examination."

The above addition is to come into force *at once*.

(*b*) The following have been substituted for paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for the Examination for Honours in Law (pages 46 and 47, Calendar, 1897) :—

"6. Candidates for Honours in Law shall be examined in following subjects :—

1. Hindu Law or Mahomedan Law.

2. Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.

3. Roman Law.

4. Private International Law.

5 and 6. Together with any two of the following subjects as administered in British India, to be chosen by the candidate, namely :—

(i) Principles of Equity.

(ii) The law relating to the transfer of immovable Property and the Law of Prescription.

(iii) The Law relating to Wills.

(iv) The Law of Contracts and Torts.

7. Six papers shall be set to each candidate, one on each of the six subjects.

There shall be a *viva voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

The above changes will come into operation from the examination in 1899.

(*c*) The words "*and Rangoon*" have been inserted after the word "*Calcutta*" in the second line of paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law (page 45, Calendar, 1897).

The above change is to come into force at once.

(*d*) The words "*or to proceed to Europe*" have been omitted from paragraph 2 of the Bye Laws relating to the Registrar (page 25, Calendar, 1897).

The above alteration in the Bye Laws is to come into force at once.

(*e*) In the Regulations for the F. A. Examination (page 50, Calendar for 1897), under IV (*b*), the subject "Specific Heat" has been added.

The above change will take effect from the Examination in 1899.

(*f*) The words "*Whether he is a candidate for the Gilchrist Scholarship,*" which occur in pages 81, 83, 84, 89 and 91, and the words "*Whether she is a candidate for the Gilchrist Scholarship,*" which occur in page 93 of the Calendar for 1897 (Appendix A), under the heading "Particulars to be filled in by the candidate," have been omitted.

The above changes are to take effect at once.

V.—The following books are recommended for the Examination for Honours in Law in 1899 :—

(1) HINDU LAW OR MAHOMEDAN LAW.

HINDU LAW.

Manu	Institutes, Chapters I, 3, 7, 8, and 9.	
Yajnavalkya	Institutes, Book II, on Vyavahára or Positive Law.	
Vijnaneswar	Mitakshara	The portions relating to Inheritance.
Devananda Bhatta	Smriti-Chandrika	
Vachaspati Misra	Vivada-Chintamani	
Nilakantha	Vyavahara Mayukha	
Mitra Misra	Viramitredaya	
Jimútaváhana	Dáyabhaga.	
Nanda Pandita	Dattaka-Mímánsá.	
Raghumani or Kuvera	Dattaka-Chandaiká.	
G. D. Banerji	Marriage and Stridhana.	
G. C. Sarkar	Law of Adoption.	
Mayne	Hindu Law and Usage.	

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Serajuddin	Al Sirajiya.
Baillie	Digest of Mahomedan Law, Sunni and Shia.
Ameer Ali	Mahomedan Law, Vols. I and II.
Wilson	Digest of Anglo-Mahomedan Law.

(2) JURISPRUDENCE AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION.

Austin	Jurisprudence.
Holland	Jurisprudence.
Maine	Ancient Law, Village Communities, Early History of Institutions, Early Law and Customs.
Holmes	Common Law.
Bentham	Theory of Legislation.

(3) ROMAN LAW.

Justinian	Institutes (translated by Sandars).
Gaius	Institutes (translated by Poste).

(4) PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Dicey	Conflict of Laws.
Westlake	Private International Law.
Story	Conflict of Laws.

(5) and (6). *Two* of the following subjects :—

PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY.

Story	Equity Jurisprudence.
Lewin	Law of Trusts.
Agnew	Law of Trusts (Tagore Lectures, 1881).
White and Tudor	Leading Cases in Equity (7th Edition).

The following cases only :—

Vol. I.	Vol. II.
Aleyn *v.* Belchir.	Agar *v.* Fairfax.
Chesterfield *v.* Janssen.	Basset *v.* Nosworthy.
Dering *v.* Earl of Winchelsea.	Casborne *v.* Scarfe.
Dyer *v.* Dyer.	Harding *v.* Glyn.
Macreth *v.* Symmons.	Howard *v.* Harris.
Pusey *v.* Pusey.	Howe *v.* Dartmouth.
Russel *v.* Russel.	Huguenin *v.* Baseley.
Somerset *v.* Cookson.	Le Neve *v.* Le Neve.
Tollet *v.* Tollet.	Peachy *v.* Somerset.
Ward *v.* Turner.	Rees *v.* Berrington.
	Ryall *v.* Rowles.
	Savage *v.* Foster.
	Sloman *v.* Walter.
	Stapilton *v.* Stapilton.
	Wake *v.* Conyers.

LAW RELATING TO TRANSFER OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AND LAW OF PRESCRIPTION.

Dart	Law of Vendors and Purchasers.
Clerke and Humphery.	Sale of Land.
Davidson	Precedents in Conveyancing, Vol. II, Part 2 (Waley's Introduction on Mortgages).
Rashbehary Ghose.	Law of Mortgage.
Goddard	Law of Easement.
	The Transfer of Property Act.
	The Indian Easement Act.

LAW RELATING TO WILLS.

Hawkins	Construction of Wills.
Theobald	Law of Wills.
Walker and Elgood	Law of Executors and Administrators.
Henderson	Law of Wills (Tagore Lectures, 1887).
	The Indian Succession Act.
	The Hindu Wills Act.
	The Probate and Administration Act

LAW OF CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Pollock	Principles of Contract, Law of Torts.
Fry	Specific Performance.
Finch	Cases on the Law of Contract.
Ball	Leading cases on Torts.
	The Indian Contract Act.
	The Specific Relief Act.

VI.—The following rules for conducting the Examination for Honours in Law have been passed by the Syndicate :—

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

1. The Syndicate shall, as soon as candidates have sent in their applications, appoint a Board of at least two examiners to conduct the Examination.

2. The Examination shall be held in the month of November. Two papers shall be given out every day ; the order of the papers shall be the same as named in paragraph 6 of the Regulations.

3. One hundred marks shall be allotted to, each paper. In order to pass the examinations a candidate must obtain sixty per cent. of the marks in *each* paper. The examiners may, for special reasons to be recorded by them, recommend a departure from this rule in any case.

4. The question papers are to be delivered by the examiners either in person to the Registrar or sent to him in a sealed double cover such time before the examination as the Registrar may fix.

5. The Examiners are requested to submit their report, as well as the marks awarded to each candidate, on or before the fourth Saturday after the end of the examination.

6. The answer papers of the candidates, after they have been examined, are to be returned to the Registrar.

7. Examiners are requested to keep the results, as well as the marks awarded to candidates, *strictly secret*. The special attention of Examiners is called to this rule.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th November 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, ₹2-4. Price of each number ₹1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume ₹5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price ₹8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price ₹1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price ₹3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price ₹3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price ₹12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, ₹2-8 ; per eight-ounce tin, ₹5 ; per pound tin, ₹10. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, ₹3 ; per eight-ounce tin, ₹6 ; per pound tin, ₹12. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک مقام کے واسطے اور بیک وقت چھ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب ذیل خرید کر سکتا ہے — یعنے چار اونس والا تین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھ آنہ : آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ : ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب ذیل مل سکتی ہے — یعنے چار اونس والا تین بقیمت تین روپیہ : آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیمت چھ روپیہ : ایک پونڈ والا تین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہے — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے تین کے چار آنہ : آٹھ اونس والے تین کا آٹھ آنہ : اور ایک پونڈ والے تین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, ₹15, or, post-free, ₹15-12.
½ „ ₹7-8, „ ₹8.
¼ „ ₹3-12, „ ₹4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন . ১৫৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৫৲১২
½ আধ „ „ ৭৷৷৹ „ ৮৲
¼ সিকি „ „ ৩৷৷৹ „ ৪৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ করে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ সিবপুরের বোটানিক বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইবে।

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Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt at ₹62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

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Section	I.	Building Materials	(1895),	₹2-0.
„	II.	Masonry	(1891),	₹1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry	(1889),	₹1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork	(1892),	₹1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant	(never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891),	₹1-4.
„	VII.	Bridges	(in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads	(in the Press).	
„	IX.	Railways	(1891),	₹1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works	(1873),	₹1-8.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). ₹3.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. ₹8.
„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. Surveying (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition) with Curve Table (in the Press).

XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.)† ₹8.

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XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. ₹3.

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4a.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 10 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. ₹1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. ₹2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 8a.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). ₹1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. ₹1-4.

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Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1896-97. 14a. 2a.)

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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 2a (4a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1897. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)

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Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96. R3 (4a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-96. 5a. (1a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895-96. 4a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1897. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96. 8a. (1a.)

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Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5*a.*)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4*a.*)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (3*a.*)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a.*)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1895. R1-8 (2*a.*)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2*a.*)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2*a.*)

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Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3*a.*)

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Way to Health, in Bengali 1*a.* per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a.* per copy.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Abstract statement of the audited accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June 1896, 30th September 1896, and 31st December 1896.

Receipts.	Quarter ended 30th June 1896.	Quarter ended 30th September 1896.	Quarter ended 31st December 1896.	Disbursements.	Quarter ended 30th June 1896	Quarter ended 30th September 1896.	Quarter ended 31st December 1896.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
General Subscription .	9,723 6 5	9,409 10 10	9,418 13 11	Annuity .	4,429 7 9	4,331 3 9	4,470 8 0
				Government of India .	15,425 12 0	9,758 11 7	15,457 11 8
Interest . .	5,950 5 1	0 7 3	5,950 1 0	Government Securities in Deposit with the Government of			
Miscellaneous Receipts .	203 6 9	1 12 0	4 8 0				
Government of India .	5,200 0 0	5,800 0 0	2,69,344 11 1	India .	...	...	2,60,000 0 0
Entrance Fees .	17 0 0	14 0 0	21 0 0	Deposit .	290 6 6	80 8 3	176 5 6
Deposits .	115 4 0	120 13 0	258 0 0	Interest on Reserve Fund . .	3,178 4 0	...	...
Investment Account .	...	...	433 0 0	Relief Fund .	136 4 6	...	...
Guarantee Fund . .	297 15 4	...	...	Establishment	436 8 0	436 8 0	436 8 0
Abatement Fund . .	2,234 11 5	...	...	Advances Recoverable .	...	...	3,652 11 1
Relief Fund .	440 15 0	...	...	Miscellaneous	201 1 9	399 14 3	1,505 2 9
Opening Balance . .	612 7 6	723 11 6	963 8 9	Closing Balance .	723 11 6	963 8 9	633 11 9
Total Rupees	24,821 8 0	15,770 6 7	2,86,393 10 0	Total Rupees	24,821 8 0	15,770 6 7	2,86,393 10 0

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 89.

SATKARI DEVA,
SHYAMA CHARAN GHOSE, *Auditors.*
PRAN KISSEN BOSE, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA,
The 11th November 1897.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes on the questions submitted in Circular No. 6, dated 26th July 1897 :—

Subject.	Rules.	Yes.	No.
1	2	3	4
Whether Rules 3, 29A, 36, Preliminary Form and Subscription Tables, BI and BII, shall be amended as proposed in the Circular.	Amendment of Rule 3.	1,001	5
	Amendment of Rule 29A.	998	8
	Amendment of Rule 36.	994	12
	Amendment of Preliminary Form.	998	8
	Withdrawal of Table BI.	999	7
Whether Miss L. E. Cockey shall be admitted to the reduced pension under Rule 40F.	...	999	7

By order of the Directors,

E. W. KELLNER,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE.
The 5th November, 1897.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 096797, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and last endorsed to Babu Bhavani Charan Mukerji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BHAVANI CHARAN MUKERJI,
Goárá, Thana Panduah, District Hooghly.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 086696, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore, and last endorsed to me, named Mani Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MANI RAM,
Mahajun and Contractor,
Goodree Bazar,
Cawnpore.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	20·4	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	22·1	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	23·8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	25·5	61·2	92·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·75	...	...
Thôngwa	...	72·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	23·8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	20·23	50·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19·55	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	25·16	64·09	73·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·58	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	25·5	68	...	...	...	27·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	21·25	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	20·91	41·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	26·25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	48·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	400
Dacca	...	57·5	50	...	35	...	...	...	...	51·25	62·5	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Calcutta	...	57·5	47·5	...	40	50	60	...	36·25	50	45	320
Central—												
Bardwan	...	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	57·5	300
Pabna	...	46·25	50·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·62	57·5	300
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	60	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	50	60	310
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	35·78	49·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·78	35·78	360
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	41·25	38·75	...	30·62	...	...	23·12	24·37	44·37	36·56	260
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	45	45	...	35·16	...	...	...	28·59	42·19	40	270
Muzaffarpur	...	53·28	44·37	...	33·33	...	...	22·19	28·59	44·37	57·03	278·28
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	28·23	58·12	44·11	53·49	35·42	43·59	50·78	...	27·5	44·53	58·7	309·27
Central—												
Cawnpore	24·22	51·61	42·08	47·76	31·35	...	...	...	25	45·05	49·22	278·28
Jhansi	...	51·3	45·1	52·5	33·54	35·73	...	...	...	44·48	46·09	245
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
Agra	...	53·12	42·5	...	30	45	...	...	31·25	49·06	55	269·37
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	...	...	40	...	31·98	...	...	...	...	49·98	...	270
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	26·35	53·33	43·49	48·44	35·21	...	...	...	26·25	47·4	51·61	285
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	48·44	43·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	278·12

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	Districts.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
											Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
											Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
...	37·5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	40	75	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
											Deltaic—
...	36·87	50 & 62·5	...	...	2(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	35·62	70	...	6·5(*a*)	5·5(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
											Central—
...	35	...	...	...	6·5(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
..	39·06	70	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
											Northern—
...	40	40	...	·14(*b*)	·2(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
											Orissa—
...	35	62·5	...	20(*a*)	3·19(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
											Bihár, south—
...	36·87	30	...	2·5	...	.	...	...	...	...	Patna.
											Bihár, north—
...	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	36·25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
63·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
											Central—
55·21	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	Cawnpore.
53·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
											Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Meerut.
47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	Agra.
											Submontane, west—
...	...	...	90 & 100	...	...	...	...	40 to 90	...	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
											Oudh—
											Southern—
66·67	...	75	...	2·5	...	...	...	35	...	...	Lucknow.
											Northern—
...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	28	Fyzabad.

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33'33	...	47'81	...	36'41	46'72	46'87	...	44'43	53'33	...	320
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	32'5	75	40	42'5	71'25	37'5	45	...	35	45	56'87	340
Central—												
Lahore	37'24	79'01	37'03	42'71	28'28	33'33	57'19	...	34'74	45'1	58'18	336'87
South-eastern—												
Delhi	38'07	50	39'01	44'43	30'78	38'07	36'35	...	36'35	44'43	50	320
Submontane—												
Amritsar	28'59	56'15	37'19	40	29'06	...	...	...	...	43'23	...	341'3
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	69'58	39'48	44'43	29'06	34'69	47'03	...	38'12	45'02	64'01	320
Western—												
Multan	20'61	48'59	42'03	48'44	36'35	32'03	59'22	...	42'03	48'44	...	336'87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	52'5	43'75	...	35	30	38'12	...	...	52'5	70	335
Shikarpur	...	...	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	48'12	...	...
Quetta	...	...	41'87	65	31'87	40	...	...	75	...	...	380
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	62'68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'27	33'75	...	50'51	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	45	...	...	...	47'5	...	...	...	57'5	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	45	49'75	50	...	37	...	...	...	44	52	318
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	48'5	42'12	47'09	...	...	...	...	...	42'12	53'31	245
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	48	50	58	...	...	...	...	...	50	64	280
Berar—												
Báśim	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	51'88	...	...
Ellichpur	...	80	61'5	66'66	...	53'33	66'66	...	...	57'14	61'5	320
Amráoti	...	66'25	61'56	66'25	...	50	90	...	...	...	61'56	320
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	32'5	21'87	...	...	60	...	456'87
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'71	...	...	...	376'3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	41'67	...	...	...	53'33	...	380'42
Cuddapah	27'92	47'03	...	...	...	28'7	24'01	...	...	...	...	366'67
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'04	...	30'57	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28'75	45'68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54'43	...	345'62
Tanjore	25'20	47'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'72	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	29'22	22'86	...	...	34'22	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	30'25	48'45	86'21	98'74	...	30'16	...	24'49	...	31'1	76'43	368'75
Bangalore	24'5	60'76	74'48	61'2	...	39'2	...	25'47	...	41'16	50	411'74

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued.

Gúr.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	Districts.
											Rajputana—
											Eastern—
61·56	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	140	...	80	Ajmere.
											Panjab—
											Southern—
...	...	50	100	1·56	6·25	...	...	50	...	75	Ferozpur.
											Central—
...	...	57·13	95·36	10	8·02	...	...	100	...	105	Lahore.
											South eastern—
...	...	80	13·33	3·33	14·3	3·33	...	60	...	125	Delhi.
											Submontane—
...	...	40	...	3·33	5·73	...	...	56·83	...	...	Amritsar.
											Northern—
...	...	40	94·22	2·5	6·87	7·97	...	55	...	60	Ráwalpindi.
											Western—
...	...	100	100	3·07	6·67	2·34	...	50	...	70	Multan.
											Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	150	112·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	40 to 140	...	...	Quetta.
											Bombay—
											Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhárwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
											Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
											Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
											Central Provinces—
											Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Nagpur.
											Central—
...	39	80	115	...	...	...	...	40	...	30	Jubbulpore.
											Eastern—
...	45	180	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
											Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim.
...	...	320	76·25	3	...	11	...	60	...	50	Ellichpur.
...	...	200	110	3	...	...	...	52·5	...	90	Amraoti.
											Madras—
											South, central—
75	...	...	105	...	2·5	...	...	90	90	...	Coimbatore.
...	...	102·76	55·26	...	6·56	...	...	80	80	...	Salem.
											Central—
47·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	110	Bellary.
...	...	...	46·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	100	58·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
											East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	5·1	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
											East Coast, south—
57·6	...	131·67	57·6	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	118·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
											Southern—
...	...	89·74	...	...	5·36	...	...	...	...	41	Madura.
											Mysore—
76·78	...	374	109·08	10·71	7·14	3·29	...	100	...	70	Mysore.
68·56	...	308·47	85·69	4·11	13·71	...	...	200	...	100	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 5	11 8	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 8	6 11	12 12	8 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 4	6 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 —	11 5	11 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 6	8 11	12 5	9 4	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..	..	...	...	9 5	8 5	9 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 13	7 9	9 7	8 13	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	*	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 15	9 14	...	..	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	8 2	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 12	13 3	...	...	9 8	9 4	10 9	9 13	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	11 2	10 5	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 12	21 12	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	17 8	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	..	...	...	...	14 6	11 11	18 12	15 7	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Akyab	.	...	..	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	..	...	..	6 10	6 —	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 3½	6 15	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 10	7 9½	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 8	5 8	...	..	4 —	4 8	4 2	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 —	7 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 4	6 —	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	..	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	..	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	.	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 — and 9 4	7 2	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	..	..	...	...	6 —	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 10	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	6 —	5 8	6 14	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mamensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Kulna	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8 to 7 12	7 8 to 8 —	8 8	8 8 to 8 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	6 5	7 —	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	7 4	8 —	8 —	9 —	5 4	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	6 —	7 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 10	9 —	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	7 6	...	...	...	...
...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 4	6 8	10 —	10 10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...

* Not procurable.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 10	19 —	19 4	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	17 11	15 12	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 6	13 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 3	...	...	6 4	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 3	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	7 2	8 —	28 3	37 9	6 4	8 10	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	15 1	15 9	7 9	7 6	14 6	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	7 12	6 7	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	9 3	39 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 15	12 10	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	17 6	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 31	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	7 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	7—	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 8	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 —	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 —	10 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 14	8 14	...	...	8 2	7 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 12	6 6	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 —	8 4	...	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 — and 10 —	8 — and 9 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 12	9 8	10 —	7 —	6 8	9 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
Pabna	7 14	7 14	12 12	12 12	6 —	6 —	8 10	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	6 2½	7 2	...	...	4 8	5 4	6 6 to 7 14	6 6 and 7 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	7 14	...	...	5 4	6 —	6 — and 9 12	6 15 and 9 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 12	8 —	8 —	...	5 6½	5 6½	6 4½ and 8 1	6 4	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 —	5 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 4	7 9	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 — to 10 —	11 8	12 8 to 13 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	7 8	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 4	5 — to 6 8	...	...	6 4	5 12 to 6 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 14	7 —	11 4	10 2	9 2	6 3	10 6	7 14	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	7 8	7 8	10 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	8 12½	8 10½	9 7½	10 8	5 4	5 4	7 5½	7 11½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 4	8 8	10 8	11 4	6 4	5 8	6 12	7 4	...	8 4	...	...
Patna	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	8 —	7 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	8 12 and 9 4	9 —	9 —	9 —	7 — and 7 8	7 — and 7 8	8 — and 8 4	7 12 and 8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	13 —	9 —	6 —	7 8	9 —	10 2	10 —	10 —	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 6	7 —	6 11	8 14	7 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	8 12	13 —	12 —	5 8	6 —	7 8	7 8 and 9 —	8 4	...	...	...
Saran	9 8	9 4	10 8	10 —	6 —	6 8	9 —	8 9	...	...	...	...
Champaran	8 12	8 12	11 12	12 —	6 4	7 10	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 4	7 13	10 2	9 6	5 6	4 14	7 14	7 7	9 —	...	7 12	...
Benares	9 1	9 1½	11 6	10 13½	5 11½	5 10	6 14	7 12	...	9 14	7 11	7 14
Ghazipur	8 4	9 —	10 8	10 2	5 4	4 12	7 4	7 8	7 —	6 8	8 12	7 8
Jaunpur	8 12	8 15	11 8	11 12	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	9 —	8 12	11 —	10 12	5 —	5 —	8 8	7 —	...	...	9 —	...
Central—												
Bánda	9 —	8 12	12 —	10 4	6 4	6 8	8 —	7 12	9 8	9 12	...	10 8
Fatehpur	8 14	9 —	11 —	10 8	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 5	8 3	10 5	10 4	6 —	6 —	6 14	6 13	9 8	9 3	8 —	8 6
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 8	5 4	5 —	7 10	7 12	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	8 8	9 —	11 12	11 8	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	10 12	10 —	...	...
Etawah	9 5	9 6	10 12	11 7	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 —	9 4	9 —
Farukhabad	9 9	9 7	12 9	12 4	4 12	4 12	5 7 to 6 13	5 7 to 6 2	...	...	12 4	12 4
Mainpuri	9 12	9 15	12 4	12 3	4 8	4 8	6 — and 7 8	7 —	...	...	12 4	12 3
Etah	9 14	9 10	13 2	12 10	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	8 —
Agra	9 8	9 4	13 —	12 8	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 —
Muttra	9 12	9 4	14 12	13 8	4 —	4 8	7 12	7 12	14 —	10 —	12 —	8 —
Aligarh	10 —	9 8	13 8 and 13 12	12 12	4 — and 4 8	4 4	6 — and 6 8	5 8	...	8 12	...	9 —
Bulandshahr	10 5	10 2	13 12	12 10	4 8	4 12	7 7	7 6	12 5	11 —	9 13	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	8 8	9 —	10 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 6	6 14	11 —	11 12	5 10	4 7	7 7	6 11	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 2	8 9	11 11	11 15	5 —	4 15	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	...	...
Basti	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 5	6 4	7 10	7 4	10 —	9 —	...	...

(Prices represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 12	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	8 8	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 — and 10 8	6 — and 10 8	9 13	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 —	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10	...	...	9 12	10 8	9 12	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 — and 9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	9 8	6 —	6 8	9 8	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	7 11	8 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 8	9 8	9 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	18 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	8 15	9 3	...	...	...	9 3	13 —	12 8	Puri.
...	...	...	...	10 8*	11 3*	...	...	10 8	9 14	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	9 2	9 2	Manbhum.
9 —	8 —	...	...	7 — to 7 4	6 12 and 7 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	Lohárdaga.
...	...	...	...	9 —	7 14	15 12	11 4	11 4	10 2	7 14	7 14	Palámau.
12 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	10 —	10 —	8 8	9 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	9 7½	9 7½	12 9½	13 10½	8 10½	9 7½	10 8	10 8	Monghyr.
12 —	11 4	11 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	10 4	13 4	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
17 —	15 —	14 —	12 —	8 12	9 12	10 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	9 — and 9 4	9 — and 9 4	11 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
20 —	...	20 —	...	9 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	10 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
18 —	18 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	14 —	14 4	9 —	9 8	9 12	9 8	Darbhanga.
19 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	14 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
13 —	13 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Sáran.
17 8	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	13 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 15	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
11 8	12 2	15 4	8 2	8 —	8 2	11 15	...	6 11	7 1	9 7	9 5	Mirzapur.
...	...	...	9 12	8 15	8 15	13 9	11 11	6 12	9 12	11 6	10 14	Benares.
...	...	14 8	10 8	8 4	8 4	16 —	...	7 8	9 4	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
16 —	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 —	...	7 —	7 4	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
14 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	10 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
13 —	14 —	12 —	12 —									*Central—*
...	...	17 —	17 —	8 12	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Bánda.
13 8	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	15 12	15 —	8 10	8 8	10 —	9 1	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4	Hamírpur.
9 —†	9 —†	9 —	9 —	8 8†	8 8†	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
...	...	15 —	17 —	8 12	8 12	16 —	15 —	10 4	10 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	14 8	...	8 12	8 4	10 —	9 8	8 6	8 —	11 4	11 4	Jhánsi.
14 2	15 —	13 2	12 12	8 6	8 8	13 —	10 —	6 5	9 10	11 —	11 —	Etawah.
...	...	13 —	12 —	8 2	7 13	13 3	12 15	10 9	10 8	11 8	11 8	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	7 9	8 9	15 1	13 14	6 8	7 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 6	16 2	13 4	6 12	7 2	11 8	11 8	Etah.
18 8	...	...	...									*Western—*
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	9 8	11 —	10 8	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	16 —	...	8 4	8 6	12 —	...	7 —	7 —	12 2	12 —	Agra.
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 4	9 —	...	...	10 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	8 —	12 —	11 8	8 12 and 9 —	8 12	13 12 and 14 —	12 4	8 —	8 12	11 8 and 11 12	11 12	Aligarh.
...	...	13 —	11 —	9 4	8 11	13 8	11 —	7 14	8 4	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 2	14 8	...	7 7	7 1	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 13	17 2	14 6	6 15	7 14	9 9	10 —	Gorakhpur.
13 1	12 8	14 13	12 8	8 8	8 8	10 —	13 —	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Basti.
17 —	15 —	10 —	10 —									

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 —	9 12	12 8	12 —	4 12	4 8	8 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Budaun	10 —	9 14 & 10 —	12 8	10 11 & 12 1	5 7	5 7	7 6	7 2	11 14	11 4	9 8	9 8
Pilibhit	9 12	9 9½	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	9 7	9 2	...	...	...	...
Bareli	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 14	4 11	4 11	6 3	6 3	10 —	10 —	7 10	7 10
Moradabad	9 8	9 6	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	9 9	9 9	11 8	11 8	6 12	6 12	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 6 & 10 8	10 5	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	10 9	9 13	12 1	12 7	4 15	4 13	6 8	6 8	11 13	11 13	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	10 —	9 8	11 8	11 8	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 4	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	10 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 —	16 —	...	6 —	5 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	6 —	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	9 —	8 12	11 4	10 12	6 —	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 4	9 8	11 4	11 8	5 4	5 4	9 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	9 8	9 —	12 —	11 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	9 —	5 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 4	6 —	...	7 8	7 —	11 4	...	...	...
Lucknow	9 4	9 6	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 12	10 6	10 4	9 —	8 4
Hardoi	9 12	9 8	12 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 12	9 8	12 4	11 4	6 12	6 4	7 10	7 8	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	10 —	9 4	11 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Gonda	9 6	9 6	11 8	11 14	7 2	6 6	8 —	7 9	10 —	...	7 8	7 8
Bahraich	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	10 8	...	...
Sitapur	10 —	9 12	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kheri	9 12	9 14	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 10	10 5	13 5	13 1	5 8	5 8	7 9	7 9	13 6	12 6	...	...
Banswara	12 8	12 8	10 4	10 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	8 15	10 15	11 5	7 —	7 —	7 13	7 13	9 6	9 6	7 13	10 2
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 8	14 —	16 8	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	9 —	10 —	12 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 8	11 —	12 8
Erinpura	9 11	9 14	12 3¼	12 3¼	5 8½	5 8½	6 7	6 7	11 6½	11 6¼	11 8	11 8
Ajmere	8 9½	8 9¾	11 8	11 1¾	4 8	4 —	6 2½	6 2½	9 —	8 8	9 4	9 —
Abu	8 14 & 10 6	9 — & 10 5	11 6	11 2	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 4	9 1
Kishengarh	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 4
Bundi	7 —	9 8	10 —	11 —	4 4	5 8	4 12	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...
Kotah	8 10	8 12	10 —	10 4	5 8	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 12	7 —	7 —
Jhallawar	8 3½	8 3¾	8 14¼	8 13½	4 13	4 15	5 13	6 2½	9 4	9 5	...	...
Tonk	7 2	6 11	8 12	9 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 8	...	8 4	...	9 —
Jaipur	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 4	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 8	10 —	9 8
Kerauli	7 8	8 2	9 11	10 —	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 13	8 2	8 2
Dholpur	9 1½	8 15¼	13 1	12 3	5 10	5 2½	7 1	6 14	11 4	11 4	13 8	9 5
Bhartpur	10 3	10 2½	13 14	13 5	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	8 12	10 4	8 14
Alwar	10 1	10 4	13 8	13 4	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 —	11 9	10 9
Deoli Cantonment	8 10	10 —	10 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	12 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 8	8 12	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 4	6 4	*	*	8 8	8 8
Balmer	8 2	9 2	...	...	5 8	5 9	7 8	7 9	...	...	13 —	13 —
Anadra	9 3 & 10 15	9 4 & 10 14	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	9 6	9 8	10 8	11 12	5 12	6 —	6 10	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 3 & 7 13	7 13 & 8 1	9 1	9 6	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 2	8 12	7 13 & 8 12	7 12 & 8 12
Jaisalmer	7 —	7 3	...	...	5 3	5 9	6 —	6 12	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 —
Bikaner	7 12	8 —	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 12	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 —	7 12
Central India—												
Indore	7 5	7 4	10 12	10 10	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	8 12	8 4
Nimach Cantonment	8 8	8 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	*	9 8	9 8	8 12
Gwalior	8 3½	7 15½	10 7½	9 9	4 8½	4 8½	5 7	5 5	9 1	9 8	8 8	8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 12	9 12	11 12	12 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	10 8	10 4	10 —	9 4
Ferozpur	9 8	10 4	11 8	11 14	...	...	5 8	6 14	11 8	11 12	7 12	7 12
Central—												
Lahore	10 9	10 —	13 10	12 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 12	11 8	6 12	7 4
Cujranwala	10 8	9 14	14 —	12 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Jhelam	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 8

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhak, or Thuk, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
22 —	...	16 —	15 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
13 12	12 —	16 13	13 4	9 —	{9 6 & 9 12}	12 13	12 12	7 10	7 9	10 8	10 8	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 12½	13 —	...	7 13	8 7	10 6	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	14 1	7 8	8 —	8 3	13 3	9 11	7 —	7 —	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	9 15	8 8	8 2	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	8 7	9 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	{8 8 & 8 10}	8 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
11 13	10 12	12 14	15 1	8 11	9 4	11 13	11 13	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	16 —	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
13 8	...	13 —	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 8	10 8	Partábgarh.
...	13 —	...	16 —	9 4	7 8	11 —	...	10 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	9 12	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	15 —	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	10 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Unao.
13 8	11 4	16 —	16 4	8 12	11 12	16 —	16 4	10 2	10 8	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
22 —	...	20 —	...	9 12	9 —	17 —	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 2	8 4	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
												Barabanki.
14	...	17 —	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	16 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	Gonda.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	18 —	10 8	11 12	10 13½	10 8	10 8	Bahraich.
...	...	8 —	7 8	9 12	9 12	12 —	10 12	11 4	11 8	10 —	10 —	Sitapur.
...	...	18 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	11 4	11 —	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
				11 —	11 11	13 1	13 1	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	18 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	Banswara.
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 2	10 8	6 1	5 13	10 8	10 8	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	9 6	8 9	12 —	12 —	13 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	8 8	8 —	8 10	8 14½	9 14	10 6	...	6 4	11 —	11 —	Abu.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	*	*	12 12	12 8	Kishengarh.
*	*	*	*	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	9 ...	9 —	...	...	4 10	5 —	10 —	10 4	Kotah.
...	...	...	...	8 3½	8 5	11 10	11 13½	...	...	9 14	9 15	Jhalawar.
...	...	12 15	10 14½	6 11	7 —	...	8 4	...	...	9 12	10 4	Tonk.
...	...	...	...	{8 — & 9 —}	{7 12 & 8 —}	10 4	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
*	*	12 —	12 —	6 14	6 9	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 11	10 —	Kerauli.
...	...	13 12	10 —	7 11½	7 10½	...	...	10 8½	10 9½	11 10½	11 9	Dholpur.
...	...	14 13½	13 8	8 6	8 1	12 4	11 4	10 8	10 4	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	8 7	12 6	10 10	11 2	11 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 13	8 11	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
†	†	...	...	6 8	6 9	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	8 13	9 2	...	11 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	11 14	11 8	Shahpura.
												Western—
				7 2	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	.	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	11 8	11 8	Bikanír.
												Central India—
				7 —	7 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 4	Indore.
..	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
†	†	..	..	7 7	7 2¾	11 11	9 13½	8 5¾	8 3¼	10 1½	10 1½	Gwalior.
...	...	7 7	7 7									
												Panjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissár.
†	†	15 8	7 12	8 12	9 —	12 8	9 12	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 10	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	13 0	13 4	8 10	8 7	11 4	8 12	6 10	6 12	12 13	12 13	Lahore.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	8 14	8 4	9 8	8 8	6 4	‡	13 8	13 8	Gujránwala
†	†	†	†	8 8	9 8	8 —	8 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
*	†	*	*	9 —	8 8	10 8	10 —	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 4	10 4	13 10	13 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8
Delhi	9 14	10 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8
Rohtak	9 8	9 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Karnál	10 —	9 4	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	5 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 8	9 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 —
Ludhiana	11 4	10 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	12 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Jalandhar	12 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	11 12	11 —	14 —	13 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	12 8	9 8	9 —
Gurdáspur	11 —	10 4	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	10 —	9 12	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 14	5 14	11 —	9 12	8 4	7 4
Siálkot	10 4	9 14	12 8	12 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 2	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Kangra	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 —	9 —	13 8	11 4	...	...	5 12	6 4	11 4	10 12	8 4	8 4
Hazára	10 6	10 2	14 12	15 8	...	...	5 10	5 8	‡	‡	‡	‡
Peshawar	9 4	8 12	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 10	6 —	15 —	8 4	8 13	8 9
Kohat	8 12	7 10	11 6	9 11	...	...	7 10	7 —	‡	‡	9 9	9 9
Bannu	10 8	9 13	14 8	14 —	...	...	6 9	7 —	7 8	7 8	9 11	10 5
Western—												
Sháhpur	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	7 8
Jhang	10 12	10 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Multan	9 4	9 8	10 8	11 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	7 9
Montgomery	10 4	10 2	*	*	...	...	6 —	6 —	‡	‡	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	9 6	9 10	11 4	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 —	8 2	10 —
Muzaffargarh	10 4	10 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	‡	‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	10 14	13 2	12 8	...	...	5 15	6 6	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	10 —	9 8	8 —
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	9 —	9 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	14 8	...	...	13 —	12 —
Shikarpur	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	14 —	12 —	...	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	11 8	10 8	9 —
Quetta	9 8	9 12	11 8	12 2	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 1	7 1	9 8	9 8	...	*
Ratnágiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 7	9 7	...	*	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 6	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	8 9	7 15	7 5	7 5
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	*	*	7 3	8 2
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 2	10 14	9 15	8 8	8 8
Belgaum	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 8	8 1	7 14	8 6	10 14	9 1	7 13	6 13
Satara	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	6 8	6 8	6 4	5 12
Sholapur	6 1	5 9	...	...	6 11	6 3	8 5	7 13	8 8	7 10	7 2	7 2
Bijapur	5 5	5 5	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 1	8 9	7 10	7 1	7 1
Poona	6 6	6 13	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 10	6 10	8 4	7 1	8 1	6 14
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 5	6 14	7 5	6 9
Nasik	6 7	6 7	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	*	*	7 1	6 11
Dhulia	7 7	6 9	...	...	6 1	5 9	6 10	6 9	8 3	7 5	7 6	6 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 14	6 15	6 15	6 15
Broach	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	7 12	7 12	8 —	7 12
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	7 6	7 8	7 3	7 8
Baroda Cantonment	5 12	5 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	*	*	7 —	7 —
Ahmadabad	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 8	8 —	8 —
Godhra	7 6	7 14	...	...	6 8	6 6	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 15
Disa Cantonment	9 —	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 —
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 11	8 11	7 15	7 15
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 8	8 —	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 —	8 —	...	...
Khandwa	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	*	*	*	*
Hoshangabad	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Betul	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 9	6 9	8 —	8 —	...	...
Chhindwára	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	8 7	8 2	...	...	7 8	6 4	8 12	8 2	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	7 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

epresent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CAJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	9 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	12 —	8 8	8 12	8 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	12 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 13	Ambala.
†	†	12 4	11 —	9 4	8 12	12 8	11 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	13 —	10 —	8 12	12 —	11 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
‡	‡	10 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	13 4	13 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	11 —	10 —	9 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	9 —	8 10	11 —	9 12	‡	‡	12 —	14 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	8 12	8 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 8	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	9 —	9 —	13 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	9 12	10 12	8 8	8 —	10 4	10 4	*	9 12	13 8	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	7 14	7 14	11 4	10 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	10 —	10 —	7 11	7 5	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	Peshá war.
†	†	‡	‡	7 9	7 8	10 3	8 15	†	†	15 2	15 2	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 5	11 —	10 5	7 —	7 —	20 —	21 —	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Shahpur.
12 —	13 —	16 —	14 —	8 4	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	10 —	†	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	‡	‡	12 4	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	8 8	8 —	*	*	*	0 —	12 —	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	8 4	9 8	‡	‡	*	7 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 1	8 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	0 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 7	5 12	5 12	0 —	0 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
10 13	10 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	*	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
9 6	9 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 0	5 6	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 3	10 3	Alibág.
9 —	9 —	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 0	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	7 9	8 —	...	...	6 0	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	*	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 14	10 14	Dharwar.
17 —	15 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 8	9 1	Belgaum.
...	*	...	...	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 10	5 10	10 0	10 2	Satara.
...	*	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	7 15	7 7	11 —	11 —	Sholapur.
13 1	11 13	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
10 14	10 14	...	...	6 14	7 3	...	...	*	6 —	9 11	10 3	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	*	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	5 15	6 4	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
9 3	8 1	...	...	6 7	7 13	...	...	5 5	6 7	12 11	12 1	Násik.
...	*	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 5	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
*	*	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat.
*	*	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
*	*	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 14	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
9 8	9 14	...	...	8 8	8 14	...	...	6 8	7 0	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 8				
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	7 13	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 0 —	7 0 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*concluded*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Saugor	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 2	6 11	7 2	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 4	8 13	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	8 12	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chanda	7 5	7 5	..	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	8 2	8 2	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 2	7 2	...	...	8 —	7 2	9 2	7 2	...	..	...	...
Raipur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 4	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 8	8 4	...	..	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	5 12	6 —
Basim	6 —	6 4	..	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	...	...
Akola	6 14	7 —	...	...	4 6	4 —	5 5	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	...
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 6	4 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	4 8	4 8
Wun	5 4	5 8	...	..	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 1	5 3	*	*	4 13	4 13	5 3½	5 4	7 8½	7 8½	9 —	9 —
Polaram	5 4	5 4	*	*	4 12	4 13	5 13	6 1	8 2	8 2	...	*
Chadarghat	5 —	5 —	*	*	5 6	5 8	7 4	6 12	8 6	8 8	*	5 8
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	..	...
S. Canara	...	...	.	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 10	12 —	14 5	14 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 10	...	..	.	...
Salem	..	...	.	..	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 3	13 11	10 13	17 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	.	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 5	8 3	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 5	10 .	.	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 6	10 11	10 —	5 11
Kurnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 3	12 5	5 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..	..	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...		...	...	6 14	6 14	...	.	14 14	15 5
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 8	11 10	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 5	8 13	...	10 8	...	...
Nellore	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	.	...	...	...	9 10	8 14	...	...	.	...
Chingleput	...	...	..	...	...	..	9 6	8 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 13	10 14	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	18 8	16 14
Tanjore	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	..	18 2	17 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 5	14 6	14 —	15 13	13 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	..	...	...	*9 11	9 11	13 —	14 10	14 11	11 13
Mysore—												
Mysore	4 8	4 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 —	...	...
Bangalore	5 —	5 —	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 1	9 8	9 8	...	...
Kolar	...	5 —	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 4	8 4	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	...	10 —	...	...
Hassan	6 8	6 —	6 —	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	7 6	7 6	9 7	10 12	12 10	12 10	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	4 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 10	6 4	...	..	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	8 10	9 5	5 10	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces —*cont d.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	8 —	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	5 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	6 4	5 —	9 —	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Chanda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	7 6	6 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 8	Akola.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Amraoti.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
9 4	9 4	*	*	6 1	6 3½	*	*	6 1	5 12	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
...	*	*	*	6 7	6 11	*	*	...	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
...	*	*	*	7 4	7 4	*	*	...	*	8 12	9 8	Chadarghat.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 3	S. Canara.
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 11	Nilgiris.
17 2	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10	Salem.
												Central—
13 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
14 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
15 6	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 3	Cuddapah.
12 14	11 8	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
12 —	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
10 14	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
11 14	11 14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
15 6	15 6	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
14 —	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
15 6	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	N. Arcot.
17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
18 14	18 2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
17 —	16 6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
17 2	15 8	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	12 11	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
16 —	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	9 12	Mysore.
14 1	14 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 3	8 8	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
18 —	17 4	...	9 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 8	12 —	12 4	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
19 —	17 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
21 —	21 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	9 —	7 8	Hassan.
16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
17 14	17 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 15	Shimoga.
16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
18 —	17 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	Coorg.
*	*	..		5 10	5 10	.	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the seven months, April to October, of									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,29	1,14	1,46	1,81	1,77	1,77	1,68	1,92	1,97	2,02
Liquors:										
Spirit	27,20	27,45	30,77	29,20	30,61	28,95	30,22	32,75	33,22	32,86
Other liquors	3,51	3,49	3,51	3,82	3,50	3,66	3,19	3,70	3,50	3,23
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,61	4,15	4,38	3,08
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51	1,51	1,33	1,46
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,02	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,06	31,50	24,06
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,46	12,45	9,40
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,72	13,12	7,34
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,72	1,28	92
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,90	1,82	2,01	2,11
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,64	2,22	2,21	2,28
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,78	2,03	2,32	1,53
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,20	4,00	4,40	3,97
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,14	4,46	3,14	3,47
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	2,20	2,20	2,20
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,30	18,18	19,19	25,70
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	74	78	64
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,56	1,40	1,19	1,56
Oils: Petroleum	7,05	9,19	8,79	10,30	9,43	11,03	9,85	27,24	23,89	47,58
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	1,00	1,04	89
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,46	1,47	1,02
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,85	4,79	4,58	4,87
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,20	8,51	7,82	5,03
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,30	1,08	1,04	2,44
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82	93	66
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,12	9,22	7,70	9,78
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,91	1,07	1,55	66
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,04	97	90	89
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	88	68	66
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,22	4,50	5,48	3,22
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	82	81	81
All other articles	2	1	2	1	2	13	12,10	13,39	13,62	13,50
TOTAL	39,17	41,29	44,56	45,15	45,34	45,55	1,31,81	2,30,13	2,12,72	2,00,30
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	27,75	35,67	47,38	42,67	32,74	35,94	45,00	47,21	36,47	27,10
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	66,92	76,96	91,94	87,82	78,08	81,49	1,77,47	2,77,34	2,49,19	2,27,40
TOTAL NET REVENUE	65,07	74,93	89,42	84,99	76,02	79,03	1,73,30	2,71,43	2,42,12	2,22,40
Provincial distribution of Net Customs revenue.										
Bengal — Import	11,09	13,44	14,76	15,18	16,09	15,88	34,89	90,19	79,11	71,80
Bengal — Export	9,16	6,68	9,16	9,78	7,48	7,69	8,06	10,79	6,98	3,14
Bombay — Import	10,60	10,43	12,02	12,61	12,61	13,59	64,66	82,60	83,84	78,15
Bombay — Export	68	1,06	93	63	1,01	92	1,91	1,49	1,53	1,54
Sind — Import	3,73	3,63	4,04	3,85	3,52	3,72	7,04	12,74	13,55	12,14
Sind — Export	22	29	45	37	42	29	35	35	21	37
Madras — Import	6,42	6,17	7,11	6,37	5,99	6,05	12,65	21,79	15,59	18,64
Madras — Export	3,08	4,11	2,76	2,42	2,49	3,22	4,43	2,94	5,00	6,94
Burma — Import	5,64	6,38	5,44	5,75	5,89	4,91	9,45	17,88	14,64	15,37
Burma — Export	13,70	22,74	32,75	28,03	20,52	22,76	29,86	30,66	21,67	14,37

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
November 19, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Rainfall during the week good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral and Travancore. No rain in the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem; elsewhere rainfall light and deficient. The water-supply is sufficient under large irrigation systems but more rain is urgently required in areas depending on local rainfall. Agricultural operations are general. The standing crops are generally thriving though blighted in small areas. The outturn of the crops is generally middling to average. Pasture is sufficient. The supply of fodder is still short in places, but the condition of cattle is normal. Prices are generally rising especially in the Deccan. All gratuitous relief is closed except in Bhadrachalam where 6 men, 11 women, and 2 children, total 19, were relieved in villages. Weavers still relieved at their own trade in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, 605 men, 538 women; total 1,143. The condition of the country at the present moment is generally satisfactory, but prolonged delay in establishment of north-east monsoon gives cause for anxiety for the future.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th November.*—No rain during the week. More rain is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The standing crops are thriving generally except in two talukas and one petha of Poona, where they are withering for want of rain, and in four talukas of Ahmednagar and two of Ratnagiri, where they are affected by blight and insects. Locusts have caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad, four of Thar and Parkar, two of the Upper Sind frontier, and in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda. Reaping of the early crops and sowings of the late crops are in progress generally. Cotton-picking has commenced in Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Belgaum; cattle are healthy elsewhere. Prices are falling in Ratnagiri, and are stationary in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Nasik and Surat. Prices in the affected districts are: Belgaum 15, Bijapur $13\frac{7}{16}$, Sholapur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Ahmednagar $11\frac{7}{16}$, Poona $10\frac{7}{16}$, Nasik $16\frac{7}{16}$, Satara $11\frac{3}{8}$. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was: Bijapur 1,512, Sholapur 17,336, Poona 9,02-, Satara 4,608, Belgaum 976; total 33,458, of whom 27 244 are relief workers and 6,214 dependants. On gratuitous relief: Sholapur 4,704, including 96 in poor-houses, Poona 5,505; total 10,209. Details of men, women and children are not reported.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th November.*—There was general, and in some parts heavy, rain in Orissa during the week. Showers are also reported from places in Central and Eastern Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The sowing of the spring and other cold weather crops is proceeding well. In Bihar the sowing of poppy is also making good progress. Reports of the winter rice crop continue favourable from all districts except Chittagong, where, as previously reported, this crop was severely injured by the late cyclone. The harvesting of the earlier kinds of winter rice has begun in some districts. Sugarcane generally promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in many districts during the week. Cattle are in good condition, the fodder-supply being everywhere sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th November.*—The weather is clear and seasonable. Harvesting of the autumn crops is approaching completion. Sowings for the spring crops are still going on

and the seed is germinating well. Slight damage by locusts is reported from a few districts. Prospects are favourable. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of the autumn crops is finished in Karnal, Umballa, Amritsar, Sialkote and Rawalpindi. Bulrush millet and great millet are harvested in Dera Ismail Khan. Cotton-picking is in progress in Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan; the crop is being winnowed in Rohtak and Gurgaon. Sowings of the spring crops have been finished in Delhi and continue elsewhere. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Sialkote. The stock of food-grain is average in Rohtak and is sufficient elsewhere. The prospects of the standing crops are reported good in Jullundur, Multan, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. In Gujranwala and Lahore prospects are good on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands. The outturn is average in Hissar, Rohtak and Amritsar. Damage has been done to the crops in parts of Ferozepore and Gujranwala by insects and in Lahore by insects and blight. Locusts appeared in Umballa but did no damage and deposited no eggs. The crops have also been injured in Peshawar by grass-hoppers. The condition of cattle has improved in Hissar, and is fair in Delhi and Gujranwala, and good elsewhere. In Sialkote cattle are said to be losing condition owing to overwork. Fodder is abundant in Hissar and Rohtak and is sufficient elsewhere, except in Gujranwala where dry fodder is scarce. Prices are generally high and are rising in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ferozepore, Multan and Sialkote, but are falling slightly in Rohtak and Jullundur; elsewhere prices are unchanged. Wheat is selling at 10 to 12¼, gram 10 to 11¼, Bulrush millet 14 to 20, great millet 13 to 22, barley 13 to 17 and maize 14 to 20, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces —*For week ending 15th November.*—Weather generally clear and cold. Sowing of the winter crops is approaching completion; germination is good and the earlier sowings are coming on well. Harvesting of the autumn crops continues with good outturns. Cotton-picking has commenced in Nimar. Sugarcane is in good condition. Some damage by locusts is reported in parts of Saugor and Damoh; they are still hovering about Seoni having caused slight damage in 83 villages of that district; they also visited two villages in Nimar but did little injury. Prices of rice and *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are easing appreciably from week to week but have hardened somewhat in Nagpur, Raipur and Sambalpur, owing to purchases for exports to the frontier. The prices of wheat and gram remain high owing to the demand for seed grain. There has been a further fall of 33,000 and 57,000 in the number of relief workers and recipients of gratuitous relief respectively. Numbers on relief works:—Saugor 2,111, Seoni 35, Narsinghpur 1,241, Betul 2,236, Chindwara 492, Nagpur 4,669, Bhandara 876, Balaghat 6,888, Raipur 13,392, and Bilaspur 4,860; total 36,800. Numbers on gratuitous relief:—Saugor 18,971, Damoh 10,791, Jubbulpore 20,125, Mandla 23,283, Seoni 10,035, Narsinghpur 9,735, Hoshangabad 8,192, Nimar 2,044, Betul 10,493, Chindwara 9,635, Wardha 738, Nagpur 6,875, Chanda 9,869, Bhandara 18,595, Balaghat 12,805, Raipur 20,808, and Bilaspur 3,967; total 232,613. There were also 7,546 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers:—men 12,027, women 16,441, and children 8,332. Dependants:—men 444, women 589, and children 4,570, with 634 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 1,972, women 2,174, and children 4,928. Otherwise relieved, men 32,369, women 69,313, children 74,927, with 40,693 unclassed. Wage prices—Saugor 10¼, Narsinghpur 14, Betul 9, Chindwara 12, Nagpur 10½, Bhandara and Bilaspur 12½, Balaghat 10, Raipur 9½.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th November.*—In Lower Burma reaping of the early paddy is in progress in several districts. The prospects of the main wet-weather paddy crop are everywhere excellent. In Upper Burma reaping of early wet-weather paddy is in progress in some districts. The prospects of the standing crops are generally good or fair. The recent rain has been very beneficial in Shwebo; more rain is required in the Yesagyo and Myaing townships of the Pokokku District. The reports given last week regarding the

Myingyan and Taungtha townships in the Myingyan District were exaggerated and referred only to the paddy crop. The standing crops of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), maize and cotton are in good condition. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Upper Chindwin, considerably in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy and Pokokku, and slightly in Myaungmaya and Mandalay; elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works:—Myingyan 5,732. On gratuitous relief 19,218. The price of rice in Myingyan is 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th November.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of late rice has commenced. Prospects are generally good. Tea manufacture is in progress and the outturn is good. Mustard sowings continue. Pulses promise well. The prospects of sugarcane have improved in the Assam Valley but are bad in parts of the Surma Valley owing to excessive rain. Prices of common rice:—Silchar 10, Sylhet 10½, Gauhati 9, Tezpur 8½, Sibsagar 11, and Dibrugarh 9, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th November.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are generally in good condition but more rain is wanted. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in parts of five districts. Prices have risen in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, and have fallen in Shimoga Hassan and Kadur.

COORG: The rice crop is thriving. Picking of coffee and cardamons continues. Water and fodder for cattle are abundant. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th November.*—BERAR: Weather cool. The crops are in thriving condition. Cotton-picking continues in parts of the province. Preparation of land for the winter crop is well advanced; sowing operations and weeding are in progress. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are stationary. Occupants of poor-house:—Buldana 60. Prices of *jowar*:—Akola 11, Basim 13, Buldana 12 and Wun 13, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Prospects continue favourable The autumn crop has been harvested in a few districts. Spring sowings continue. The number of persons employed on relief works for week ended 4th November:—3,007 in Lingsagar and Naldrug. Prices in affected districts: 11½ seers per rupee in Lingsagar and 8¾ in Naldrug. Two hundred persons on gratuitious relief in Mahbubnagar. Prices:—wheat 5, coarse rice 6, and *jowar* 11, seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th November.*—No rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The crops are in good condition but have been damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior, Bundelkand and Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand but are stationary in Malwa and Gwalior and are falling elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works was 3,563 in Bundelkhand. On gratuitous relief 19 unclaimed children in Gwalior and 2,790 persons in Bundelkhand. Prices of food-grains 10¼ to 16 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th November.*—Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowing of the spring crops continue. The standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Locusts are damaging the crops considerably in parts of Jaisulmere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling generally but are rising in Pertabgurh and Jaisulmere, and are steady in Dholepore and Ulwur. Twenty-eight persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 16th November.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 16th November.*—No rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops and sowings for the spring crops are in progress. Slight fall in prices.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Report not received.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . .	..	2,977	2,977	...	1,162	1,162	— 1,815
Bombay . .	43 041	15,658	58,699	43,037	15,657	58,694	— 5
Central Provinces	69,618	289,470	359,088	36,800	2 32 ,61	269,413	—89,675
Burma . .	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	— 4,225
Berar . .	...	49	49	...	60	60	+ 11
Hyderabad .	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207	— 2,618
Central India .	3,886	9,967	13,853	3 563	2,809	6,372	— 7,481
Rajputana . .	...	38	38	...	28	28	— 10
TOTAL .	131,166	321,268	452,434	92,159	254,457	346,616	—105,818

F. G. SLY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

E.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather y in the *Gazette of India*.
-labouring children and other dependents of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 23rd October, 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Cuddapah	1,544	8,980	10,524	266	7,369	7,635	188	5,412	5,600	...		
Kurnool	22,940	7,072	30,012	9,979	7,844	17,823	11,531	290	11,821	...		
Bellary	777	12,772	13,549	...	5,221	5,221	...	2,422	2,422	...	2,977	2,977
Anantapur	11,741	4,158	15,899	2,778	2,224	5,002*	2,024	1,462	3,486*	...		
Ganjam	132	2,309	2,441	...	851	851	...	32	32	...		
Godavari	...	724	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL MADRAS	27,134	(1)36,015	73,749	13,023	(2)23,509	36,532	13,743	(3)9,618	23,361	...	(4)2,977	2,977
Bombay.												
Bijapur	18,986	14,747	33,733	9,890	11,044	20,934	5,197	7,597	12,794	1,757	198	1,955
Sholapur	53,300	12,081	65,390	35,435	9,470	44,905	29,026	7,946	36,972	25,751	5,965	31,716
Ahmednagar	39,204	14,845	54,049	23,204	13,571	36,775	9,936	13,380	23,316	...	...	...
Poona	13,797	20,355	49,152	12,821	17,305	30,186	11,504	11,927	23,431	9,361	7,956	17,317
Nasik	700	540	1,240	371	229	600	...	131	131	...	...	...
Satara	6,231	3,582	9,813	6,100	2,069	8,175	5,791	1,403	7,194	4,608	550	5,158
Khandesh	458	128	586	346	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	5,124	870	5,994	3,606	641	4,247	2,213	370	2,583	1,334	...	1,334
Dharwar	475	499	974	427	1,101	1,528	346	1,582	1,928	220	989	1,209
Ratnagiri	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	209	2,406	2,615	68	1,376	1,444	...	392	392	...	...	...
TOTAL BOMBAY	138,526	76,053	214,579	92,274	56,866	149,140	64,013	44,728	108,741	43,031	15,658	58,689
Bengal.												
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	529	529	...	529	529	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	7,289	4,514	11,803	9,454	3,030	12,400	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	...	155	155	...	151	151	...	150	150	...	...	...
TOTAL BENGAL	7,289	5,198	12,487	9,454	3,716	13,170	...	150	150	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	...	382	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpur	...	428	428	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	...	2,071	2,071	...	1,987	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	312	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	3,265	3,265	...	3,082	3,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun	...	3,018	3,018	...	2,906	2,906	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	47	47	...	47	47	...	...	..	...	...	...
Unao	...	2,485	2,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes 17,491 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) „ 14,498 „ „ „ „ „
(3) „ 5,850 „ „ „ „ „ „
(4) „ 2,242 „ „ „ „ „ „ in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
* Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 23rd October, 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	...	12,008	12,008	...	8,059	8,059	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.												
Saugor	8,115	30,810	38,925	4,549	29,851	34,400	3,367	28,084	31,451	2,392	22,481	24,873
Damoh	5,717	18,796	24,513	3,668	18,100	21,768	2,266	17,271	19,537	...	13,266	13,266
Jubbulpur	9,137	33,086	42,223	5,235	32,787	38,022	1,896	31,765	33,661	1,204	28,376	29,580
Mandla	6,819	24,972	31,791	4,707	25,630	30,337	3,017	24,115	27,132	722	25,025	25,747
Seoni	1,025	17,361	18,386	863	14,198	15,061	758	13,289	14,047	26	11,545	11,571
Narsinghpur	3,968	14,360	18,328	2,416	13,278	15,694	1,393	11,370	12,763	1,308	11,158	12,466
Hoshangabad	11,564	8,532	20,096	3,341	7,861	11,202	3,805	8,537	12,342	...	8,702	8,702
Betul	918	2,729	3,647	...	2,415	2,415	...	2,219	2,219	...	2,310	2,310
Chhindwara	3,872	16,506	20,378	7,350	16,061	23,411	6,605	12,932	19,537	4,374	13,519	17,893
Nagpur	8,807	16,292	25,099	7,839	16,876	24,715	5,193	14,617	19,810	3,518	13,516	17,034
Wardha	3,458	10,573	14,031	1,630	11,578	13,208	713	11,280	11,993	4,669	6,477	11,146
Bhandara	142	9,218	9,360	...	9,330	9,339	...	10,741	10,741	...	10,722	10,722
Chanda	14,125	20,532	34,657	11,636	21,063	32,699	7,947	21,334	29,281	4,645	20,970	25,615
Balaghat	21,461	15,817	37,278	18,813	15,278	34,091	13,556	14,571	28,127	8,689	14,135	22,824
Raipur	44,778	40,976	85,754	41,434	37,336	78,770	24,916	33,237	68,153	18,689	30,569	49,258
Bilaspur	45,552	89,364	134,916	41,976	76,908	118,884	32,635	68,167	100,802	19,382	56,105	75,487
Sambalpur	893	...	893	801	92	893	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	963	3,490	4,453	960	3,352	4,312	...	2,560	2,560	...	594	594
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	191,314	373,414	564,728	157,218	352,003	509,221	118,067	326,089	444,156	69,618	289,470	359,088‡
Burma.												
Thiktila	667	104	771	593	86	679	488	72	560	...	...	...
Myingyan	8,095	2,482	10,577	9,391	2,749	14,110	8,368	2,976	11,344	9,342	2,563	11,905
Amethin	...	...	...	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BURMA	8,762	2,586	11,348	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905
Berar.												
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrichpur	774	792	1,566	...	458	458	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	...	412	412	...	108	101	...	36	36	...	...	...
Wundana	600	969	1,569	438	118	556	320	210	530	...	49	49
TOTAL BERAR	1,374	2,173	3,547	438	684	1,122	320	246	566	...	49	49

‡ There were also 7,546 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 23d October, 1897.			For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	15,002*	99	15,101	8,799*	5	8,804	†9,301	...	†9,301	5,279‡	...	5,279
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	434	434	...	201	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	19	19	...	401	401	...	...	...	...	312	312
Mahbubnagar	...	344	344	...	263	263	...	...	...	...	234	234
Elgandal	...	578	578	...	388	388	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL HYDERABAD	15,002	1,474	16,476	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301	...	9,301	5,279	546	5,825
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	5,801	13,089	19,890	5,001	12,711	17,712	4,110	12,031	16,141	3,886	9,934	13,820
Baghelkhand	217	2,581	2,798	(not reported.)			(not reported.)			...	...	...
Gwalior	(not reported.)	40	40	18	106	124	...	57	57	...	33	33
Bhopal	(not reported.)			91	370	461	...	212	212	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	6,018	15,710	21,728	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	94	94	...	54	54	...	23	23	...	...	...
Dholpur	...	116	116	...	99	99	...	87	87	...	38	38
Bhurtpur	...	15	15	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	...	225	225	...	154	154	...	110	110	...	38	38
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	405,419	525,456	930,875	296,300	462,382	758,682	218,410	396,289	614,699	131,166	321,268	452,434

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† " " " " " " " " and Nalgonda.
‡ Includes Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, only show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

F. G. SLY,

Dated 20th November, 1897. *Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 6TH NOVEMBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1896.	Week ending 7th November 1896.			Week ending 6th November 1897.			Earnings from 1st July to 7th November 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 6th November 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	11,72,247	676	1,735	12,26,000	707	1,75,72,350	1,93,48,000	17,75,650	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	20,048	160	125	28,800	230	3,79,675	4,29,000	49,325	...
Bengal-Nágpur	118	862	1,11,059	129	862	97,000	113	16,06,638	15,18,000	...	88,638
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,02,709	137	752	95,300	127	17,84,016	19,29,000	1,44,984	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	2,709	129	21	3,100	148	45,517	57,100	11,583	...
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	107	9	972	108	9	800	89	27,968	21,300	...	6,668
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,44,560	190	1,815	3,44,000	190	58,50,727	58,50,000	...	725
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	550	32	17	400	24	9,903	8,700	...	1,203
South Indian	101	1,042	1,56,223	150	1,042	1,66,000	159	30,74,142	31,52,000	77,858	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,489	83	54	5,300	98	91,403	94,600	3,137	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,49,550	128	1,165	1,06,000	91	22,39,674	25,22,000	2,82,326	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	37,903	128	296	29,100	99	5,59,895	6,87,000	1,27,105	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	756	1,00,708	133	815	1,13,000	139	16,85,926	17,56,000	70,074	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	14,306	72	200	14,200	71	2,15,333	2,06,000	...	9,333
Assam-Bengal	57	159	14,553	92	286	24,000	84	1,79,797	2,66,000	86,203	...
Burma	145	886	1,34,069	151	888	1,47,000	166	20,42,709	23,15,000	2,72,291	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	23,66,835	239	10,082	24,00,100	238	3,73,65,733.	4,01,59,700	27,93,967	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,656	5,74,076	216	2,883	7,01,000	243	91,67,791	1,23,57,000	31,89,209	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,53,053	192	875	1,72,000	197	24,89,670	25,74,000	84,330	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,86,070	474	817	4,09,000	501	63,40,671	57,92,000	...	5,48,671
East Coast	89	500	29,230	58	538	51,800	96	8,12,789	10,59,000	2,46,211	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	87	25	2,388	96	25	2,700	108	43,932	31,700	...	12,232
Cherra-Companyganj	00	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,792	11,44,817	239	5,138	13,36,500	260	1,88,54,853	2,18,13,700	29,58,847	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,490	4,69,815	315	1,491	4,72,000	317	84,80,778	79,20,000	...	5,60,778
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	2,36,212	512	401	2,40,000	521	40,78,197	39,68,000	...	1,10,197
Madras	240	840	2,04,212	243	840	2,09,000	249	38,53,672	40,87,000	2,33,328	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	9,10,239	326	2,792	9,21,000	330	1,64,12,647	1,59,75,000	...	4,37,647
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,477	44,21,891	253	18,012	46,57,600	259	7,26,33,233	7,79,48,400	53,15,167	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	33,206	208	160	36,100	226	4,50,837	5,94,000	1,43,163	...
Tarkessur	242	22	5,362	244	22	6,600	300	98,094	93,100	...	4,994
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	13,666	207	66	10,700	162	1,57,988	1,67,000	9,012	...
Bengal Dooars	176	36	7,635	212	36	8,000	239	1,20,664	1,17,000	...	3,664
Dibru-Sadiya	101	78	12,600	162	78	14,000	179	2,17,057	2,81,000	63,343	...
Ahmedabd Parantij	...	...	...	...	55	1,500	27	...	34,000	34,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	17,278	339	51	17,000	333	2,71,249	2,70,000	...	1,249
TOTAL	174	413	89,807	217	468	94,500	202	13,16,489	15,56,700	2,40,211	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	1,642	22	74	2,100	28	34,435	25,000	...	9,435
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,003	61	114	6,500	57	1,69,543	98,100	...	71,443
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,587	47	35	1,200	34	(*i*)27,271	21,900	...	5,371
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	54,945	165	334	70,700	212	10,49,718	12,03,000	1,53,282	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	871	67	13	800	62	20,715	16,700	...	4,015
Rájpura-Bhatinda	135	108	11,213	104	108	12,200	113	2,92,343	1,85,000	...	1,07,343
Kolar Gold-fields	321	10	2,876	286	10	4,500	450	63,101	74,600	11,439	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	6,871	104	66	3,500	53	96,996	1,16,000	19,004	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	3,877	42	93	4,900	53	92,077	93,400	1,323	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,727	94	29	1,400	48	38,400	32,000	...	6,400
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,774	39	79	2,600	33	55,909	63,200	7,291	...
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	4,000	4,000	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,160	53	22	1,100	50	19,992	13,100	...	6,892
TOTAL	115	968	97,546	101	996	1,11,600	112	19,60,500	19,46,000	...	14,500
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	22,598	68	334	29,100	87	4,42,278	4,42,000	...	278
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	46	3,005	67	46	3,900	85	50,874	63,600	6,726	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	39,000	39,000	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	61	364	29,059	80	364	13,800	38	3,60,066	3,40,000	...	14,060
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,149	36	60	2,900	48	45,397	40,400	...	4,997
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	5,911	63	94	7,100	76	1,15,557	1,21,000	5,443	...
TOTAL	70	898	62,782	70	949	58,900	62	10,20,172	10,52,600	32,428	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,756	56,72,026	236	20,425	49,22,600	241	7,69,30,454	8,25,03,700	55,73,246	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 15th July to the 7th November 1896.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th November, 1897.*

C. F. SYKES,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXX OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 7th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th November 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 7th November 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th November 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
East Indian	606	1,735	11,72,247	676	1,735	12,26,000	707	3,04,44,003	3,42,19,000	37,74,997	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	20,048	160	125	23,800	230	5,87,762	6,54,000	66,238	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,11,039	129	862	97,000	113	31,74,014	31,84,000	9,386	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,02,709	137	752	95,300	127	31,40,784	35,65,000	4,18,216	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,719	129	21	3,100	148	82,500	91,700	9,140	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	972	108	9	800	89	44,761	37,700	...	7,061
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,44,560	190	1,815	3,44,000	190	1,16,44,922	1,10,30,000	...	6,14,922
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	550	32	17	400	24	30,694	22,800	...	8,094
South Indian	105	1,042	1,56,223	150	1,042	1,66,000	159	55,08,382	56,02,000	93,618	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,489	83	54	5,300	98	1,00,932	1,66,000	5,068	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,163	1,49,550	128	1,163	1,06,000	91	42,95,553	46,59,000	3,63,447	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	37,903	128	296	29,200	99	9,03,820	11,99,000	2,35,180	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	750	1,00,708	133	813	1,13,000	139	32,98,152	35,97,000	2,98,848	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	14,300	72	200	14,200	71	4,48,362	4,07,000	18,618	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	14,553	92	260	24,000	84	3,33,073	5,08,000	1,74,327	...
Burma	175	886	1,34,009	151	888	1,47,000	160	39,04,188	45,58,000	6,53,812	...
TOTAL	232	9,894	23,00,835	239	10,002	24,00,100	238	0,80,09,302	7,35,00,200	54,90,818	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,656	5,74,076	216	2,883	7,01,000	243	1,67,81,716	1,95,64,000	27,82,284	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,53,053	192	875	1,72,000	197	48,32,650	49,99,000	1,66,350	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,86,070	474	817	4,09,000	501	92,47,210	86,74,000	...	5,73,210
East Coast	94	500	29,230	58	538	51,800	96	14,73,840	17,51,000	2,77,160	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	25	2,388	96	25	2,700	108	63,879	58,200	...	5,679
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*)5,058	(*i*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,792	11,44,817	239	5,138	13,30,500	200	3,24,04,353	3,50,50,400	26,46,047	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,490	4,69,815	315	1,491	4,72,000	317	1,82,81,216	1,53,83,000	...	28,98,216
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,30,212	512	461	2,40,000	521	91,01,027	85,78,000	...	5,23,027
Madras	253	840	2,04,212	243	840	2,09,000	249	60,79,670	70,89,000	4,09,324	...
TOTAL	397	2,791	9,10,239	326	2,792	9,21,000	330	3,40,01,919	3,10,50,000	...	30,11,919
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,477	44,21,891	253	18,012	46,57,600	259	13,45,35,654	13,96,60,600	51,24,946	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	33,206	208	160	36,100	226	7,81,180	9,41,000	1,59,820	...
Tarkessur	274	22	5,362	244	22	6,600	300	1,87,039	1,84,000	...	3,039
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	13,666	207	66	10,700	162	3,02,303	2,76,000	...	26,303
Bengal Dooars	140	36	7,635	212	36	8,000	239	1,77,218	1,75,000	...	2,218
Dibru-Sadiya	108	78	12,660	162	78	14,000	179	3,81,104	4,94,000	1,12,896	...
Ahmedabad-Patántij	...	...	...	...	55	1,500	27	...	(*k*) 51,000	51,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	17,278	339	51	17,000	333	5,03,210	4,78,000	...	25,210
TOTAL	170	413	89,807	217	468	94,500	202	23,32,254	25,99,000	2,66,746	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	1,642	22	74	2,100	28	58,190	57,900	...	290
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,003	61	114	6,500	57	2,87,817	1,98,000	...	89,817
Nágda-Ujjain	53	34	1,587	47	35	1,200	34	(*l*)27,271	61,500	34,229	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	54,945	165	334	70,700	212	18,70,234	20,48,000	1,71,766	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	159	13	871	67	13	800	62	79,704	38,900	...	40,864
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	11,213	104	108	12,.00	113	6,27,795	4,07,000	...	2,20,795
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	2,876	288	10	4,500	450	97,029	1,22,000	24,371	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur Mysore Fron. including Mysore Nanjangud	77	66	6,871	104	66	3,500	53	1,58,514	1,91,000	32,486	...
The Gackwar's Mehsana	85	93	3,877	42	93	4,900	53	2,68,884	2,01,000	...	67,884
Kolhapur	76	29	2,727	94	29	1,400	48	71,409	63,000	...	8,409
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	63	72	2,774	39	79	2,600	33	1,38,386	1,36,000	...	2,386
Ankleswar Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(*m*) 4,000	4,000	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,160	53	22	1,100	50	38,507	30,400	...	8,107
TOTAL	125	968	97,546	101	996	1,11,000	112	37,30,400	35,58,700	...	1,71,700
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	22,598	68	334	29,100	87	10,47,753	9,97,000	...	50,753
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	40	3,065	57	46	3,900	85	1,08,559	1,17,000	8,441	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	(*n*) 69,700	69,700	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	29,059	80	304	13,800	38	6,89,842	6,88,000	...	1,842
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,149	36	60	2,900	48	78,059	72,400	...	6,259
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	5,911	63	94	7,100	76	2,34,590	2,31,000	...	3,590
TOTAL	82	898	62,782	70	949	58,900	62	21,59,403	21,75,100	15,697	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,756	46,72,026	236	20,425	49,22,600	241	14,27,57,711	14,79,93,400	52,35,639	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 6th November 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 7th November 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 6th November 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 6th November 1897.

C. F. SYKES,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th November 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

METEOROLOGY.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1896-97.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 3382—66-2 (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 15th November 1897.

READ—

Letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, No. 2660, dated 18th September 1897, submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1896-97.

RESOLUTION.

The number of departmental observatories was 173, or two fewer than in the previous year. Observations continued to be received from the Seychelles Islands; and daily telegrams, between the 1st December 1896 and the end of March 1897, from the observatories at Astor and Minimurg, which were found of use in forecasting the cold weather storms of the period. Ten non-departmental observatories were established during the year, which work in co-operation with the department. One at Salonah, in Assam, was opened from the 1st September 1896, under the direction of Mr. Wilfred Fleet, a member of the Scottish Meteorological Society and Manager of the Salonah Tea Company. These are the first observations of value which the department has received to throw light upon the meteorological conditions of the central Districts of the Assam Valley, and the Department is indebted to Mr. Fleet for his assistance. In September the Kashmir Durbar sanctioned the opening of two observatories at Skardu and Dras, and weather telegrams are now regularly received from these two stations. The Jodhpore State opened an observatory at the capital on the 10th October 1896, and has since sent daily weather telegrams for incorporation in the Daily Weather Report. Arrangements were also made for the establishment of two other observatories in Rajputana at Udaipur and Kotah Owing to the good offices of Colonel Davidson two observatories were opened at Chitral and Drosh on 7th December 1896 and 18th January 1897 respectively. The observations from these stations are a valuable addition to the system, since they give information from a district the meteorology of which differs very considerably from that of Upper India, and it is anticipated that they will be found of special interest as establishing a link with the meteorology of Central Asia. Another observatory which promises to be of considerable value, as giving information of the approach of cyclonic storms to the Kathiawar Coast, was opened on the 10th December 1896 at Ghadechi near Bhaonagar. Three other observatories were opened at Cooch Behar, Muktesar near Naini Tal, and Sharig in Baluchistan. The acknowledgments of the Government of India are due to the Chiefs and gentlemen who have thus enabled them to extend their system of meteorological observation. During the year the observatories at Samana (Fort Lockhart), at Chamba, at Kachh on the North-Western Railway, and at Gnatong were closed.

2. Observations were received from Teheran and Ispahan, and temperature and wind observations from eleven stations on the Persian section of the Indo-European Telegraph Line. Telegrams transmitted free from Bushire, Jask, Teheran and Ispahan were most valuable to the department in forecasting the approach of cold weather storms from Persia to Northern India, while the Eastern

Telegraph Company forwards a daily telegram from Aden without charge; and the Department is indebted to the Directors of the Telegraph Lines for these most useful concessions. By the courtesy of the Ceylon Government telegrams are now received from that island in time for incorporation in the Daily Weather Report. The scope of operations of the Department has thus been considerably extended.

3. A considerably larger number of inspections were made by the officers of the Department during the past year than in 1895-96 and the work of the observers was in most instances found to be satisfactory.

4. Very little actinometric work was done during the year in consequence of the large amount of cloud during the cold weather months.

5. Much work was done under the head of Marine Meteorology during the year, the extracts from ships' logs received being 2,157 and the number of barometric comparisons made 10,705. The arrears in the publication of the Daily Weather Charts of the Indian Monsoon area which were noticed in last year's review were worked off, and these reports are now issued with reasonable punctuality and are widely distributed.

6. Fairly complete and satisfactory information of the amount, distribution, and time of occurrence of snowfall in the Himalayan and Afghan mountain areas continued to be received, and was useful in forecasting the character of the South-West monsoon rainfall of 1897. The acknowledgments of the Government of India are due to the gentlemen who contributed information.

7. The special meteorological observations in the forests of Ajmere were discontinued from the 1st May 1896, as they were not found to be serving any useful purpose.

8. The system of rainfall registration continued without change. Seventeen rain-gauge stations were established and nineteen abolished. The accuracy of the observations has much improved of late years, and the data are now believed to be fairly reliable. The work of inspection was satisfactorily performed in Berar, Bombay, Assam, Burma, and the North-Western Provinces, but imperfectly in Bengal, Madras, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In the last province the work of six out of the ten observatories which send daily weather telegrams is classed as bad. The Government of India again desire to draw attention to the importance of regular inspection, and they hope that arrangements will in future be made in all provinces for the systematic performance of this work.

9. Seasonal forecasts were made and published as in former years; and a special winter forecast was prepared for Madras which was almost literally fulfilled. The forecasts of the South-West monsoon and of the winter rains were in fair agreement with the events.

10. At the invitation of the International Meteorological Committee, the Meteorological Reporter made arrangements to take part in a scheme for observations of the direction of motion and the heights of clouds throughout the world, and between the years 1895 and 1897 Nephescopes were supplied to six stations. Two hundred and fifty copies of the International Cloud Atlas were also distributed; and it will shortly be sent to all observers, and the new system of cloud observations and nomenclature will be generally introduced from the 1st January 1898. Two photogrammeters have been obtained from Europe, and observations with these instruments will be taken at Calcutta and Allahabad.

11. The important work of storm and flood warnings continued to be carried on as in previous years, and the system was still further extended. Two interesting experiments were made in the shape of weather warnings to indigo-planters in Behar and to tea-planters in Assam; the former with signal success. This is believed to be the first occasion on which meteorological observations have been directly utilised in India in connection with local agriculture, and a beginning has thus been made of what may some day assume dimensions of importance. During the year the Meteorological Reporter made suggestions for the introduction of a uniform system of storm signals for the whole of the Indian Coast (with the exception of the River Hughli), and these have recently been approved.

12. The publications of the Department were issued punctually, and much useful supplementary work was done in connection with the famine for the information of Government. The first two volumes of the Trevandrum Observa-

tions were completed, and the Meteorological Reporter hopes to publish the discussion by the end of the present year.

13. The acknowledgments of the Government of India are again due to the Meteorological Reporter and his Assistants, and to the Provincial Reporters, for the excellence and practical value of their work, and to the many gentlemen who assisted the Department in various ways.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to the Surveyor General of India and to the Meteological Reporter to the Government of India.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

[True extract].

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 9th November, 1897.

No. 3348—105-78-*F.*—With reference to Notification No. 3081—105-68-F., dated 24th September 1897, the services of Lieutenant W. J. P. Preston, 4th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, employed on famine duty in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November, 1897.

No. 1631-*G.*—Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to be Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 29th October, 1897, *vice* Mr. D. T. Roberts.

No. 1729-*E.A.*—The services of Captain W. W. Norman, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the appointment of Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps.

The 12th November, 1897.

No. 1636-*G*—Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant Political Agent for Chageh, has passed in the subjects prescribed under rule II, clause A, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

No. 1639-*G.*—The following promotion and appointment are made in and to the Berar Commission, consequent on augmentation, and with effect from the 7th April, 1897:

Mr. Edulji Jamshedji Sanjana, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. Hyder Ali, an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class.

No. 1641-*G*—The services of Mr. A. F. Pinhey, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 1642-*G.*—Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1645-*G.*—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st) class and officiating Political Agent in Kotah, officiated also as Political Agent in Jhalawar, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th August to the 23rd September, 1897, both days inclusive.

No. 4578-*F.*—The services of Mr. R. Donald, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and Assistant Political Officer, Tochi Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 28th September, 1897.

No. 4215-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeal and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second Appeal No. 11 of 1897.	Soma Siddi Ramiah, merchant, residing in the Regimental Bazar at Secunderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Careem Bee, wife of Hazrat Goolam Shah, residing in the Regimental Bazar at Secunderabad,	Respondent.
(2) Application No. 9 of 1897 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Moonasamy Pillai, pensioned Havildar of Secunderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Abdul Kareem, pensioned Havildar of Secunderabad.	Respondent.

No. 4216-*I.B*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Court of

the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Second Appeal No. 10 of 1897.	Bee Bee Rasul Khatoom residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Lacheeram Heeranand Marwadi residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad.	Respondent.
(2) Miscellaneous Appeal No. 1 of 1897 under Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890.	Radhabai, widow of Anantkishan Rao, residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad,	Appellant.
	versus	
	Saraswathibai, widow of Luchman Rao, and another, both residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad.	Respondent.
Application No. 8 of 1897 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Hargopal, son of Jeetmal, residing in the Isamiah Bazar, Hyderabad.	Appellant.
	versus	
	Abdul Azeez Dookandar, residing in the Isamiah Bazar, Hyderabad.	Respondent.

No. 4218-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the F. J. & E. Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause (2) of Part II of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, after the words "Criminal Procedure" the following shall be inserted, namely:

"and also power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years:

"Provided that any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, and any sentence of transportation, shall be subject to confirmation by the Court of Sessions."

No. 4220-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders to make better provision for the import, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of liquor and the collection of revenue derived therefrom in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

CHAPTER I

Preliminary.

Short title, extent, commencement, and repeal.

1. (1) These orders may be called the Berar Excise Law, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

(2) This Law extends to such portions of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as the Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* direct; and

(3) It shall come into force on the 13th November, 1897.

(4) The orders mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified therein, but all rules made, powers conferred and licenses and farms granted under any of the said orders and in force on the same day shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Law.

Definitions.

2. In this Law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad;

(*b*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Inspector-General of Excise, if and in so far as he is specially empowered to act in that behalf by the Resident;

(*c*) "Collector" means any revenue officer in independent charge of a district and includes any officer appointed under section 4 to exercise the powers and perform the duties of a Collector under this Law;

(*d*) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate of the first or second class, or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorised in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district;

(*e*) "Tari" means the sap of any kind of palm tree, whether in its fermented or unfermented state;

(*f*) "Liquor" includes spirits of wine, spirits, wine, tari, beer, and all liquid consisting of or containing alcohol;

(*g*) "Country liquor" includes all liquor produced or manufactured in India;

(*h*) "Import" includes removal from a province in British India, or from

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23:—

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 48.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th November, 1897.

No. 13300-*M.*—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will arrive at Calcutta (Sealdah Railway Station), at 1 P.M. (Calcutta time) on Saturday, the 11th December, 1897. His Excellency will be received at the Sealdah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Alipur; and at Government House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Honourable Members of His Excellency's Council, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honour of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers and a Guard of Honour of Native Infantry, with Band and Colour, will be drawn up on the platform of the Sealdah Railway Station.

The route taken will be by Circular Road, Dhurrumtollah Street, and Esplanade East, into Government House by the North-East Entrance.

The Governor General's Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse will form His Excellency's Escort.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Presidency Volunteers will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House.

Full dress will be worn by those entitled to wear uniform, review order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th November, 1897.

No. 20.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared to be, from the 1st March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 15th day of November, 1897;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION NO. II OF 1897.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Law providing for the Registration of Documents in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law providing for the registration of documents in Upper Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma Registration Regulation, 1897.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. The Upper Burma Registration Regulation, 1887, is repealed.

Definition of "immoveable property."

3. In this Regulation, the expression "immoveable property" includes lands, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops or grass.

Power for Local Government to notify documents which shall be registered.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare, with respect to documents of any class described in the notification, that documents of that class executed on or after a date to be prescribed by the notification, and purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immoveable property situate in any part of Upper Burma specified in the notification, shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power for Local Government to notify documents which may be registered.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare, with respect to documents of any class not required by a notification under the last foregoing section to be registered, that documents of that class executed on or after a date to be prescribed by the notification may be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Effect of not registering document required under section 4 to be registered.

6. A document required by a notification under section 4 to be registered shall not affect any immoveable property comprised therein, or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting that property, unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power for Local Government to establish registration-offices and appoint registering-officers.

7. (*1*) The Local Government may, for the purposes of this Regulation, by notification in the local official Gazette, establish such registration-offices, and appoint such persons to be registering-officers, as it thinks fit.

(*2*) A registering-officer appointed under this Regulation shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

8. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules to regulate the registration of documents under this Regulation.

Power for Local Government to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, rules under this section may, among other matters,—

(a) define the time, place and mode of presenting documents for registration;

(b) regulate the duties and powers of registering-officers, and specify the cases in which such officers may enforce the appearance of executants and witnesses; and

(c) fix the fees payable for registration, searches and copies, and the time when fees shall be payable.

9. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that documents written on parabaik or palm-leaves may, before a certain day to be fixed by the notification, be deposited for safe custody in any registration-office, and may in like manner make rules for regulating, in respect of documents so deposited,—

Power for Local Government to provide for deposit in registration-offices of documents written on parabaik or palm-leaves.

(a) the time, place and mode of presentation and deposit;

(b) the fees payable for deposit;

(c) the conditions subject to which such documents or certified copies thereof shall be produced by registering-officers in the Courts of law or before a Revenue-officer; and

(d) the manner in which such documents shall be copied into registers and indexed.

10. When a document has been deposited in pursuance of the provisions of the last foregoing section and any rules thereunder, it shall not be returned by the registering officer to the depositor nor delivered to any other person, and shall not be produced except upon the requisition, duly authenticated, of some Court of law or Revenue-officer.

Disposal of documents deposited under section 9.

11. Every registering-officer appointed under section 7 and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Regulation, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited in pursuance of rules under this Regulation, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, to any person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

XLV of 1860

12. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both:—

Penalty for certain other offences.

(a) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of rules under this Regulation in any proceeding thereunder;

(b) falsely personates another and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding under this Regulation;

(c) abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, anything made punishable by this or the last foregoing section.

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J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1897.

No. 2464.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th November 1897.

No. 912.—The services of Mr. A. F. Pinhey, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 914.—The services of Mr. R. A. Graham, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

MEDICAL.

The 26th November 1897.

No. 1452.—The services of Surgeon-Captain G. Bidie, F.R. C.S., Edin., I.M.S. (Madras) are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 14th August, 1897.

SANITARY.

The 20th November 1897.

No. 2495.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 625, dated the 20th February 1897, it was ordered under the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz should be suspended for the season of 1897.

The Government of India do not think it necessary that the pilgrimage should be altogether suspended for the current season, but as plague is widely prevalent in the Bombay Presidency, they consider it essential, in view of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe, and in view of the danger of plague being spread by intending pilgrims from infected to non-infected portions of India, that the pilgrimage should be subjected to careful restrictions.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to cancel the order contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 625, dated the 20th February 1897.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that until urther orders no person, resident permanently or temporarily in the Presidency of Bombay, with the exception of Sind, shall be permitted to embark from any port in India with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct as follows :—

(1) That no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca, except at the ports of Karachi in Sind and Chittagong in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and unless and until such person has been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall be satisfied that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has been completely abated; and unless such person is conveyed from the place of observation to the place of embarkation under the orders of an officer appointed for the purpose.

(2) That no passage tickets for the Hedjaz shall be sold, except at the places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation.

(3) That all persons who have entered the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), with the object of proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be placed in a camp of observation until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall satisfy himself that all risk of the occurrence of plague among them has been completely abated. They shall then be sent to their homes.

Although the Government of India have decided that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz may be permitted subject to the safeguards enumerated above, they are nevertheless convinced that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring their purpose until another season, in view specially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government and the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

The latest information received by the Government of India shows that the Hedjaz is still in a most disturbed condition, and that the journey to Mecca is fraught with danger to life and property.

The 26th November 1897.

No. 2548.—THE following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in other countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information :—

DECREE OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, DATED THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1897.

We, William, by God's grace, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., hereby decree in the name of the Empire, and with the approval of the Bundesrath as follows :—

On the day of the publication of this Decree, the following regulations are to be substituted for paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Decree of the 8th of February last* regulating imports from Asia :—

In order to prevent the introduction of the pest, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned is until further notice forbidden, when coming by sea from the Red Sea ports, with the exception of the harbours of the Suez Canal, from Persia, from the main land of (Vorder-Indiens) British India, Formosa, Hong-Kong, Makao and China :—

Body linen, old and worn pieces of clothing, used bed linen, rags and scraps of all kinds.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 do not apply to body linen, bed linen and clothes, which travellers bring with them for their own use or which are part of their removal effects. Nevertheless, the permission to introduce them may be made dependent upon their previous disinfection.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

London, the 20th October, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Notice issued by the Bulgarian Government, of which the following is an extract, *viz* :—

Est interdite l'importation en Bulgarie des objets énumerés ci-dessous, provenant des Indes.

Haillons, vieux habits, effets usés, habits, couvertures et draps de lit sales, chiffons, sacs, vieux et usés, papier vieux, usé ou maculé, vieux journaux et toutes espèces de papier imprimé maculé d evant servir d'enveloppe.

* See telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 19th February 1897, published under Home Department Notification No. 758, dated the 26th February 1897, in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th November, 1897.

No. 469.—The Reverend J. O'F. Willcocks, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 471.—The Reverend S. L. G. Sandberg, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

No. 473.—The Right Reverend E. R. Johnson, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 19th November 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Darjeeling, the 13th November, 1897.

No. 1008-P. D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, clause (*a*), of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that the enactments described in the schedule hereto annexed are, to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof, actually in force in the estate of Porahat, which, by virtue of sections 2 and 3 of the Porahat Estate Act,

1893 (II of 1893), forms part of the Singhbhum District in the Scheduled District known as the Chutia Nagpur Division :—

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Extent to which in force.
		Part I.—Regulations of the Bengal Code.	
1806	XI	The Bengal Troops Transport and Travellers Assistance Regulation, 1806.	So much as has not been repealed.
1818	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818 . .	So much as has not been repealed.
1822	XI	For declaring Government not to be liable for any errors or irregularities in the proceedings of the Courts of Justice; and for making further provision for the conduct of the Revenue Officers in certain cases.	Section 38.
1823	VII	The Indian Civil Service (Bengal) Loans Prohibition Regulation, 1823.	So much as has not been repealed.
1825	VI	The Bengal Troops Transport Regulation, 1825 . .	So much as has not been repealed.
1829	XVII	The Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829	So much as has not been repealed.
		Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1843	V	The Indian Slavery Act, 1843	So much as has not been repealed.
1850	XII	The Public Accountants' Default Act, 1850 . . .	So much as has not been repealed.
,,	XVIII	The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 . . .	The whole Act.
,,	XXI	The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 . . .	The whole Act.
,,	XXXIV	The State Prisoners' Act, 1850	So much as has not been repealed.
,,	XXXVII	The Public Servants (Enquiries) Act, 1850 . . .	So much as has not been repealed.
1853	II	The Landholders' Public Charges and Duties Act, 1853 .	The whole Act.
1855	XII	The Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855 . . .	So much as has not been repealed.
,,	XIII	The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855	So much as has not been repealed.
,,	XXIV	The Penal Servitude Act, 1855	So much as has not been repealed.
1856	XV	The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856 . . .	The whole Act.
1857	XI	The State Offences Act, 1857	So much as has not been repealed.
,,	XIII	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
,,	XXV	The Forfeiture Act, 1857	So much as has not been repealed.
1858	XXXV	The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858 . . .	So much as has not been repealed.
,,	XXXVI	The Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 . . .	So much as has not been repealed.
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861	So much as has not been repealed.
1863	XXIII	The Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863	So much as has not been repealed.
1864	III	The Foreigners Act, 1864	So much as has not been repealed.
,,	VI	The Whipping Act, 1864	So much as has not been repealed.
1865	III	The Carriers' Act, 1865	So much as has not been repealed.
1866	XXI	The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 .	So much as has not been repealed.
1869	XV	The Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869	So much as has not been repealed.
1882	XIV	The Code of Civil Procedure	So much as has not been repealed.
		Part III.—Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	
1873	IV	For Registering Births and Deaths	The whole Act.
1876	VII	The Land Registration Act, 1876	So much as has not been repealed.
1879	IX	The Court of Wards' Act, 1879	So much as has not been repealed.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEY.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1897.

No. 2716—37-6.—In continuation of Notification No. 731, dated the 12th April, 1897, Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General, with effect from the 10th November, 1897.

The 26th November, 1897.

No. 2722—133-5—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 2463, dated 20th October, 1897, *for* "15th September 1897" *read* "20th September 1897" as the date on which Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, assumed charge temporarily of the office of Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th November, 1897.

No. 1663-*G.*—Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) (*ii*) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th December, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 1669-*G.*—Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class is posted as Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 1670-*G.*—Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1676-*G.*—Major H L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st December, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1679-*G.*—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Pryce, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 9th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George for employment as Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present appointment.

The 19th November, 1897.

No. 1685-*G.*—Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1687-*G.*—Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1689-*G.*—Mr. A. F. deLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class and Political Agent in Bhopawar, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th November, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

No. 1692-*G.*—Surgeon-Major R. J. Baker M.D., Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is granted furlough on medical certificate for nine months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th September, 1897.

The 22nd November, 1897.

No. 1706-*G.*—With reference to notification No. 543-G., dated the 25th March, 1897, Mr. Augustus Thöle, Consul for Germany at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 28th October, 1897.

No. 4312-*I. A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 229-B of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of either of the undermentioned Civil Courts, situate in the territories of His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India:—

(1) The Huzur Court of Rajpipla.
(2) The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish of Rajpipla.

No. 4313-*I. A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the said section to apply to the undermentioned Civil Courts, situate in the territories of His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council:—

(1) The Huzur Court of Rajpipla.
(2) The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish of Rajpipla.

The 23rd November, 1897.

No. 1712-*G.*—Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon at Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel R. Caldecott, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1713-*G.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, and Officiating Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to be Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D.

Fort William, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 2-*G.*—Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, is re-appointed, on return from extraordinary leave, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, with effect from the 5th November, 1897.

No. 4-*G.*—Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, is re-appointed, on return from extraordinary leave, to be a Political Assistant of 2nd class, with effect from the 6th November, 1897.

Simla, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 6-*G.*—Notification No. 1434-G., dated the 24th September, 1897, making certain substan-

tive *pro tempore* appointments in the graded list of the Political Department, is hereby cancelled.

The following substantive *pro tempore* appointments are ordered :—

Consequent on the grant of extraordinary leave to Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 14th August, 1897—

Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, as First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, and with effect from the 18th September, 1897—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating) 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

No. 7-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the return from foreign service of Captain J. Manners Smith, Indian Staff Corps, V.C., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 5th October, 1897—

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore* reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. D'A. G Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 6th October, 1897—

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 28th October, 1897—

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and with effect from the 30th October, 1897—

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough, on medical certificate, to Mr. A. F. deLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 4th November, 1897—

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from the extraordinary leave of Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 5th November, 1897—

Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough and extraordinary leave of Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E. Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 6th November, 1897—

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class,

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Resident of the 2nd class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 9th November, 1897—

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Fort William, the 25th November, 1897.

No. 8-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 12th December, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th November 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1296.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Gerald Macleay Molloy, Royal Irish Rifles, officiating squadron officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse),—28th October 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas William Hathway Jones, Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—29th October 1897.

No. 1297.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

John Gilderdale Jennings, attached to the 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—6th October 1897.

William David Reid, officiating wing officer, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—8th October 1897.

Cecil Gardner Ames, officiating wing officer, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—19th October 1897.

Lionel Francis Jenkins, officiating wing officer, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry, 22nd October 1897.

Francis William Iles, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—23rd October 1897.

No. 1298.—Lieutenant Robert Thomas Christopher Calvert, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 23rd October 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 1299.—The following alterations are made in the staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force published in G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897:—

THE KURRAM MOVEABLE COLUMN.

Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.—*For* Captain P. H. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry, *read* Captain H. W. C. Colquhoun, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Brigade Transport Officer.—*For* Captain H. W. C. Colquhoun, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *read* Captain P. H. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

No. 1300.—The following appointments are added to the scheme for the Tirah Expeditionary Force published in G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897:—

PESHAWAR COLUMN.

Commandant, British Troops, Base Depôt.—Lieutenant A. Grant-Duff, 1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders.

Commandant, Native Troops, Base Depôt.—Captain A. Pressey, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1301.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

PESHAWAR COLUMN.

Captain W. Prior, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Commandant, Native Troops, Base Depôt, *vice* Captain A. Pressey, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, resigned.

No. 1302.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897, Captain G. H. Bretherton, D.S.O., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is appointed Brigade Commissariat Officer, Peshawar Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Lieutenant H. H. Jones, and the

following *additional* appointments are made on the staff of that column :—

Brigade Commissariat Officer.—Lieutenant H. H. Jones, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.—Lieutenant H. C. Ricketts, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Brigade Transport Officer.—Captain R. P. Stares, Bedfordshire Regiment.

No. 1303.—The following addition to, and alteration in, the staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force are notified in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1121 of 1897 :—

Staff at the Base.

Engineer Field Park.—Captain W. V. Scudamore, R.E.

Line of Communication.

Field Engineer.—Captain W. S. Nathan, R.E., *vice* Captain C. H. Cowie.

TOCHI.

No. 1304.—The following alteration is made in G. G. O. No. 697 of 1897 :—

Major T. Digby, R.E., to be Commanding Royal Engineer on the staff of the General Officer Commanding Tochi Field Force, with effect from the date on which he joined the Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1305.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 22nd October 1897, pages 5800, 5801 and 5802.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

22nd October 1897.

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BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Edward H. Bingham, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 28th August 1897.

* * * * * * * *

India Office, 22nd October 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, admissions to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Kenneth Mackenzie Foss. Dated 3rd July 1897. (The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of the 21st September 1897.)

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 25th August 1897.

Alfred Turner Rowlandson.
Frederic George Lucas.
Asundel Sinclair Begbie.
Francis Frederick Badcock, D.S.O.
Nicholas Albert Lewarne.
Henry William Richard Senior.
Ian Hope Grant.
Richard Harman, D.S.O.
Ernest Stanley Hall.
Frederick William Charles Turner.
Ernest Joseph Macfarlane Wood.
Walter Dickens Daunt.
Henry George Walker.
Edgar Brandreth.
Charles William Herbert Symonds.
Charles Tarrant Swan.
McLeod James Gordon.
Arthur Ross Barwell.
Frederick Charles Livingstone Waller.
William Edward Tomkins (since killed in action).
Frank Lloyd Vincent.
Harry Alexander Moore.
Francis William Hallowes.
Deffis George Peart.
Walter George Hodson.
Frederick Robert Edward Lock.
William Henry Manning.
Reginald Percy Congreve Schneider.
Walter Henry Brown.
Robert Montrésor Lowis.
Harry Torriano Pritchard.
Cyril Edward Wood.
James Saurin Richards.
Lewin Barlow Walton.
Alfred Carnac Watson.
John Joseph O'Brien Sexton.
Theodore Charles MacKenzie Trower Hogg.
Owen Charles Argles.
Wilfred Charlie Farquhar Rawdon Macnamara.
Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, D.S.O.
John Walter Beresford Merewether.
William George Grey.
Robert Clarence Hilliard Chalmers.
Lindsay Maxwell Bell.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Etienne Ronald Partridge Boileau, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 10th October 1895, but to rank from 21st October 1891.

Lieutenant Halhed Brodrick Birdwood, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 26th December 1895, but to rank from 1st January 1893.

Lieutenant Vivian Henry Branson, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 21st Decem-

ber 1895, but to rank from the 25th February 1894.

Lieutenant William Frank Bainbridge, from the Scottish Rifles. Dated 21st May 1895, but to rank from 13th June 1894.

Lieutenant Wynyard Feeling Lang, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 16th November 1895, but to rank from 12th February 1895.

Lieutenant Charles Richard Bradshaw, from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Dated 8th May 1897, but to rank from 8th January 1896.

Lieutenant Ernest Frederick Orton, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 4th June 1897, but to rank from 27th July 1896.

Lieutenant William St. Clair Muscroft, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 19th May 1897, but to rank from 24th October 1896.

Lieutenant James Atkinson Longridge, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 18th May 1897, but to rank from 21st November 1896.

Second Lieutenant Ivan Urmston Battye. Dated 17th July 1897.

Second Lieutenant Francis Adams. Dated 3rd August 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

John Scully. Dated 9th April 1897.

Adam Scott Reid. Dated 1st June 1897.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Preo Nath Mookerjee. Dated 6th July 1897.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Matthew Lorenz Bartholomeusz. Dated 22nd June 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 28th July 1897.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

George Ramsay.
David Waters Sutherland.
William Selby.
Thomas Arthur Granger.
Harold John Kinahan Bamfield.
John Wemyss Grant.
Arthur Henry Moorhead.
William Davey Hayward.
Archibald William Forbes Russell.
William Elmsley Scott-Moncrieff.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Ross Pearce.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Vivian Boase Bennett.
Hugh Myddleton Moore.
Dudley Cater Johnston.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 27th August 1897 :—

INFANTRY.

Ernest Rudolph Foy.
William Peter Sangster.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Colonel George Cumberland Ross, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st October 1897.

Surgeon-Colonel David Erskine Hughes, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 15th September 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, Stephen Chalke, Madras Establishment. Dated 29th April 1897.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, Archibald Mullen, Bombay Establishment. Dated 22nd June 1897.

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ERATTA.

The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieutenant D. A. E. Will is 27th April 1897, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 21st September 1897.

The date of retirement of Colonel H. R. Shelly, Madras Infantry, is 22nd August 1897, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 21st September 1897.

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"London Gazette," dated the 26th October, 1897, page 5870.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
26th October 1897.

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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

Peter Robert Bairnsfather. Dated 10th March 1897.

Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis. Dated 6th July 1897.

James Loughnan O'Bryen. Dated 12th July 1897.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Seconds in Command, Indian Army :—

Philip John Hantham Aplin. Dated 9th June 1897.

Charles Bellew Judge. Dated 30th June 1897.

Harvey Welman. Dated 20th July 1897.

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ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1306.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, with reference to paragraph 3 of G. G. O. No. 308 of 1894, that up to the 31st March 1898 candidates will be eligible for admission to the Indian Army Reserve of officers up to the age of 35 years.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1307.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant John Lindsay Smith—4th October 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1308.—In G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1897, notifying the promotion to Surgeon-Colonel of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E., *vice* Surgeon-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., "retired," *read vice* Surgeon-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., "tour expired."

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 1309.—Sergeant G. L. Thompson, head clerk, 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, is granted the temporary rank of sub-conductor whilst so employed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 1310.—Sub-Conductor Frank Edward Williams, in charge of the Camp Equipage of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, on probation, seconded, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 3rd June 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1311.—Major Charles Stevens, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and 2nd-in-command, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th November 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 1312.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th September 1897 :—

With gratuity of £5.

Sub... London Gliam McWalters, Commissariat-1897.) epartment.

Without gratuity.

Sergeant Alfred Adams, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant-Instructor George James Barrett Lane, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1313.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned sowars :—

No. 231, Sowar Diwan Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, No. 345, Sowar Sukhdeo Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Camp Sadda, Kurram Valley, on the 1st October 1897, in attempting to save Dafadar Pertap Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, but finding he was dead, successfully rescued and brought into camp their two wounded comrades Dafadar Bahadur Singh and Sowar Morar Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, under a heavy fire, and at the same time saved their carbines and ammunition.

No. 1314.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officer and soldiers in recognition of their conspicuous gallantry during the rear guard action on the Darband Kotal on the 11th September 1897 :—

Jemadar Harakbir Gurung, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Made strenuous efforts to bring off the body of Rifleman Narpatti, but finding the attempt hopeless, he secured the man's rifle and accoutrements, and thus hampered, under a heavy and galling fire from the enemy, brought Rifleman Kahar Sing Thapa, who was wounded, out of action.

No. 1094, Rifleman Lachman Gurung, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Assisted Jemadar Harakbir Gurung in bringing off a wounded rifleman, by standing his ground practically alone, and preventing by his fire the closer rush of the enemy, who were trying to cut off the retreat of the jemadar and his small party.

No. 2509, Rifleman Dhanbir Sahai, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.—Under the close fire of a large number of the enemy assisted Naick Balbir Burathoki of his regiment when wounded out of action.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 74.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant W. G. Windham, Royal Indian Marine (m.c.), for six months.

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major,*
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 20th and the 26th November 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.	Bandmaster J. Ferry .	31st October 1897.	Shwebo.		
Indian Staff Corps (15th Bengal Infantry).	Captain N. A. Lewarne	16th November 1897.	Maidan Valley, Tirah.		
Indian Staff Corps (2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas).	Lieutenant G. M. Wylie.	16th November 1897.	Maidan Valley, Tirah.		
1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.	Lieutenant R. E. A. Hales.	16th November 1897.	Maidan Valley, Tirah.		
2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment.	Lieutenant G. D. Crooke.	16th November 1897.	Maidan Valley, Tirah.		

Erratum.—In Notification of the death of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. North, Indian Medical Service, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th November 1897, *for* "1st November 1897" *read* "31st October 1897."

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th and the 26th November 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					₹ a. p.		
William David Gordon. (*a*)	Captain .	Indian Staff Corps(36th Sikhs).	5th July 1897	Intestate .	1,329 7 9	...	25th January 1898.
William Willoughby Taylor. (*b*)	Major .	Indian Staff Corps(45th Sikhs).	28th July 1897	Intestate .	1,337 6 3	...	Ditto.
James Frederick Browne.	Captain .	Royal Artillery.	10th June 1897.	Will left .	242 0 0		

(*a*) *Widow*—Ethel Mary Gordon.
Child—Douglas Hamilton Gordon.
Address—Care of A. W. Stogdon, Esq., C.S., Lahore.

(*b*) *Widow*—Amy Gertrude Taylor.
Address—Powell's Hotel, Murree.

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOCAL FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1897.

No. 5087-*A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, IX of 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Karachi Port Trust Provident Fund.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 25th November, 1897.

No. 5137-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

October 1897. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In October		To end of October		Whole Year.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Actuals, Preliminary 1896-97.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	30	20	9,12	9,36	26,59	24,84
Opium	30	60	3,06	3,99	5,82	6,41
Salt	64	57	4,80	4,80	8,73	8,42
Stamps	25	29	2,75	2,79	4,84	4,78
Excise	41	44	3,11	3,31	5,67	5,61
Provincial Rates	10	8	1,53	1,54	3,02	3,56
Customs	37	40	2,34	2,50	4,49	4,49
Assessed Taxes	15	15	1,00	1,05	1,72	1,73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	3	23	26	57	50
Registration	3	3	30	28	44	40
Tributes from Native States	4	4	26	26	90	88
Other Civil Revenue	20	33	1,91	2,13	3,84	3,69
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	2,83	3,16	30,41	32,33	67,23	65,35
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—4	—19	—1,93	—2,04	—3,79	—3,73
Opium	—3	—4	—2,10	—2,28	—2,65	—2,48
Famine Relief	—15	—1	—2,01	—5	—1,49	—60
Other Civil Expenditure	—1,80	—2,11	—14,26	—14,01	—20,77	—25,86
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,02	—2,35	—20,36	—18,38	—34,70	—32,67
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—11	—3	—26	+1,36	+56	+59
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+5	+5	+11	+15	+31	+25
Military Receipts	+2	+8	+33	+47	+71	+84
Military Issues	—1,82	—1,42	—10,39	—9,34	—16,41	—16,91
Public Works Department—						
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+18	+12	+1,81	+1,46	+2,08	+2,83
" " Issues	—59	—57	—6,89	—3,91	—9,31	—8,92
State Railways Receipts	+1,07	+1,17	+7,86	+7,32	+15,03	+13,12
" " Issues	—69	—88	—6,59	—6,36	—13,04	—11,07
East Indian Railway Receipts	+38	+41	+3,05	+2,89	+4,98	+5,03
" " " Issues	—7	—16	—1,44	—1,10	—2,44	—2,15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+13	+20	+1,44	+1,67	+2,94	+2,91
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc.	—1	—4	—10	—41	—16	—15
Telegraph Receipts	+6	+6	+44	+41	—1	+70
Do. Issues	—4	—5	—36	—39		—71
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,44	—1,06	—10,99	—5,78	—14,74	—14,48
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	+25	—1	+2,75	+3,81	+3,42	+5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+1	—1	—6	...	—12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+31	—92	—1,99	—7,31	—8,62	—9,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rio per £	+63	—1,29	—4,37	—9,94	—13,00	—14,97
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—9	—31	—1,22	—1,37	+27	—1,03
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+1,10	—2,52	—4,84	—14,87	—17,93	—20,83
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+47	—2,77	—5,78	—6,70	—14	—2,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	7,62	12,57	13,87	16,50	13,46	16,50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,09	9,80	8,09	9,80	13,32	13,87

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th November, 1897.

No. 5146-*Gl.*—The services of Major G. M. Porter, R.E., Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 23rd November 1897.

No. 5160-*Gl.*—The following reversions and promotions of Officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 2nd October, 1897—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to class IV,

Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 12th October, 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. N. Ray—

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in class II,

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class III,

Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 29th October, 1897—

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st November, 1897—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to class IV,

Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to class V, and

Messrs. W. H. E. Mellor and C. W. C. Curson to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1897.

No. 481.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Clarke, R.E.

No. 482.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Chief and Superintending Engineer classes, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1897.
Benton, J. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	11th October.
Odling, C. W. . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class .	Chief Engineer, 1st class .	Permanent	9th November.
Richard, H. J. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class .	Ditto	9th November.
Oliver, E. E. . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Temporary	9th November.
Apjohn, J. H. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	9th November.
Thomson, C. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Ditto . .	Sub. *pro tem.*	9th November.
Joscelyne, D. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto . .	Temporary	9th November.
Selby, Colonel H. O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	9th November.
Simpson, J. T. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto . .	Temporary	9th November.

The 25th November, 1897.

No. 483.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 123, dated 17th March 1897, Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, is confirmed in his appointment as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

The 26th November, 1897.

No. 484.—Mr. G. J. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, was permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th October 1897.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3323 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 20th November 1897:—

No. 430 of 1897.—Sorabji M. Rutnagur, journalist, of 27 Meadows street, Bombay, for improvements in ventilators for buildings, factories, etc.

No. 431 of 1897.—Henry Arthur Miller, engineer, of George street, and William George Dauncey, engineer, of Hunter street, both in Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for intermediary mechanism for connecting motive power with operating mechanism for the transmission of force.

No. 432 of 1897.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay presidency, for an improved method for heating articles by steam under pressure, more particularly applicable to disinfecting bundles of clothing of passengers at stations.

No. 433 of 1897.—Percy Hulburd, of the Hulburd engineering company, contractors, of 150 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, for a new or improved gauge glass protector for boilers and such like.

No. 434 of 1897.—Milton Franklin Williams, [illegible]ist, of 721 Olive stre[illegible], in the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, U. S. A., for improvements in breaking, crushing and pulverizing machines.

No. 435 of 1897.—John Frederick Sargeant, gentleman, of Holly Bank, Bracknell, in the county of Berks, for improvements in or relating to the handle bars of cycles, motor cars, bath chairs and other vehicles.

No. 436 of 1897.—John Poyser, engineer, of Wirksworth, in the county of Derby, for improvements in warp stop-motions for weaving looms.

No. 437 of 1897.—William Ashton-Hockly, manager, Great Eastern Coal Co., Ld., Goluckdihi colliery, Jharia post office, Manbhum district, for an improved draw bar for the hauling of coal tubs, and the like,—to be called "Ashton-Hockly's patent draw bar."

No. 3324 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 364 of 1895.—Léon de Rigaud, chemist, Paris, for improvements in gold-extracting processes and apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 11 November 1897.)

No. 56 of 1897.—James Crofts, surgeon-major, of the Indian Medical Service, of 28 South Terrace, and James Johnson, carriage builder, of Nelson place, both of Cork, Ireland, for improvements in wheels for vehicles particularly adapted for use in hot countries. (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 131 of 1897.—Rupert E. C. Malvery, of Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., Apollo street, Bombay, for improvements in openers for aërated water bottles with valves. (Specification filed 27 October 1897.)

No. 149 of 1897.—Simon Lake, engineer, of No. 229 South Chester street, Baltimore, Maryland, for sub-marine vessels. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

No. 168 of 1897.—James Philip Erie, engineer, of 1900 East 5th street, city and county of Los Angeles, and state of California, U. S. A., for improvements in motor vehicles. (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 173 of 1897.—Theophil Pfister, manufacturer, of 45 Holborn Viaduct, London, and Emil Barthels, merchant, of Mattapoisette, Bedford Park, London, for improvements in cloisonne, work. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

No. 179 of 1897.—Charles Day Durnford, gentleman, of Elmhurst, Shooter's hill, in the county of Kent, for improvements in gun barrels. (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 180 of 1897.—John Armstrong, consulting metallurgist, of Ramlé, Springfield park, Acton, London, for improvements in treating complex ores, mattes and the like, and in furnaces therefor. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

No. 181 of 1897.—Freeman Augustus Taber, photographer, of 121 Post street, city and county of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., for an improved method of producing embossed photographs. (Specification filed 11 November 1897.)

No. 182 of 1897.—Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs, engineer, of 5 East 27th street, New York city, U. S. A., for a compressed air engine. (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 198 of 1897.—Alister MacNab, merchant, of Coconada, in the province of Madras, for an apparatus for purifying bay salt. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 207 of 1897.—John Lowther Fletcher, gentleman, of "Ellesmere", French street, Sunbury-on-Thames, in the county of Middlesex, for a method of treating flour and the product obtained by such treatment. (Specification filed 11 November 1897.)

No. 209 of 1897.—Robert William Rutherford, manufacturer, and John Alfred Jackson, cigarette manufacturer, both of 2 Commercial chambers, Manse street, Dunedin, in the colony of New Zealand, for improvements in means for lighting cigars and cigarettes. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 210 of 1897.—Henry William Tickner Doggett, draper, and James McChesney, builder, both of 54 Lambton quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved checking apparatus to prevent horses from running away. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 243 of 1897.—Beda Becker, civil engineer, of Hufengasse 13 Eupen, in the German empire, for improvements in extracting precious metals from minerals containing them, and apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 276 of 1897.—Adolf Schmidt, director of a company, of 49 Kolnische Strasse, Cassel, in the German empire, for improvements in the treatment of animal carcasses, offal and like substances. (Specification filed 8 November 1897.)

No. 355 of 1897.—John Goodfellow, analytical chemist, of 198 High road, Leyton, in the county of Essex, for the manufacture of nutritious products from yeast. (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 3325 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 13D of 1897.—Archibald Allan Crawford, engineer, of 21 Esplanade road, Bombay, for casings for electrical conductors.

No. 3326 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 114 of 1889.—Sydney Lawrence's invention for an optician's apparatus for testing defective vision with accuracy by day or by night. (From 29 November 1897 to 29 November 1898.)

No. 260 of 1892.—Albert Legg and Charles Ward Weston's invention for improvements in sewing machines. (From 14 January 1898 to 14 January 1899.)

No. 3327 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 172 of 1893.—Richard Bruzon's invention for improvements in boots and shoes. (Specification filed 17 August 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

No. 142 of 1892.—Henry Parkes and John Cuninghame's invention for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same. (Specification filed 19 August 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office, day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th November, 1897.

No. 13-*A*.—The following reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	6th October, 1897.
Lieutenant J. B. MacGeorge, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	6th October, 1897.
Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10th October, 1897.
Lieutenant R. F. Knox, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13th October, 1897.
Lieutenant J. L. Meyer, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15th October, 1897.
Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	27th October, 1897.
Lieutenant A. G. Bremner, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	27th October, 1897.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.*,

Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. on 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94	Of 1853-54.	Total.	Of 1833-35.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1871.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance on 31st October, 1897	1,07,13,500	2,03,24,300	14,55,55,800	2,82,12,000	1,44,61,900	9,53,500	28,500	20,95,72,100	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,07,44,027
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November, 1897	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November, 1897	3,000	...	35,500	10,000	6,000	...	...	41,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November, 1897	1,800	...	85,000	200	1,000	...	...	27,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000
	1,07,40,500	2,03,24,300	14,55,76,300	2,82,22,200	1,44,68,900	9,53,500	28,500	20,96,40,800	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,08,19,527
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,55,900	4,77,500	67,300	50,200	8,000	...	7,59,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,59,800
Balance on 15th November, 1897	1,07,40,500	2,01,68,400	14,51,58,800	2,81,54,900	1,44,18,700	9,45,500	28,500	20,88,80,900	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,00,59,727

NOTE.—From 5th June, 1897, to 15th Sept., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,770 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,855 lakhs.
" 15th Sept., 1897, " 30th " " ditto 25 " ditto 14 "
" 1st Oct., " " 15th Oct., " ditto 28 " ditto 15 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 12 " ditto 7 "
" 1st Nov., " " 15th Nov., " ditto 1 lakh.

9,770 lakhs. 8,831 lakhs.
5,122 "

Balance against India . 5,148 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th November, 1897.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹
Calcutta	12,50,000	8,81,64,420	8,94,14,420	3,11,48,422	...	3,11,48,422
Allahabad	...	1,40,81,980	1,40,81,980	1,31,68,950	...	1,31,68,950
Lahore	...	2,00,27,155	2,00,27,155	1,41,70,020	...	1,41,70,020
Bombay	45,18,040	6,90,58,810	7,41,76,850	3,92,51,492	...	3,92,51,492
Karachi	...	90,29,810	90,29,810	47,91,235	...	47,91,235
Madras	19,17,595	2,54,28,385	2,73,45,980	1,11,41,897	...	1,11,41,897
Calicut	...	13,03,530	13,03,530	17,03,953	...	17,03,953
Rangoon	...	1,14,00,800	1,14,00,800	2,76,00,355	...	2,76,00,355
	76,85,635	23,97,00,890	24,73,86,525			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,40,255			
Total			24,72,46,270	14,30,96,324	...	14,30,96,324
Add—Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
Amount in course of remittance						1,50,000
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs.20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Total						24,72,46,270

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 54 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
Mrs. C. McCubbins	Chunar	28th October, 1897	The District Judge of Mirzapore, on 10th November, 1897.	Will left. No application.
Mr. E. N. Ryall	Naini Tal	6th November, 1897	The Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, on 12th November, 1897.	Deceased is said to have left a Will No application.
Mr. P. Barroba	Lahore	20th October, 1897	The District Judge of Lahore, on 15th November, 1897.	Deceased was an employé of the North Western Railway. No Will found. No application.
Mr.—McKeon	Calcutta	20th April, 1897	The Officiating District Judge of Chittagong, on 10th November, 1897.	Deceased was a Driver on the Assam Bengal Railway. No Will found. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 26th November, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd November, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	60,62,468	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	75,31,292	8	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,31,94,092	11	1
₹ a. p.				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,01,31,722	7	1
Public Deposits at Head Office . 86,04,611 12 5				Bills discounted and purchased	1,58,98,286	12	10
Public Deposits at Branches . 41,53,707 15 10	1,27,58,319 12	3		Balances with other Banks	5,92,010	7	4
				Bullion	3,013	15	0
				Dead Stock	13,29,120	5	5
				Stamps	9,517	7	3
				Sundries	11,93,909	3	3
					6,59,45,493	13	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,12,50,541	3	1				
				₹ a. p.			
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,00,511	0	5	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 1,12,92,235 7 5			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,75,39,164 12 9	2,88,31,400	4	2
Sundries	24,67,522	1	8				
RUPEES	9,47,76,894	1	5	RUPEES	9,47,76,894	1	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th November, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 43·1.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			₹ a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE SHWEBO DISTRICT (UPPER BURMA).				
314	Symbolical coins of Arakan representing the cosmology of Buddhism	Silver .	5 0 0	3	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than November, 1898.

CALCUTTA MINT;
The 24th November, 1897.

B. SCOTT, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,
Master of the Mint

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 261.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 1st July 1897, *vice* Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on sick leave :—

Mr. O. D. Smart, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to officiate as Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the same list.

Mr. A. Ewing Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

The 25th November, 1897.

No 262.—The following candidates are appointed probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Mr. Douglas John Hunter	11th	November,	1897.
„ Edgar Henry Corridon	12th	„	„
Babu Dhani Ram . .	20th	„	„
Mr. William George Jarbo	17th	„	„
„ Harry Renfrew Hunter	11th	„	„
„ Bernard Marie Berrill	5th	„	„
Munshi Ikbaluddin .	8th	„	„

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 67.—Mr. G. W. Mungavin, General Service Clerk was appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Superintendent, Class II, Grade II, from 16th March to 14th May 1897, both days inclusive, to fill an existing vacancy.

W. D. McPHERSON,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd November, 1897.

No. 18.—Captain G. W. S. Fryer, I.S.C., Military Accountant, 4th class, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 20th year commenced 21st August 1897.

W. FAURE FIELD, *Major,*
for *Accountant General.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Mr. A. M. Lindsay has returned from leave and resumed the office of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 24th November, 1897.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 19th November, 1897.

No. 5130-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1599-G., dated the 4th November, 1897, Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Ulwar Agency from Captain L. Impey on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 15th November, 1897.

No. 7396.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1527-G., dated the 21st October, 1897, Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Peshin, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 7398.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1528-G., dated the 21st October, 1897, Captain C. F. Minchin, I.S.C., on return from furlough, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th October, 1897.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 9th November, 1897.

No. 4723.—In supersession of paragraph 2 of Resident's Notification No. 762, dated the 25th February last, the following are, with the concurrence of the Mysore Durbar, appointed to be Inspecting Officers for the purposes of the Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act prescribed by the Resident, at the stations opposite to their names :—

The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore—at Harihar and Yesvantpur.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon on special plague duty—at Harihar.

The Hospital Assistant on special plague duty—at Harihar.

The Lady Apothecary on special plague duty —at Harihar.

The Assistant Surgeon on special plague duty —at Yesvantpur.

The Hospital Assistant on special plague duty—at Yesvantpur.

The Lady Apothecary on special plague duty —at Yesvantpur.

The 17th November, 1897.

No. 4905.—Under the provisions of section 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint the following to be the Officers to whom notice of appeals should be given :—

(*a*) In appeals to the Resident's Court, the Sessions Judge.

(*b*) In appeals to the Sessions Court, the District Magistrate.

(*c*) In all appeals against convictions for Railway offences, the Agent and Manager of the Railway concerned.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 17th November, 1897.

No. 4003-S.—Whereas at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Kekri, specially convened in this behalf on the 2nd October, 1897, it was resolved to apply to the Local Government to extend the provisions of the Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880, to that Municipality, and such application has been made accordingly, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, under the provisions of section 3 of the said Act, hereby to declare his intention to extend the said Act in the manner proposed, with effect from the 1st February, 1898. Any inhabitant of the said Municipality, who objects to such extension, may within six weeks from the date of the publication of this Notification send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, and the Chief Commissioner will take such objection into consideration in accordance with section 3 of the said Act.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.
in P. W. D.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 19th November, 1897.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Engineer J. J. Walmsley, for six months.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave in and out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Commander F. M. Barwick, for one year.

The 22nd November, 1897.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Assistant Engineer B. R. M. Brebner, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

J. HEXT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 8356.—Lala Raj Narayen, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. D'Cruz is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Raj Narayen, or until further orders.

No. 8371.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. J. Dease, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, to the Malakand Field Force and North Western Frontier disturbances, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 7th October, 1897.

Munshi Khan Mahomed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 10th October, 1897.

The 25th November, 1897.

No. 8399.—Mr. H. Wooster, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th November, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Khan Ghulam Raza Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. H. C. Roussac, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. R. Peter, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Roussac.

No. 8403.—Mr. H. Glackan, Postmaster, Jubbulpore, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Ramlhadra is appointed to act as Postmaster, Jubbulpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Glackan, or until further orders.

No. 8407.—Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Sabaji Ratnaji Sinde is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. J. Lalkaka, or until further orders.

No. 8411.—Babu Zalim Singh, Postmaster, Naini Tal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th December, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. Ram Dulare is appointed to act as Postmaster, Naini Tal, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Zalim Singh or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 22nd November, 1897.

Beck Bros. (Gunny Bags Manufacturers).
Bocke, W.
Cleworth, J. L. A.
Dement, Jasper.
Edward, W.
Fuller, G. A.
Greenwald & Co.
Hart, S. P.
Klinger, F. Louis.
La Touche, C. C.
Lazaro & Stiller.
Mcdonald, D.
Murphy, Mr. Chemist.
Roberts, C. R. P.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Bellingham, Miss.
Benbow, A. J.
Bentzon, Chas.
Blackburn, Mrs.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Brew, G.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, Miss C. J.
Brown, W. H., Advance Agent.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Caine, H.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Clark, Miss Maud.
Colcombet, J.
Creffield, Mrs.
Daly, H.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, Geo. J.
Deas, D.
Delataye, R.
Del'Hoste, Colonel.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Diamant, Mrs. Leo.
Duflot, Miss A.
Duncan, Patrick.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Essa, Leon.
Farrell, Mr.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Geo. L. D'Arce's New Marionetts.
Gibson, Miss.
Haegert, Rev. A.
Hall, Harry.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Hardwick, A. A.
Healy, J.
Heynemann, K. E
Higgins, Mrs.
Hilferding, M. A.
Holt, George.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
Honston, Miss, care of Capt. E. Honston, R.E.
Inman, Thos.
Jones, W., Member of the Philatelic Society of India.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jolliffe, Lady Alice.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kerr, Capt. T.
Kidd, J. A.
Lady, Rayleigh.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Lawrence, Wm.
Levi, S.
Lloyd, F. H.
Lord, Rayleigh.
Lumsden, G
Mathesius, C.
Matheson, Alexr.
Max Heller.
McCallum, E.
McCrea, G.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Milne, Miss Cora.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Moore, J. E.
Mouat, Charles.
Naskidol, M. F.
Newman, J. H.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Pattison, H. A.
Pepin, Preece Percy E. A.
Philben, E.
Preece, Percy.
Priestley, Mrs. A. E.
Priestly, W.
Radmore, F.
Raines, Mrs.
Ridsdale, H.
Rogers, Arthur.
Ross, Johnny.
Smith, Arnold P.
Soul, C.
Southwell, J.
Spencer, J.
Stavridi, A. G.
Stebbing, Capt. A.E.
Stopford, F. t'.
Thadden, F. G.
Thompson, Mrs. I. W.
Thomson, G. W.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Unger, G. E.
Valentin, H.
Venning, A. G.
Vigar, C.
Wall, T. D.
Walker, Mr.
William, H.
Williams, F. F.
Wills, Mrs. M. H.
Wolle, Mrs. E.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Bellingham, H. G., Miss.
Christian, C. W., Revd.
Dease, P.
Fischer, Morris.
Hilferding, M.
Hirsch, J.
Langer, A.
McKeown, Ada.
Moreschi, A.
Morton, Mrs.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palmer, E. L.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Row, J
Wilson, R. A.
Wilson, Turner.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aaron, Clara.
Adler, Jenny.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdul Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Buksh, N.
Bodycot, F.
Baxter, Miss.
Beliasis, H.
Bellingham, Graham, Miss.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
Dracott, C. H.
Favell, M.
Fiernsdorf, E. I.
Fritchley, C. P.
Fossa, C. F. De La.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson, S. St.
Johnston, D. C.
King, H.
Kerrigan, F. H.
Langley, F.
Leunn, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Moses, James.
Mohammad Husein.
McDonald, G.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrea.
Roodon, James.
Rohand, L., Monsieur.
Richards, W. E.
Radmore, F.
Siva, Marco.
Simpson, B. G.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.,
Silverstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Twarri, Chetoo.
Williams, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd November, 1897.

Clamment, W. S.
Floyd, A. E.
Miller, A.
Patterson, A. C.
Robertson, Mrs.

The 27th November, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	2nd Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	1st ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies	27th Nov.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo
Ditto ditto	4th Dec.	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	30th Nov.	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Ditto ditto	3rd Dec.	Per Steamer *A. Apcar*.
Rangoon and Moulmein	2nd ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	29th Nov.	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	7th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	4th Dec.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	27th Nov.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	4th Dec.	Ditto.
Port Blair	29th Nov.	Per Rangoon
Mauritius, Reunion, Mayotte, Nossi-be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	4th Dec.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, so far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of closing for the next mail steamer, due allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in Column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been missed by the steamer in question, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not proceeding up to one of the regular ones.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, viz.:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-15 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, etc., for Port Blair *by Sea*, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمي حسب ذیل خرید فرسکتا هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹھه آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیون کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب ذیل مل سکتي هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانون مین بهي بکتي هی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول داک چار اونس والے ٹین ۱ پیسے آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والے ٹین ۱ آٹھه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین ۱ باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post-free,	R15-12.
½ „	R7-8,	„	R8.
¼ „	R3-12,	„	R4-4.

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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 096797, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and last endorsed to Babu Bhavani Charan Mukerji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BHAVANI CHARAN MUKERJI,
Goárá, Thana Panduah, District Hooghly.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 086696, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore, and last endorsed to me, named Mani Ram, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MANI RAM,
Mahajan and Contractor,
Goodree Bazar,
Cawnpore.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	20'4	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	20'4	40'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	16'15	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	18'7	53'55	93'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	64'6	...	...
Thôngwa	...	72'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	23'8	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	15'47	42'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19'55	54'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	23'29	53'72	73'44	...	...	...	...	...	...	61'37	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	21'25	51	...	...	...	25'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	21'25	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	20'91	41'82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	400
Dacca	...	56'25	50	...	35	...	...	...	...	51'25	70	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Calcutta	...	55	47'5	...	40	45	55	...	36'25	47'5	45	320
Central—												
Bardwan	...	43'75	41'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	52'5	57'5	310
Pabna	...	43'75	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'62	57'5	300
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	58'75	56'25	...	...	...	...	...	37'5	50	62'5	320
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	29'06	51'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'78	35'78	352'5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	38'75	36'87	...	30	...	...	20	26'25	43'75	36'56	280
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	45	45	...	35	...	...	...	26'25	45	42'19	290
Muzaffarpur	...	50	44'37	...	30'78	...	...	20	22'19	44'43	57'03	278'28
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	25'26	56'59	43'59	52'08	35'99	...	52'08	...	...	47'92	58'59	309'27
Central—												
Cawnpore	20	40	41'04	47'08	30'21	...	...	...	21'61	44'43	50	276'67
Jhansi	40	50	43'23	50'78	31'35	30'78	...	...	28'54	45'73	42'6	245
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	37'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	43'23	...	304'74
Agra	...	48'44	41'56	...	26'25	45	...	...	28'59	47'19	55'16	250'25
Submontane,												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	40	...	30'78	...	...	...	...	45'73	...	266'25
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22'19	47'08	43'54	50	35'16	...	...	...	28'59	48'49	...	280
Northern—												
Fyzabad	25	...	43'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'5	...	256'25

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Ploughbullocks, per pair.	Districts.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
											Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Pakôkku.
											Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
...	37·5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	40	75	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
											Deltaic—
...	36·87	55 & 65	...	...	1·62(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	36·25	70	...	6·5(*a*)	5·5(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
											Central—
...	35	...	...	...	6(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
..	39·06	70	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
											Northern—
...	40	30	...	·17(*b*)	·17(*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
											Orissa—
...	32·5	62·5	...	20(*a*)	3·19(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
											Bihár, south—
...	36·25	30	...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
											Bihár, north—
...	37·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	36·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
65·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Benares.
											Central—
55·21	...	80	100	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	Cawnpore.
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
											Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	70	Meerut.
46·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	Agra.
											Submontane, west—
...	...	...	100 to 110	...	...	...	...	40 to 90	...	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
											Oudh—
											Southern—
66·56	...	75	...	2·5	...	1·87	...	35	...	...	Lucknow.
											Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad.

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	...	47·66	...	34·53	46·87	43·75	...	47·29	52·03	...	320
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	30·62	75	35·62	40	32·5	32·5	40	...	32·5	44·37	56·25	340
Central—												
Lahore	32·55	60·94	34·43	39·01	25·78	33·33	53·33	...	34·74	39·27	58·18	336·87
South-eastern—												
Delhi	30·78	50	36·35	43·23	27·6	31·98	28·59	...	28·59	42·03	48·65	320
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25	57·86	34·06	37·71	27·6	...	...	...	...	37·19	...	345·94
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	69·58	39·06	43·23	30	34·69	47·03	...	38·12	47·03	63·96	305
Western—												
Multan	22·81	50	40·99	47·13	32·03	28·59	53·33	...	34·79	45·68	...	336·87
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	53·75	43·12	...	32·5	26·41	38·75	...	...	47·19	67·5	330
Shikárpur	...	...	38·12	...	...	23·44	...	...	...	43·75	...	307·5
Quetta	...	...	41·87	65	30	35	...	...	75	...	...	380
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	60·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	57·34	...	...	...	46·35	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	40	46	56	...	37	...	...	...	44	52	318
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	45·69	42·12	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	42·12	53·31	245
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	45·5	47	54	...	...	...	...	...	47	61	275
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	58·93	...	...	40·74	66·66	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	80	50	57·12	...	44·37	...	...	...	57·12	61·5	320
Amráoti	...	56·87	56·87	62·5	...	40	80	...	...	56·87	61·56	320
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	21·87	...	...	60	...	456·87
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·72	...	...	...	359·95
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	41·67	...	...	...	53·33	...	380
Cuddapah	27·92	47·03	...	...	...	28·7	21·82	...	...	...	...	366·67
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	...	33·96	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·75	45·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·84	...	345·62
Tanjore	24·48	47·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	31·77	...	...	...	25·68	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	27·23	45·71	72·49	98·74	...	14·62	...	21·55	...	26·02	72·69	368·75
Bangalore	24·5	60·31	74·48	61·2	...	39·2	...	25·09	...	36·25	50	411·74

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued.

Gúr.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhusa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	Districts.
											Rajputana—
											Eastern—
61·56	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	140	...	80	Ajmere.
											Panjab—
											Southern—
...	...	50	100	2·19	6·77	2·19	...	50	...	75	Ferozpur.
											Central—
...	...	57·13	95·52	10	8·02	6·67	...	100	...	105	Lahore.
											South-eastern—
...	...	80	130·83	3·33	8·91	3·33	...	60	...	125	Delhi.
											Submontane—
...	...	...	...	3·33	5·73	...	...	60	...	...	Amritsar.
											Northern—
...	...	40	94·22	3·33	10	7·97	...	55	...	60	Rawalpindi.
											Western—
...	...	100	100	3·07	6·67	2·34	...	50	...	70	Multan.
											Sind and Baluchistan—
90	...	150	110	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	40 to 140	...	...	Quetta.
											Bombay—
											Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
											Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
											Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
											Central Provinces—
											Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	60	...	70	Nagpur.
											Central—
...	39	80	115	...	...	...	...	40	...	31	Jubbulpore.
											Eastern—
...	43	180	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
											Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Basim.
...	...	225	76·25	3	...	11	...	60	...	50	Ellichpur.
...	...	300	110	·06(*a*)	...	...	...	52·5	...	90	Amraoti.
											Madras—
											South, central—
75	...	...	105	...	2·5	...	...	60	60	...	Coimbatore.
...	...	102·76	55·20	...	6·50	...	...	80	80	...	Salem.
											Central—
47·55	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	80	80	110	Bellary.
...	...	...	60·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Cuddapah.
..	...	100	58·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurnool.
											East Coast, central
...	...	...	...	...	5·1	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
											East Coast, south—
57·6	...	131·67	57·6	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Trichinopoly.
											Southern—
...	...	89·9	...	...	5·36	...	...	...	...	4·	Madura.
											Mysore—
68·56	...	374	109·08	10·71	72·03	3·29	...	100	...	70	Mysore.
68·56	...	308·47	85·69	4·11	13·71	...	...	200	...	100	Bangalore.

(*a*) Per head load.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 5	11 13	11 5	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 12	10 8	10 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 4	6 4	...	...	8 4	7 8	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 2	11 9	11 5	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 8	11 5	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 7	12 5	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	9 5	10 11	9 5	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 3	7 13	11 1	9 7	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	6 11	8 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	8 2	8 2	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	12 3	11 2	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 2	9 13	8 —	27 —	21 12	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 13	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 —	14 6	19 10	18 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	10 5	9 12	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 10	8 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 6	7 3½	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 10½	6 10	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 6½	5 8	...	...	3 15	4 —	4 —½	4 2	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...		...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	7 —	6 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	5 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backergunj	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 12	7 2 and 9 12	7 — and 9 4	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 14	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	8 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 8	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8 to 7 12	9 4 and 11 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 11	7 10	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 7	8 10	...	...	6 —	5 11	8 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 4	6 4	10 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 8	19 4	19 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	7 10	8 5	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	6 8	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 6	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 5	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	6 2	7 2	28 3	28 3	6 4	6 4	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 1	15 1	7 9	7 9	14 6	14 6	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	11 15	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 7	21 14	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	28 —	27 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
				8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	7 3½	7 9	...	...	6 2¼	...	9 6	9 6	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 15	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills.
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	6 8	6 —	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 4	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
				7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 11	6 —	8 4	8 4	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nága Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergunj.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Mymensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 10	10 10	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorgnum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	8 14	...	...	...	8 2	11 4	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	6 12	9 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 —	8 —	8 8	...	7 —	7 —	8 8 and 11 —	8 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	6 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	7 14	12 —	12 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 10	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	6 2½	...	...	6 —	4 8	7 2 and 8 4	6 6 to 7 14	8 10	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12 and 9 12	6 — and 9 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 4	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 —	5 4	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	7 12	8 —	8 —	5 0½	5 0½	7 3 and 9 0½	6 12½ and 8 1	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	12 —	10 —	7 4	9 —	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	5 — to 7 4	5 8 to 7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Palamau	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 2	11 —	10 6	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	7 8	7 8	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	9 3	8 12½	10 8	9 7½	5 4	5 4	7 9 to 8 14	7 5½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 12	8 4	11 4	10 8	6 8	6 4	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Patna	10 8	10 —	13 —	12 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	9 — and 9 4	8 12 and 9 4	9 8	9 —	7 8 and 7 12	7 — and 7 8	9 — and 9 8	8 — and 8 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	11 6	11 6	7 —	7 —	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 8	7 8	...	10 —	6 8	6 8	11 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 4	...	...
Saran	9 8	9 8	9 —	10 8	5 8	6 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...
Champaran	8 8	8 12	11 8	11 12	6 8	6 4	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 6	8 4	10 9	10 2	5 7	5 6	7 11	7 14	8 8	9 —	...	7 12
Benares	9 5	9 1	10 15½	11 6	6 —	8 11½	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	7 11
Ghazipur	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	5 8	5 4	7 12	7 4	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 13
Jaunpur	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 8	5 8	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 —	4 8	5 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	9 —
Central—												
Banda	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	6 4	9 8	8 —	10 8	9 8	...	...
Fatehpur	8 12	8 14	11 —	11 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 0	8 5	11 3	10 5	6 —	6 —	7 6	6 14	9 9	9 8	9 —	8 —
Jalaun	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 12	9 8	13 —	12 12	5 8	5 4	8 12	7 10	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	9 —	8 8	12 8	11 12	6 —	5 8	7 12	7 8	12 12	10 12	11 8	...
Etawah	9 10	9 5	11 7	10 12	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	10 6	10 4	9 12	9 4
Farukhabad	9 9	9 9	12 9	12 9	4 12	4 12	5 7 to 6 12	5 7 to 6 13	...	...	12 4	12 4
Mainpuri	9 15	9 12	12 6	12 4	4 8	4 8	7 8	6 — and 7 8	...	...	12 6	12 4
Etah	10 6	9 14	13 12	13 2	5 4	5 2	9 4	7 2	...	...	13 14	...
Western—												
Meerut	10 12	10 —	...	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	10 5	11 —	...
Agra	9 4	9 8	14 12	13 —	6 8	6 —	7 12	7 8	9 4	9 —	14 12	10 —
Muttra	9 12	9 12	14 14	14 12	4 8	4 —	7 13	7 12	14 —	14 —	14 4	12 —
Aligarh	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 3 and 13 12	4 8	4 — and 4 8	6 —	6 — and 6 8	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	10 12	10 5	14 8	13 12	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 7	12 12	12 5	12 12	9 13
Submontane, east—												
Bahia	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 2	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	5 10	6 11	7 7	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 11	5 6	5 —	10 6	7 3	9 —	9 —	...	...
Basti	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	7 5	7 5	11 8	7 10	11 —	10 —	...	...

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 —	...	11 —	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 13	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 — and 10 8	6 — and 10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 13	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 12	9 13	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 11	...	...	...	9 9½	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	9 8	9 8	Jalpaigari.
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 3	8 15	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	10 8*	10 8*	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 6	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	15 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	14 —	17 —	10 —	...	9 2	9 2	Manbhum.
12 —	9 —	...	...	7 — to 7 8	7 — to 7 4	10 —	...	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	Lohárdaga.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 4	15 12	11 4	11 4	9 —	7 14	Palámau.
15 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 9	10 —	9 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	9 7½	9 7½	14 7	12 9½	10 8	8 10½	10 8	10 8	Monghyr.
												Gaya.
12 4	12 —	10 4	11 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	10 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Patna.
19 —	17 —	13 —	14 —	9 —	8 12	15 —	19 —	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 8	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 — and 9 4	...	11 8	9 8	10 —	10 4	10 —	*Bihár, north—*
												Purnea.
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 5	15 2	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
18 8	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	Muzaffarpur.
20 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Saran.
13 —	13 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Champáran.
21 —	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 4	21 —	13 8	10 12	11 —	10 3	10 8	
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 —	11 8	14 7	15 4	8 —	8 —	11 2	11 15	6 12	6 11	9 10	9 7	Mirzapur.
13 —	...	11 15	...	8 6	8 15	11 11	13 9	6 12	6 12	6 6	11 6	Benares.
10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	8 —	8 4	13 8	10 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	14 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	Jaunpur.
13 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	17 —	17 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 4	8 —	10 12	10 12	Banda.
11 8	13 8	11 8	...	6 4	6 —	12 4	...	7 8	7 —	12 8	11 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	15 6	15 12	8 12	8 10	11 7	10 —	7 2	7 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
9 —†	9 —†	9 —	9 —	8 —†	8 8†	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
...	...	16 —	15 —	8 8	8 12	18 —	16 —	9 12	10 4	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
12 —	...	15 —	14 8	8 8	8 12	13 —	10 —	9 2	8 6	11 —	11 4	Jhansi.
10 4	14 2	15 2	13 2	8 —	8 6	14 12	13 —	6 8	6 5	10 12	11 —	Etawah.
...	...	13 —	13 —	8 2	8 2	14 5	13 3	9 9	10 9	11 8	11 8	Farukhabad.
												Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 9	15 4	15 1	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	
												Etah.
19 8	18 8	...	...	8 6	8 2	15 12	10 2	7 6	6 12	11 8	11 8	*Western—*
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	13 8	10 8	Meerut.
...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 4	14 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 2	Agra.
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	12 —	—	8 12	8 12 and 9 —	14 —	13 12 and 14 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8 and 11 12	Aligarh.
...	...	13 —	13 —	9 4	9 4	14 4	13 8	8 4	7 14	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Sub-montane, east—
11 —	...	..	...	8 4	8 4	13 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
14 12	...	...	...	7 12	8 8	12 8	14 8	7 1	7 7	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
15 4	13 1	15 4	14 13	8 9	8 12	14 13	17 2	6 13	6 15	10 —	9 9	Gorakhpur.
17 —	17 —	14 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	17 8	10 —	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unnu-ked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	4 8	4 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun	9 15	10 —	12 7	12 8	5 7	5 7	8 2	7 6	11 4	11 14	10 —	9 8
Pilibít	9 7	9 12	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	10 6	9 7	...	...	...	...
Bareli	9 2	8 13	10 9	10 9	4 11	4 11	6 3	6 3	11 12	10 —	9 11	7 10
Moradabad	9 10	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	9 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	10 2	9 9	11 4	11 8	6 12	6 12	8 7	7 14	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	10 14	10 6 & 10 8	12 2	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	7 2	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	11 —	10 9	12 1	12 1	4 13	4 15	8 9	6 8	11 13	11 13	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dún	10 4	10 —	12 4	11 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	...	16 —	6 —	6 —
Almora	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 4	6 —	6 —	9 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 4	5 4	5 4	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	9 4	9 8	11 8	12 —	6 8	5 8	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 4	10 —	...
Lucknow	9 6	9 4	11 12	11 8	4 8	4 8	9 4	7 8	10 8	10 6	9 8	9 —
Hardoi	10 4	9 12	13 8	12 4	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	6 12	6 12	10 12	7 10	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	9 4	10 —	11 8	11 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	7 —	...	6 —
Gonda	9 8	9 6	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 2	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8
Bahraich	10 4	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Kheri	10 —	9 12	12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	10 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	9 10	9 10	...	13 5	4 13	5 8	6 14	7 9	...	13 6	...	...
Banswara	11 14	12 8	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	8 15	11 5	10 15	7 13	7 —	8 3	7 13	9 6	9 6	7 13	7 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —
Erinpura	8 14	9 1½	12 4½	12 3½	5 13	5 8½	6 12½	6 7	11 1½	11 6½	10 9	11 8
Ajmere	8 13½	8 9½	12 10½	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 2½	6 2½	12 —	9 —	10 8	9 4
Abu	8 12 & 9 14	8 14 & 10 6	11 10	11 6	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 4
Kishengarh	9 —	8 12	11 8	11 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 —	9 12	9 8
Bundi	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	4 4	6 —	4 12	10 —	10 —	...	...
Kotah	8 3	8 10	9 11	10 —	5 11	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 1	9 4	6 13	7 —
Jhalawar	8 13	8 3½	8 3½	8 14½	4 14	4 13	6 —	5 13	11 3½	9 4	...	...
Tonk	6 12	7 2	9 3	8 12	4 —	3 —	5 4	5 —	...	...	10 —	...
Jaipur	9 8	8 12	13 4	11 8	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 4	12 —	10 —
Kerauli	8 2	7 8	11 14	9 11	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	8 4	7 8	13 12	8 2
Dholpur	9 2½	9 1½	13 13	13 1	5 10	5 10	7 2	7 1	11 4	11 4	10 10½	13 8
Bhartpur	10 3	10 3	15 2	13 14	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	12 9	10 8	14 6	10 4
Alwar	10 8	10 1	14 8	13 8	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 —	12 12	11 9
Deoli Cantonment	8 10	8 10	10 10	10 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 4	*	*	9 8	8 8
Balmer	7 5	8 2	...	...	5 9	5 8	7 9	7 8	...	...	15 7	13 —
Anádra	9 1 & 10 7	9 3 & 10 15	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	9 8	9 6	11 8	10 8	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 10	12 —	10 8	10 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13 & 8 4½	7 3 & 7 13	10 15	9 1	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 2	9 6 & 10 5	7 13 & 8 12
Jaisalmer	6 12	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 3	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 3
Bikaner	8 —	7 12	9 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 8	8 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 12	7 8	11 4	10 12	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 —	12 9	8 4	9 8	8 12
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	*	*	10 8	9 8
Gwalior	7 15½	8 3½	11 11	10 7½	4 12½	4 8½	5 9½	5 7	9 13½	9 1	9 9	8 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 8	9 13	14 —	13 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	10 8	15 —	10 —
Ferozpur	10 12	9 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	4 4	5 8	11 12	11 8	9 12	7 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 6	10 9	15 —	13 10	...	...	7 9	6 10	11 8	11 12	7 4	6 12
Cujranwala	11 4	10 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	11 8	8 —	8 —
Gujrat	10 8	11 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Jhelam	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 12

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	22 —	16 —	16 —	8 12	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
17 12	13 12	17 12	16 13	8 11	9 —	14 9	12 13	7 10	7 10	10 8	10 8	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	14 5	13 —	7 13	7 13	11 —	10 6	Pilibit.
...	...	14 1	14 1	8 3	8 —	14 1	13 3	6 8	7 —	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	15 12	9 15	8 7	8 2	14 11	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 7	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 8 & 8 10	...	...	7 11	6 9	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	13 15	11 13	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
11 13	11 13	12 14	12 14	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
8 —	8 —	...	...									*Hills*—
				6 4	7 4	...	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
14 —	13 —	...	...	6 —§	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
...	...	...	...									
												Oudh—
												Southern—
13 —	13 8	12 8	13 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	Partábgarh.
15 —	...	16 —	...	9 —	9 4	13 8	11 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
12 —	13 —	15 —	13 —	9 —	9 12	13 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
15 —	...	16 —	15 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Unao.
14 8	13 8	17 —	16 —	8 8	8 12	16 —	16 —	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	22 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 12	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 2	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
				10 —	9 8	16 —	18 —	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
13 —	14	15 —	17 —	9 8	9 6	19 —	18 —	11 12	11 12	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 12	20 —	12 —	11 —	11 4	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	17 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	...	3 4	10 8	11 —	11 4	Kheri.
20 —	...	12 —	...									
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
				10 5	11 —	16 8	13 1	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
				15 —	15 —	18 12	20 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	Bánswára.
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 3	12 8	10 2	6 4	6 1	10 8	10 8	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	8 9	9 6	11 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	8 11½	9 4	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 —	Erinpura.
...	...	...	...	8 5½	7 12	11 5½	9 4	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 5½	8 10	10 6	9 14	6 — &6 4	...	11 —	11 —	Abu.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	10 —	9 12	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	*	*	8 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	Bundi.
*	*	...	...	8 11	9 —	10 —	...	4 9	4 10	10 —	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	...	...	8 7½	8 3½	15 8	11 10	...	...	9 13½	9 14	Jhallawar.
...	...	15 10½	12 15	6 10	6 11	10 —	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	Tonk.
...	...	...	...	8 4 & 9 4	8 — & 9 —	12 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
*	*	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 11	Kerauli.
...	...	15 —	13 12	7 11½	7 11½	...	...	9 13½	10 8½	11 10	11 10½	Dholpur.
...	...	15 6	14 13½	8 15	8 6	13 12	12 4	10 10	10 8	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	10 1	9 12	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 6	12 —	11 2	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 11	8 13	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 12	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	†	...	...	6 9	6 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 13	...	...	6 10	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	10 —	...	...	11 14	11 14	Shahpura.
...	...	...	...									
												Western—
				7 8	7 2	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur.
} ...	...	...	...							21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
				8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	Bikaner.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —			
...	...	...	...									**Central India**—
				8 8	7 —	15 —	9 8	10 —	9 —	10 12	10 4	Indore.
				8 8	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	†	...	...	5 13½	7 7	12 3½	11 11	6 6	8 5½	9 13½	10 1½	Gwalior.
...	...	7 7	7 7									
												Panjab—
												Southern—
				10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	†	†	8 12	8 12	11 12	12 8	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
‡	‡	15 12	15 8									
												Central—
				9 14	8 10	11 4	11 4	10 12	6 10	12 13	12 13	Lahore.
		*	13 6	8 12	8 14	11 8	9 8	6 4	6 4	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
‡	‡	‡	†	9 —	9 2	9 —	10 8	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.
*	*	*										

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 8	10 4	15 4	13 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	12 —	14 8	11 —
Delhi	10 10	9 14	14 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	10 —	13 8	10 8
Rohtak	10 —	9 8	13 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 —	10 —	13 —	11 —
Karnál	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	10 —	12 —	7 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 12	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Ludhiána	12 —	11 4	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Jalandhar	12 8	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	12 —	11 12	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 8	9 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	12 —	11 —	15 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Amritsar	11 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	6 14	12 —	11 —	8 —	8 4
Siálkot	11 4	10 4	14 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	10 —	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
Kángra	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 4	11 4	8 4	8 4
Hazára	10 14	10 6	15 8	14 12	...	...	6 8	5 10	‡	‡	‡	‡
Peshawar	9 12	9 4	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 13	6 10	15 —	15 —	9 4	8 13
Kohát	9 —	8 12	11 —	11 6	...	...	8 4	7 10	‡	‡	10 3	9 9
Bannu	10 9	10 8	16 —	14 8	...	...	6 11	6 9	8 —	7 8	14 —	9 11
Western—												
Sháhpur	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —
Jhang	11 —	10 12	15 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	‡	8 —	‡	0 —
Multan	9 8	9 4	14 —	10 8	...	...	7 12	9 —	13 8	12 —	7 4	6 8
Montgomery	11 4	10 4	12 —	*	...	...	7 —	0 —	‡	‡	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	9 11	9 0	11 14	11 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	19 1	12 —	10 —	8 2
Muzaffargarh	10 12	10 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	10 15	13 2	13 2	...	...	8 12	5 15	11 14	11 4	12 8	10 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 8	13 —	12 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	9 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	9 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	10 —	15 8	...	...	15 —	13 —
Shikarpur	10 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	16 8	14 —	13 —	...
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	13 8	13 —	10 8
Quetta	9 8	9 8	12 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 2	7 1	9 8	9 8	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	8 11	7 4	9 4	7 13	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 7	9 —	9 14	9 7	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	7 13	11 —	8 9	8 10	7 5
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	7 6	6 7	7 14	7 6	*	*	9 —	7 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	8 2	7 10	9 1	8 2	12 4	10 14	8 8	8 8
Belgaum	6 9	6 1	...	...	8 10	7 8	8 15	7 14	15 9	10 14	9 12	7 13
Satara	6 3	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	7 4	6 8	7 2	6 4
Sholapur	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 5	8 5	10 4	8 8	10 12	7 2
Bijapur	6 3	5 5	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 1	12 10	8 9	10 9	7 1
Poona	6 6	6 6	...	...	6 1	5 7	7 3	6 10	8 13	8 4	8 10	8 1
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 5	8 5	8 12	7 5
Nasik	6 7	6 7	...	...	6 10	5 14	7 5	6 9	*	*	8 8	7 1
Dhulia	7 14	7 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 1	6 10	10 6	8 3	10 2	7 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 5	7 14	7 6	6 15
Broach	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	7 12	9 —	8 —
Kaira	8 12	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	7 —	...	7 8	10 —	7 8
Baroda Cantonment	5 8	5 12	...	...	5 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	*	*	8 —	7 —
Ahmadabad	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	7 8	9 8	8 —
Godhra	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 5	6 8	7 14	7 —	...	...	9 —	7 8
Disa Cantonment	10 —	9 —	...	...	5 0	5 8	8 —	7 —	11 —	9 8	12 8	9 8
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	8 11	6 11	8 8	7 15
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 11	6 11	8 9	8 —	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	7 —	8 5	*	*	*
Hoshangabad	7 12	7 7	...	...	6 9	6 6	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Betul	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 9	5 8	7 3	6 9	...	8 —	...	...
Chhindwára	8 —	7 10	...	...	6 11	...	...	6 2	6 14	...	...	...
Nagpur	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 11	8 12	9 3	9 3	...	...
Wardha	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	8 7	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thuk, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued*.
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	9 4	9 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	13 —	12 —	9 —	8 12	13 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	9 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	14 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
‡	‡	12 —	12 4	10 —	9 4	14 —	12 8	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
‡	‡	11 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	15 —	13 4	7 —	8 —	12 12	13 —	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	14 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	8 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	8 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	9 12	9 12	8 4	8 8	10 4	10 4	*	*	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	11 —	10 —	8 3	7 11	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	Peshawar.
†	†	‡	‡	7 5	7 9	‡	10 3	†	†	15 5	15 2	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 14	10 13	11 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	9 —	...	8 —	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
12 —	12 —	18 —	16 —	10 —	8 4	‡	8 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
†	†	11 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	11 —	9 —	*	*	12 8	12 —	Montgomery.
‡	‡	†	†	8 8	8 8	*	*			16 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 6	10 —	9 1	4 6	5 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 11	9 6	‡	‡	*	*	10 10	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	8 8	8 4	‡	‡	‡	‡			
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 1	9 1	‡	‡	‡	‡			
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	12 —	10 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	5 12	5 12	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
				6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
10 13	10 13	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
9 6	9 6	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 3	10 3	Alibág.
...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
9 9	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 9	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
				8 10	7 4	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 8	10 14	Dharwar.
...	...	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 1	6 5	10 12	9 8	Belgaum.
20 —	17 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 10	5 10	10 6	10 6	Satara.
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 —	11 —	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 11	6 4	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
16 14	13 1	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 —	*	10 3	9 11	Poona.
11 14	10 14	...	...									
												Khándesh—
..	...	...	...	8 5	6 3	...	...	6 5	5 15	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
10 6	9 3	...	...	6 12	6 7	...	...	5 —	5 5	12 1	12 11	Násik.
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 12	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
*	*	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
10 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	*	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
12 —	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	7 10	6 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	7 4	7 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	70 —	70 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
				8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
*	*	...	...	7 5	7 1	...	...	6 2	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 9	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 3	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 10	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1897—*concluded*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Rajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 11	...	...	...	...
Saugor	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 11	6 —	7 —	6 11	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 8	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 12	9 4	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 —	7 5	...	...	...	...	8 15	6 14	9 8	8 2	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 2	7 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 4	7 —	5 12	5 12
Basim	5 14	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	5 12	6 —	9 12	8 —	...	...
Akola	8 —	6 14	...	...	4 13	4 6	6 —	5 5	10 3	9 —	...	...
Ellichpur	8 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 8	9 —	7 8	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	6 8	6 —	9 8	7 —	5 —	4 8
Wun	6 —	5 4	...	...	5 —	4 8	6 —	5 —	9 8	8 4	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 1	5 1	*	*	4 10½	4 13	5 2½	5 3½	7 13	7 8½	9 —	9 —
Bolaram	5 4	5 4	*	*	4 12	4 12	5 13	5 13	8 6	8 2	...	...
Chadarghát	7 4	5 —	*	*	5 8	5 6	7 —	7 4	9 6	8 6	*	*
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 3	13 14	12 10	14 5	14 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	15 10	14 3	18 8	16 13
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 10	14 6	9 5	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 14	10 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 0	13 0	18 14	16 —
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 5	13 —	12 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	6 14	...	...	17 2	14 14
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 5	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 2	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 13	11 13	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 14	...	...	20 —	18 8
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 6	...	...	18 14	18 2
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 10	15 6	14 6	16 8	15 13
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 10	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 11	13 —	13 —	...	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	4 8	...	...	7 2	6 12	8 —	7 8	25 —	12 —	20 —	...
Bangalore	5 4	5 —	4 15	4 12	6 5	6 —	6 13	6 4	9 15	9 8	...	...
Kolar	4 4	...	4 —	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 —	8 8	8 4	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	...	...	...
Hasaan	4 12	6 8	5 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 4	5 4	6 5	5 12	8 6	7 6	10 8	9 7	13 6	12 10	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 —	18 —	12 —	16 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	5 —	4 —	3 8	8 —	7 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	8 10	8 10	5 10	5 10

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces —*cont'd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	6 8	9 —	8 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 10	6 8	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 2	6 6	9 2	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 10	...	...	5 10	6 —	9 8	9 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	7 8	6 12	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	6 6	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
9 4	9 4	*	*	5 13½	6 1	*	*	6 5½	6 1	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	...	*	*	7 8	6 7	*	*	...	...	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
*	...	*	*	7 12	7 4	*	*	...	...	9 8	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 3	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
	*											*South, central*—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
18 13	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	Salem.
												Central—
20 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
15 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
16 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Cuddapah.
12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
11 14	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
11 13	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
14 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
										12 8	12 8	Madras.
14 6	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	N. Arcot.
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
19 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
19 10	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
18 5	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												Southern—
										13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura.
15 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												Mysore—
18 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
16 6	14 1	...	...	6 5	6 —	...	...	8 9	8 3	10 8	10 —	Bangalore.
22 —	18 —	9 8	...	6 4	6 —	11 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	19 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 —	...	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
25 —	21 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	13 —	8 8	9 —	Hassan.
17 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
18 14	17 14	...	...	8 2	7 14	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 6	Shimoga.
25 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
16 8	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and We Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratui relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 20th November,		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	To
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	266	7,369	7,635	188	5,412	5,600	...	1,371	1,371	...	661	
2	Kurnool	9,979	7,844	17,823	11,531	290	11,821	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Bellary	...	5,221	5,221	...	2,422	2,422	...	976	976	...	...	
4	Anantapur	2,778	2,224	5,002*	2,024	1,462	3,486*	...	604	604	...	482	
5	Ganjam	...	851	851	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	19	
	Total Madras	13,023	(1)23,509	36,532	13,743	(2)9,618	23,361	...	(3)2,977	2,977	...	(4)1,162	
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	9,890	11,044	20,934	5,197	7,597	12,794	1,763	197	1,960	1,516	...	
2	Sholapur	35,435	9,470	44,905	29,020	7,946	30,972	25,751	5,965	31,716	17,404	4,703	2
3	Ahmednagar	23,204	13,571	36,775	9,036	13,380	23,316	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Poona	12,821	17,365	30,186	11,504	11,927	23,431	9,361	7,956	17,317	9,026	5,505	1.
5	Nasik	371	229	600	...	131	131	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Satara	6,106	2,069	8,175	5,791	1,403	7,194	4,608	550	5,158	4,608	...	
7	Khandesh	346	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Belgaum	3,606	641	4,247	2,213	370	2,583	1,334	...	1,334	976	...	
9	Dharwar	427	1,101	1,528	346	1,582	1,928	220	989	1,209	...	...	
10	Kolaba	68	1,376	1,444	...	392	392	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Bombay	92,274	56,866	149,140	64,013	44,728	108,741	43,037	15,657	58,694	33,590	10,208	4
	Bengal.												
1	Khulna	...	529	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Manbhum	9,454	3,036	12,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Hazaribagh	...	151	151	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Bengal	9,454	3,716	13,170	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
1	Cawnpur	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Hamirpur	...	1,987	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Jhansi	...	3,082	3,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Jalaun	...	2,906	2,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Lucknow	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total for N.-W. P. & O.	...	8,059	8,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	4,549	29,851	34,400	3,367	28,084	31,451	2,437	22,436	24,873	2,154	18,928	2
2	Damoh	3,668	18,100	21,768	2,266	17,271	19,537	...	13,266	13,266	...	10,791	1
3	Jabalpur	5,235	32,787	38,022	1,896	31,765	33,661	1,405	28,175	29,580	...	20,125	2
4	Mandla	4,707	25,630	30,337	3,017	24,115	27,132	768	25,180	25,948	...	23,283	2
5	Seoni	863	14,198	15,061	758	13,289	14,047	26	11,545	11,571	35	10,035	1
6	Narsinghpur	2,416	13,278	15,694	1,393	11,370	12,763	1,577	10,889	12,466	1,456	9,520	1
7	Hoshangabad	3,341	7,861	11,202	3,805	8,537	12,342	...	8,702	8,702	...	8,192	

(1) Includes 14,498 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) " 5,850 " " " " " "
(3) " 2,242 " " " " " "
(4) " 1,143 " " " " " "
* Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 30th October, 1897.			For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 20th November, 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Central Provinces—contd.												
Amar	...	2,415	2,415	...	2,219	2,219	...	2,310	2,310	...	2,044	20,044
Betul	7,350	16,061	23,411	6,605	12,932	19,537	4,955	11,797	16,752	2,713	10,018	12,731
Chindwara	7,839	16,876	24,715	5,193	14,617	19,810	3,899	13,135	17,034	521	9,606	10,127
Jubbulpur	1,630	11,578	13,208	713	11,280	11,993	...	11,146	11,146	...	11,544	11,544
Mandla	...	9,339	9,339	...	10,741	10,741	...	10,722	10,722	...	9,869	9,869
Nimar	11,636	21,063	32,699	7,947	21,334	29,281	5,687	19,928	25,615	1,021	18,450	19,471
Seoni	18,813	15,278	34,091	13,556	14,571	28,127	9,556	13,268	22,824	7,895	11,798	19,693
Wardha	41,434	37,336	78,770	34,916	33,237	68,153	22,262	26,996	49,258	17,259	17,004	34,263
Raipur	41,976	76,908	118,884	32,635	68,167	100,802	20,974	54,513	75,487	4,534	39,943	44,477
Sambalpur	801	92	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	960	3,352	4,312	...	2,560	2,560	...	594	594	...	738	738
Total Central Provinces	157,218	352,003	509,221	118,067	326,089	444,156	73,546	284,602	358,148	37,588	231,888	269,476 **
Burma.												
Meiktila	593	86	679	488	72	560	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myingyan	9,391	2,749	14,110	8,368	2,976	11,344	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680
Samethin	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Burma	9,984	2,946	12,930	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680
Berar.												
Akolah	...	458	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	108	108	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	438	118	556	320	210	530	...	49	49	...	60	60
Total Berar	438	684	1,122	320	246	566	...	49	49	...	60	60
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	8,799*	5	*8,804	9,301	...	†9,301	5,279‡	...	5,279	...	...	...
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	201	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	§3,007	...	3,007
Bir	..	401	401	...	...	...	...	312	312	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar	...	263	263	...	...	...	...	234	234	...	200	200
Elgandal	...	388	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hyderabad	8,799	1,258	10,057	9,301	...	9,301	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	5,001	12,711	17,712	4,110	12,031	16,141	3,886	9,934	13,820	3,563	2,790	6,353
Baghelkhand	(not reported.)			(not reported.)			...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	18	106	124	...	57	57	...	33	33	...	19	19
Bhopal	91	370	461	...	212	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central India	5,110	13,187	18,297	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853	3,563	2,809	6,322
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	54	54	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	...	99	99	...	87	87	...	38	38	...	28	28
Bhurtpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rajputana	...	154	154	...	110	110	...	38	38	...	28	28
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	296,300	462,382	758,682	218,410	396,289	614,699	135,090	316,399	451,489	83,500	248,283	331,707

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, Aurangabad and Nalgonda.
† " " " " " " " " and Nalgonda.
‡ Includes Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal.
§ Includes Naldrug and Lingsagar.
** There were also 7,546 persons employed on railway and other private works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, ally show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

F. G. SLY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 27th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH NOVEMBER 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 13TH NOVEMBER 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1896.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 14th November 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 13th November 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	12,20,951	704	1,737	12,62,000	727	1,87,93,301	2,06,14,000	18,20,699	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	20,028	160	125	31,600	253	3,99,703	4,58,000	58,297	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,14,568	133	862	1,04,000	121	17,21,206	16,29,000	...	92,206
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	99,743	133	752	1,01,000	134	18,83,759	20,50,000	1,66,241	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	2,474	118	21	2,700	129	47,991	59,700	11,709	...
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	1,385	154	9	1,200	133	29,353	22,600	...	6,753
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,43,890	189	1,815	3,71,000	204	61,94,617	62,52,000	57,383	...
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	1,099	65	17	600	35	11,002	9,100	...	1,902
South Indian	101	1,042	1,70,704	164	1,042	1,70,000	163	32,44,906	33,23,000	78,094	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	5,493	102	54	6,600	122	96,956	1,01,000	4,044	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	109	1,165	1,41,912	122	1,165	98,200	84	23,81,586	26,03,000	2,21,414	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	296	34,053	115	290	37,700	127	5,93,948	7,31,000	1,37,052	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	128	756	1,09,401	145	815	1,75,000	215	17,95,387	19,28,000	1,32,613	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	13,405	67	200	15,800	79	2,28,798	2,21,000	...	7,798
Assam-Bengal	57	159	9,947	63	286	30,600	107	1,89,744	2,98,000	1,08,256	...
Burma	145	880	1,37,514	155	888	1,42,000	160	21,80,223	24,50,000	2,75,777	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	24,26,747	245	10,084	25,50,000	253	3,97,92,480	4,27,55,400	29,62,920	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	198	2,656	5,4,076	216	2,883	6,93,000	240	97,41,867	1,30,48,000	33,06,133	...
Oudh and Rohilkund (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,54,264	194	875	1,83,000	209	26,43,934	27,34,000	90,066	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,86,314	475	817	3,98,000	487	67,26,985	61,90,000	...	5,36,985
East Coast	89	590	36,544	73	538	44,000	82	8,49,333	11,03,000	2,53,667	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	87	28	1,794	64	25	1,000	64	45,726	33,300	...	12,426
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	...	(*g*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,795	11,52,992	240	5,138	13,19,600	257	2,00,07,845	2,31,08,300	31,00,455	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	348	1,490	5,64,113	379	1,491	5,01,000	336	90,44,891	84,19,000	...	6,25,891
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	2,38,043	510	401	2,37,000	514	43,10,240	42,13,000	...	1,03,240
Madras	240	840	2,10,111	250	840	2,07,000	246	40,03,783	42,34,000	2,30,217	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	10,12,267	363	2,792	9,45,000	338	1,74,24,914	1,69,26,000	...	4,98,914
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,480	45,92,006	263	18,014	48,14,600	267	7,72,25,239	8,27,89,700	55,64,461	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	137	160	32,060	200	160	34,400	215	4,82,897	6,25,000	1,42,103	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,189	281	22	7,300	332	1,04,283	1,01,000	...	3,283
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	10,832	164	66	8,200	124	1,68,820	1,76,000	7,180	...
Bengal Doors	170	30	7,050	190	36	7,900	219	1,47,714	1,24,000	...	3,714
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	13,370	171	78	15,200	195	2,31,027	2,90,000	64,973	...
Ahmedabd Parantij	...	...	...	...	55	1,700	31	...	30,700	30,700	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	16,535	324	51	17,000	333	2,87,784	2,87,000	...	784
TOTAL	174	413	86,036	208	468	91,700	196	14,02,525	16,45,700	2,43,175	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	1,529	21	74	1,400	19	35,964	26,800	...	9,164
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,540	66	114	9,500	83	1,77,089	1,07,000	...	70,089
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,218	36	35	1,700	49	(*i*)28,489	23,500	...	4,989
The Nizam's guaranteed state	161	333	63,005	189	334	81,200	243	11,12,783	12,87,000	1,74,217	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	935	72	13	800	62	21,050	17,800	...	3,250
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	11,213	104	108	12,200	113	3,03,350	1,97,000	...	1,06,350
Kolar Gold-fields	347	10	3,071	307	10	4,800	480	60,232	79,800	13,568	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	6,301	95	66	4,300	65	1,03,297	1,20,000	16,703	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	5,025	54	93	5,800	62	97,102	98,000	898	...
Kolhapur	74	29	1,949	67	29	1,000	34	40,349	32,000	...	8,349
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,240	45	79	2,200	28	59,149	65,300	6,151	...
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	4,100	4,100	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,331	60	22	1,500	68	21,323	14,600	...	6,723
TOTAL	115	968	1,06,423	110	995	1,26,500	127	20,66,983	20,73,200	6,217	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	30,062	90	334	30,100	90	4,72,340	4,72,000	...	340
Jetalsar-Rajkot	70	40	4,744	103	40	3,300	72	61,618	67,000	5,382	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,800	35	...	41,400	41,400	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	61	364	27,851	77	304	15,400	42	3,87,917	3,64,000	...	23,917
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	3,201	54	60	3,300	55	48,058	44,100	...	4,558
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	7,017	75	94	7,800	83	1,22,574	1,29,000	6,426	...
TOTAL	70	898	72,935	81	949	61,700	65	10,93,107	11,17,500	24,393	...
GRAND TOTAL	223	19,759	48,57,400	246	20,427	50,94,500	249	8,17,87,854	8,76,26,100	58,38,246	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 14th November 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th November, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXI OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th November 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th November 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th November 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
East Indian	606	1,735	12,20,951	704	1,737	12,62,000	727	3,16,64,954	3,54,85,000	38,20,046	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	140	125	20,028	160	125	31,600	253	6,07,790	6,83,000	75,210	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,14,568	133	862	1,04,000	121	32,89,182	32,95,000	5,818	...
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	99,743	133	752	1,01,000	134	32,46,527	36,86,000	4,39,473	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,474	118	21	2,700	129	85,034	94,300	9,266	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,385	154	9	1,200	133	40,146	39,100	...	7,046
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,43,890	189	1,815	3,71,000	204	1,19,88,812	1,14,33,000	...	5,55,812
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	1,099	65	17	600	35	31,993	23,200	...	8,793
South Indian	165	1,042	1,70,764	164	1,042	1,70,000	163	56,79,146	57,74,000	94,854	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	5,493	102	54	6,000	122	1,66,425	1,72,000	5,575	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,165	1,41,912	122	1,165	98,200	84	44,37,405	47,39,000	3,01,595	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	34,053	115	296	37,700	127	9,97,873	12,40,000	2,42,127	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	1,09,461	145	815	1,75,000	215	34,07,613	37,69,000	3,01,387	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	13,495	67	200	15,500	79	4,61,847	4,83,000	21,153	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	9,947	63	286	30,600	107	3,43,620	5,40,000	1,96,380	...
Burma	175	886	1,37,514	155	888	1,42,000	160	40,41,702	47,00,000	6,58,298	...
TOTAL	232	9,894	24,46,747	245	10,084	25,50,000	253	7,04,90,129	7,01,55,000	50,59,471	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*f*)	211	2,656	5,74,076	216	2,883	6,93,000	240	1,73,55,792	2,62,56,000	29,00,208	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,54,264	194	875	1,83,000	209	49,86,914	51,59,000	1,72,086	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,86,314	475	817	3,98,000	487	96,33,524	90,73,000	...	5,60,524
East Coast	94	500	36,544	73	538	44,000	82	15,10,284	18,00,000	2,89,616	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	1,794	64	25	1,600	64	65,073	59,700	...	5,973
Cheria-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*g*)	...	(*h*)5,058	(*i*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,795	11,54,992	240	5,138	13,19,000	257	3,35,57,345	3,03,51,900	27,94,555	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	407	1,490	5,64,113	379	1,491	5,01,000	336	1,88,45,329	1,58,82,000	...	29,63,329
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,38,043	596	461	2,37,000	514	93,39,070	88,24,000	...	5,15,070
Madras	253	840	2,10,111	250	840	2,07,000	246	68,89,787	74,96,000	4,06,213	...
TOTAL	397	2,791	10,12,267	303	2,792	9,45,000	338	3,50,74,186	3,20,02,000	...	30,72,186
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	255	17,480	45,92,006	263	18,014	48,14,000	267	13,91,27,600	14,45,09,500	53,81,840	...
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	32,160	200	160	34,400	215	8,13,240	9,72,000	1,58,760	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,189	281	22	7,300	332	1,93,228	1,91,000	...	2,228
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	10,832	164	66	8,200	124	3,13,335	2,85,000	...	28,335
Bengal Dooars	140	30	7,050	196	30	7,900	219	1,84,208	1,83,000	...	1,208
Dibru-Sadiya	108	78	13,370	171	78	15,200	195	3,94,174	5,00,000	1,05,526	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	55	1,700	31	...	(*k*) 53,100	53,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	16,535	324	51	17,000	333	5,19,745	4,95,000	...	24,745
TOTAL	176	413	86,039	208	468	91,700	196	24,18,290	20,79,100	2,60,810	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	1,529	21	74	1,400	19	59,719	59,700	...	19
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,546	66	114	9,500	83	2,95,363	2,98,000	...	87,363
Nágda-Ujjain	53	34	1,218	36	35	1,700	49	(*l*)28,489	63,400	34,911	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	63,665	189	334	81,200	243	19,39,299	21,32,000	1,92,701	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	935	72	13	800	62	80,099	39,900	...	40,799
Rajpura-Bhatinda	139	108	11,213	104	108	12,...00	113	6,39,008	4,19,000	...	2,20,008
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,071	307	10	4,800	480	1,00,700	1,27,000	26,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore, Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	60	6,301	95	66	4,300	65	1,64,815	1,96,000	31,185	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	5,025	54	93	5,800	62	2,73,909	2,06,000	...	67,909
Kolhapur	76	29	1,949	67	29	1,000	34	73,358	63,000	...	10,358
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,240	45	79	2,200	28	1,41,626	1,38,000	...	3,626
Anklesvar-Párdi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(*m*) 4,100	4,100	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,331	60	22	1,500	68	39,848	31,900	...	7,938
TOTAL	125	908	1,06,423	110	990	1,20,500	127	38,30,823	30,88,000	...	1,48,823
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	30,062	90	334	30,100	90	10,77,815	10,28,000	...	49,815
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	49	4,744	103	46	3,300	72	1,13,303	1,21,000	7,697	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,800	35	...	(*n*) 71,400	71,400	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	27,851	77	304	15,400	42	7,17,693	7,05,000	...	12,693
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,201	54	60	3,300	55	81,920	76,100	...	5,820
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,017	75	94	7,800	83	2,41,607	2,38,000	...	3,607
TOTAL	82	893	72,935	81	949	61,700	65	22,32,338	22,39,500	7,162	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,799	48,57,400	240	20,427	50,94,500	249	14,76,15,111	15,31,16,100	55,00,989	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Information not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 13th November 1897.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 14th November 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 13th November 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 13th November 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th November, 1897*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 30th September 1897 compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Imports in September.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	7,166	5,004	6,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,166	5,004	6,332
N.-W. P. & Oudh	23,607	14,097	12,359	19,576	5,047	767	...	...	...	43,183	19,144	13,126
Panjab	2,939	5,460	772	5,145	1,752	305	4,013	11,436	1,184	12,097	18,648	2,261
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	270	2,012	1	...	...	...	270	2,012	1
Bombay	...	...	...	50,489	48,369	4,698	...	...	...	50,489	48,369	4,698
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,427	1,610	5,271	3,427	1,610	5,271
Madras	...	...	...	3,190	14,254	315	...	...	...	3,190	14,254	315
Berar	1,685	946	717	3,592	5,038	1,345	...	...	...	5,277	5,984	2,062
Assam	478	589	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	589	661
Raj. & C. I.	178	1,106	572	7,822	20,002	5,000	...	...	...	8,000	21,108	5,572
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	523	5,967	688	...	...	...	523	5,967	688
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	36,053	27,202	21,413	90,607	102,441	13,119	7,440	13,046	6,455	134,100	142,689	40,987
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	482	1,157	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	482	1,157
Bombay	*	14,930	10,861	*	8	...	*	...	...	*	14,938	10,861
Sind	*	...	...	*	5,225	3,508	*	...	...	*	5,225	3,508
Madras	*	4,320	...	*	563	158	*	...	...	*	4,883	158
Burma	*	457	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	457	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	11,504	3,255	*	...	...	*	11,504	3,255
Foreign countries	*	625	257	*	2,419	2,429	*	...	...	*	3,044	2,686
TOTAL	*	20,814	12,275	*	19,719	9,350	*	...	...	*	40,533	21,625
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	36,053	48,016	33,688	90,607	122,160	22,469	7,440	13,046	6,455	134,100	183,222	62,612
	Imports from January to September.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	58,597	60,409	99,824	...	...	12	...	...	...	58,597	60,409	99,836
N.-W. P. & Oudh	239,237	209,592	269,340	164,286	245,972	242,649	...	1	...	403,523	455,565	511,989
Panjab	56,946	37,310	61,847	66,607	70,813	61,703	125,756	282,283	296,163	249,309	390,406	419,713
Cent. Provs.	5,013	6,794	12,277	88,220	187,493	186,738	...	...	...	93,233	194,287	199,015
Bombay	...	38	5	2,137,374	2,295,312	1,711,700	...	...	...	2,137,374	2,295,350	1,711,705
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	241,149	195,407	183,588	241,149	195,407	183,588
Madras	...	...	...	39,856	79,324	19,657	...	...	...	39,856	79,324	19,657
Berar	16,387	56,629	47,842	622,054	895,190	742,417	...	...	...	638,441	951,819	790,259
Assam	13,224	14,293	16,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,224	14,293	16,143
Raj. & C. I.	28,190	12,817	35,525	673,280	585,142	806,502	...	...	...	701,470	597,959	842,027
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	26,643	32,515	28,089	...	...	...	26,643	32,515	28,089
Mysore	...	...	...	57	200	234	...	...	...	57	200	234
TOTAL	417,594	397,882	542,803	3,818,377	4,391,961	3,799,701	366,905	477,691	479,751	4,602,876	5,267,534	4,822,255
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	10,181	19,476	*	...	2,165	*	...	...	*	10,181	21,641
Bombay	*	104,673	62,719	*	59,126	38,939	*	...	...	*	163,799	101,658
Sind	*	...	...	*	190,736	110,990	*	...	...	*	190,736	110,990
Madras	*	20,685	1,441	*	6,775	6,781	*	...	...	*	27,460	8,222
Burma	*	9,330	6,620	*	2,559	561	*	...	...	*	11,889	7,181
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	1,112,345	560,136	*	1	...	*	1,112,346	560,136
Foreign countries	*	4,509	1,514	*	67,811	30,851	*	...	...	*	72,320	32,365
TOTAL	*	149,378	91,770	*	1,439,352	750,423	*	1	...	*	1,588,731	842,193
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	417,594	547,260	634,573	3,818,377	5,831,313	4,550,124	366,905	477,692	479,751	4,602,876	6,856,265	5,664,448

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of September 1897, and from esponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

icles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Imports in September.											
WHEAT												
Rail and River—												
ngal	83,674	25,999	10,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,674	25,999	10,869
-W. P. & Oudh	105,902	77,053	166,068	505	2	1,490	...	...	...	106,407	77,055	167,558
njab	24,002	5,733	11,242	2,642	...	3,264	28,123	146,207	154,684	54,767	151,940	169,190
nt. Provs.	1,094	12,618	...	4	2,433	59	...	...	...	1,098	15,051	59
mbay	...	...	...	50,040	108,718	1,156	...	...	...	50,040	108,718	1,156
nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	235,875	79,287	69,087	235,875	79,287	69,087
adras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rar	...	...	...	494	59	...	...	...	...	494	59	...
sam	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
j. & C. I.	990	...	...	4,239	12,445	1,631	...	...	...	5,229	12,445	1,631
zam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	215,662	121,403	188,231	57,924	123,657	7,600	263,998	225,494	223,771	537,584	470,554	419,602
Sea—												
engal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
ombay	*	...	...	*	...	509	*	39	...	*	39	509
nd	*	...	...	*	182,515	139,342	*	...	...	*	182,515	139,342
adras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
urma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
on-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	879	*	...	...	*	...	879
oreign countries	*	...	...	*	2,320	2,330	*	2,372	...	*	4,692	2,330
TOTAL	*	...	...	*	184,835	143,060	*	2,411	...	*	187,246	143,060
TAL OF IMPORTS	215,662	121,403	188,231	57,924	308,492	150,660	263,998	227,905	223,771	537,584	657,800	562,662
	Imports from January to September.											
WHEAT												
y Rail and River—												
Bengal	615,536	330,590	118,315	...	...	222	...	...	...	615,536	330,590	118,537
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,375,382	770,775	938,730	568,348	8,587	72,678	...	...	...	1,943,730	779,362	1,011,408
Panjab	182,040	99,419	58,742	744,440	15,256	22,833	5,190,123	1,280,797	983,315	6,116,603	1,395,472	1,064,890
Cent. Provs.	20,608	75,597	26,854	697,088	633,470	23,197	...	...	...	717,696	709,067	50,051
Bombay	...	...	...	876,894	1,150,708	181,066	...	...	...	876,894	1,150,708	181,066
Sind	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,867,202	727,922	656,212	1,867,202	727,922	656,212
Madras	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...
Berar	47	5,046	...	51,537	33,689	152	...	...	...	51,584	38,735	152
Assam	2,470	78	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	284
Raj. & C. I.	990	...	278	343,037	574,346	49,946	...	...	...	344,027	574,346	50,224
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27	...	...	...	1,225	1,032	27
Mysore	...	...	...	...	4,598	...	...	...	...	...	4,598	...
TOTAL	2,197,073	1,281,505	1,143,203	3,282,672	2,421,686	350,121	7,057,325	2,008,719	1,639,527	12,537,070	5,711,910	3,132,851
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	804	75	*	4,659	9	*	822	...	*	6,285	84
Bombay	*	...	...	*	415,228	5,560	*	1,216	...	*	416,444	5,560
Sind	*	...	...	*	563,411	908,571	*	...	35	*	563,411	908,606
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	86	*	...	...	*	...	86
Burma	*	...	...	*	139,717	...	*	22	...	*	139,739	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	2	...	*	38,590	13,083	*	21,256	...	*	59,848	13,083
Foreign countries	*	...	82,254	*	28,870	54,882	*	7,964	1,216	*	36,834	138,352
TOTAL	*	806	82,329	*	1,190,475	982,191	*	31,280	1,251	*	1,222,561	1,065,771
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,197,073	1,282,311	1,225,532	3,282,672	3,612,161	1,332,312	7,057,325	2,039,999	1,640,778	12,537,070	6,934,471	4,198,622

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 30th September 1897 compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in September.												
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	88,322	200,037	118,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,322	200,037	118,326
N.-W. P. & Oudh	31,558	28,423	44,640	223	3,709	2,754	...	...	...	31,781	32,132	47,394
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	451	160	444	451	160
Cent. Provs.	...	7	...	2,145	10,857	9,337	...	...	...	2,145	10,864	9,337
Bombay	...	...	...	3,615	25,242	4,763	...	...	...	3,615	25,242	4,763
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	...	...	583	...
Berar	...	...	...	4,522	12,350	3,096	...	...	...	4,522	12,350	3,096
Assam	5	1,850	5,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,850	5,991
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	774	2,006	2,665	...	...	...	774	2,006	2,665
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	10	1,244	2,612	...	...	...	10	1,244	2,612
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	157
Total	119,885	230,317	168,957	11,289	55,991	25,384	444	451	160	131,618	286,759	194,501
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	14	*	...	14
Sind	*	...	...	*	...	163	*	...	...	*	...	163
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	1,266	1,669	*	...	...	*	1,266	1,669
Total	*	...	...	*	1,266	1,832	*	...	14	*	1,266	1,846
Total of Imports	119,885	230,317	168,957	11,289	57,257	27,216	444	451	174	131,618	288,025	196,347
Imports from January to September.												
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,743,841	1,932,381	1,629,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743,841	1,932,381	1,629,625
N.-W. P. & Oudh	729,669	508,247	606,546	36,194	18,980	39,383	1,710	1,229	...	767,573	528,456	645,929
Panjab	1,180	469	...	3,586	25	...	23,964	11,678	2,546	28,730	12,172	2,546
Cent. Provs.	59,724	84,427	1,439	329,641	314,414	101,797	...	...	...	389,365	398,841	103,236
Bombay	...	194	...	1,135,847	1,408,545	85,090	...	...	...	1,135,847	1,408,739	85,090
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	18	...	215	18
Madras	...	...	...	55,066	97,446	103	...	...	...	55,066	97,446	103
Berar	2,088	63,755	4,229	455,416	688,524	42,457	...	...	...	457,504	752,279	46,686
Assam	9,421	32,164	35,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,421	32,164	35,992
Raj. & C. I.	3,318	...	7	216,897	188,087	93,304	...	...	...	220,215	188,087	93,311
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	371,607	551,274	35,325	...	...	...	371,607	551,274	35,325
Mysore	...	...	...	416	164	157	...	...	...	416	164	157
Total	2,549,241	2,621,637	2,277,838	2,594,670	3,267,509	397,616	25,674	13,122	2,564	5,169,585	5,902,268	2,678,018
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	433	...	*	175	...	*	...	...	*	608	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	1,116	1,641	*	70	30	*	1,186	1,671
Sind	*	...	...	*	2,729	1,087	*	...	...	*	2,729	1,087
Madras	*	208	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	208	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	19,609	5,216	*	...	...	*	19,609	5,216
Foreign countries	*	4	...	*	2,287	7,257	*	...	...	*	2,291	7,257
Total	*	645	...	*	25,916	15,201	*	70	30	*	26,631	15,231
Total of Imports	2,549,241	2,622,282	2,277,838	2,594,670	3,293,425	412,817	25,674	13,192	2,594	5,169,585	5,928,899	2,693,249

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of September 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in September.												
INDIGO—												
Rail and River—												
Bengal	26	32	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	32	87
N. W. P. & Oudh	21	169	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	24	170	1
Punjab	...	...	...	3	...	6	751	834	419	754	834	425	
C. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	313	444	85	...	...	...	313	444	85
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	731	496	430	731	496
Burma	...	...	...	19	35	19	...	...	...	19	35	19
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra & C. I.	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	7
Rajputana's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	94
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	47	201	88	344	480	211	1,181	1,565	915	1,572	2,246	1,214
Persia—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	1,317	383	*	...	...	*	1,317	383
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	13	*	...	...	*	...	13
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Other Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Foreign countries	*	2	1	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	2	1
TOTAL	*	2	1	*	1,317	396	*	...	...	*	1,319	397
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	47	203	89	344	1,797	607	1,181	1,565	915	1,572	3,565	1,611
Imports from January to September.												
INDIGO—												
Rail and River—												
Bengal	16,414	13,320	16,498	3	...	...	...	...	...	16,417	13,320	16,498
N. W. P. & Oudh	5,308	2,678	3,010	21	7	...	...	...	...	5,329	2,685	3,010
Punjab	1,427	...	308	22	5	76	3,633	5,987	3,116	5,082	5,992	3,500
C. Provs.	9	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	14	...	8
Bombay	...	...	...	721	2,431	991	...	...	...	721	2,431	991
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,069	6,816	2,848	4,069	6,816	2,848
Burma	...	...	...	692	573	103	...	...	...	692	573	103
Sind	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra & C. I.	17	...	...	300	243	194	...	...	...	317	243	194
Rajputana's Terr.	...	2	...	10	127	142	...	...	...	10	129	142
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	23,175	16,000	19,816	1,774	3,406	1,514	7,702	12,803	5,964	32,651	32,209	27,294
Persia—												
Bengal	*	11	...	*	22	...	*	...	...	*	33	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	42	178	*	42	178
Sind	*	...	...	*	5,850	2,833	*	...	...	*	5,850	2,833
Madras	*	3	...	*	20	38	*	...	...	*	23	38
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Other Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	3	...	*	3	...
Foreign countries	*	2	1	*	253	...	*	...	...	*	255	1
TOTAL	*	16	1	*	6,145	2,871	*	45	178	*	6,206	3,050
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	23,175	16,016	19,817	1,774	9,551	4,385	7,702	12,848	6,142	32,651	38,415	30,344

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 10th November 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 13th, 1897.

Quiet and fine weather has prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. During the greater part of the week pressure has been high over the north-west and centre and low over the Bay. But the low-pressure area over the Bay at no time assumed any serious proportions, remaining throughout a large shallow depression without any central area of disturbance. During Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th, the barometer fell in the north-west and a small depression appeared over the Indus Valley on the morning of the 12th, but the pressure was in large defect of the normal in the north-west; at this time the weather remained uninterruptedly fine. The depression over the Bay occasioned showery to rainy weather along the north-west coast of the Bay, but the position of the depression was such as to induce westerly and north-westerly winds along the South Madras coast, so that the usual north-east winds and heavy rain which ordinarily prevail at this season over the coast districts of Madras have been as conspicuously absent as they were last week. One result of this absence of rain in Madras has been an excess of temperature. At first the day temperatures were higher and the night temperatures lower than usual, but as the week progressed the minimum temperatures also rose above the normal, and at the close of the week the day temperatures were 4° and the night temperatures 3°·2 above the normal. In most other parts of the country owing to the steady fine weather the mean temperature has also exceeded the average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 7th November.*—Pressure was highest over North-West India and lowest over Ceylon. The barometer read slightly above the normal except in Burma and the south of the Peninsula, where pressure was in moderate to slight defect. Variable winds and calms prevailed over a large part of North-West and Central India, northerly breezes on the Bay coasts and easterly winds on the west coast. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula and South-West Bengal and higher than usual elsewhere. There had been no rain over India and only a shower or two over Burma and Ceylon.

Monday, 8th November.—Pressure had risen briskly over Ceylon and the South of the Peninsula, and the lowest pressures had been transferred from Ceylon to the centre of the Bay. This was the only change in the general conditions. Abnormal north-westerly winds prevailed along the Madras coast. The mean temperature was low over the central parts of the Peninsula and over Assam and Upper Burma, but was excessive elsewhere—most so over Baluchistan and the western desert. Rain had extended somewhat, and showers were reported from Orissa, Ganjam, and South-West Madras, as well as from Burma and Ceylon. The amounts, however, were small.

Tuesday, 9th November.—The barometer had been steady over Burma and fallen over India. Pressure was highest over North-West India and lowest over the Bay, the pressure difference being somewhat greater than usual. North-easterly winds prevailed from Bengal right across the central parts of the country to the west coast, while abnormal north-westerly and westerly winds were blowing along the Madras coast, and light variable winds and calms were reported from North-West India. The mean temperature was low over the Bombay Presidency and Central India, over Ganjam and Orissa, and over Assam and Upper Burma. Elsewhere the heat remained excessive. Rain had been received over Orissa and Ganjam, but there had been practically none elsewhere.

Wednesday, 10th November.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the Punjab and had changed only slightly elsewhere. The general conditions of pressure were unaltered. Pressure was highest over Rajputana, lowest over

the Bay, but the pressure difference was less than on the preceding day. The winds were also little changed, but calms were more numerous in the north, and the winds in South Madras were more variable. The mean temperature remained low over Bombay, over North Madras and Orissa, and over Assam and Upper Burma, and excessive elsewhere. Rain had fallen around the north of the Bay as well as at one or two central and southern stations.

Thursday, 11th November.—Pressure had fallen practically everywhere. The fall had been greatest and brisk to rapid in the north-west. A low-pressure area was appearing over the north-west frontier, but in other respects pressure conditions were unchanged. The winds had shifted to south-west and south-east over parts of North-West India, but were otherwise little altered. The temperature conditions were also unaltered. Rain had fallen over Burma, around the north coasts of the Bay and in the extreme south of Madras.

Friday, 12th November.—The low-pressure area which was appearing in the north-west had developed somewhat, and a slight centre was shown over Jacobabad. There had been no other change. The winds were very variable and were generally light or moderate in force. The mean temperature was higher than usual, except over Assam, Upper and Central Burma and the Bombay coast. Showers had occurred over the same regions as on the preceding day.

Saturday, 13th November.—There had been no change of importance in pressure, but such small changes as had occurred had tended to make pressure more uniform throughout the country. Northerly winds prevailed along the west side of the Bay, easterly winds along the west coast, and variable breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature remained low over Burma and was low over the south of the Central Provinces, Khandesh and the Bombay Deccan. Rain had been received over Upper Burma, Cachar and a few districts in the Peninsula.

Temperature.—Owing to the generally fine weather, the mean temperature of the whole country has been between 1° and 2° above the normal average on each day of the week. In Burma, where rain fell fairly generally towards the close of the week, the mean temperature fell to 2° below the normal on the 13th, but this was the only important deficiency reported during the week.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week :—

Province.	November 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Burma	+1·4	+1·1	+0·6	+1·2	−0·1	−0·8	−2·3	+0·2
Bengal and Assam	+0·4	+2·3	+3·0	+1·5	+1·4	+1·4	+1·2	+1·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·0	+3·0	+2·9	+2·7	+2·7	+3·1	+2·9	+2·8
Punjab	+2·2	+2·3	+2·8	+3·6	+4·3	+4·2	+3·9	+3·3
Bombay	−0·7	−0·6	−0·7	−0·1	+0·4	+1·2	+0·5	0
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·7	−0·7	+1·3	+3·3	+3·0	+2·0	0	+1·4
Central India and Gujarat	+0·2	−0·5	−0·3	+0·2	+0·3	+0·5	+2·0	+0·3
Sind and Rajputana	+1·8	+2·2	+1·5	+1·8	+3·2	+4·9	+5·4	+3·0
Madras	−0·3	0	+0·5	+2·0	+3·1	+4·6	+3·6	+1·9
Mean for whole of India	+0·9	+1·0	+1·3	+1·8	+2·0	+2·3	+1·9	+1·6

The provincial variations show a normal temperature over Burma, Bombay, Gujarat and Central India and an excess on all the other provinces. The greatest excess was in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, where on some days the excess was large to very large. The highest maxima were about 96° and were registered in the north of the Bombay Presidency and in South Madras. In the latter region towards the close of the week the normal temperature was very largely exceeded.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review was slightly more extensive over North-East India than it was last week. All the Burma divisions received effective rain, as also did East and Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur and North Madras. On the contrary, in the southern half of the Peninsula, the rainfall area has been less extensive, the rain having been confined to the extreme south. Seventeen of the rainfall divisions report effective rain as compared with twelve last week. The amounts range from 2·02″ in Orissa and about 1·90″ in the East Coast, north, to 0·15″ in Central Bengal. Of these seventeen divisions, seven report more rain than usual, *viz.*, Upper Burma, (+0·06″), the Surma division of Assam (+0·32″), Central Bengal (+0·01″), Orissa (+1·63″), Chota-Nagpur (+0·13″) and the north of the east coast (+0·92″ and +0·69″). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been in defect. In Northern and Central India this deficiency is small and unimportant, the anticipated rainfall being small, but in the southern half of the Peninsula the defect is both considerable and, coming after two or three weeks' dry weather, very important. The week's deficiency is as much as 2·31″ in the East Coast, south and over 1″ in Madras (south central), Mysore, the East Coast (central) and Madras (south).

The three concluding columns of the table give rainfall data for the period October 17th to November 13th. The most important features in this statement are the excess of rain in parts of North-East India and of Burma, due to the storms which occurred in the early part of the period and the deficiency over the Peninsula, due to the failure of the so-called north-east monsoon. In the central parts of Madras, in Coorg, in Mysore, and along the coast districts from Cocanada, southward, this deficiency is very large: thus Madras, Central has received 0·35″ instead of 4·15″, the East Coast Central, 1·32″ instead of 7·63″, the East Coast South 1·13″ instead of 9·24″, Madras, South Central 1·67″ instead of 6·36″, Coorg 1·63″ instead of 5·76″ and Mysore 0·41″ instead of 4·52″. Over a large part of North-West India no rain whatever has fallen during the period, but this is of very much less consequence than the deficiency over the Peninsula.

The following are the more important considerable totals recorded during the week under review:—

	Inches.
Orissa—Puri	6·93
False Point (Cuttack)	4·18
West Coast—Trichur (Malabar)	4·85
Udamalpet (Coimbatore)	6·33
East Coast—Ichapur (Ganjam)	6·42
Tindivanam (Cuddalore)	3·20
Tenkasi (Tinnevelly)	2·51

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 13th November 1897.			Rainfall data from 17th October to 13th November 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 17th Oct. to 13th Nov.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·26	0·62	—0·36	5·73	5·26	+ 9
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·30	1·17	—0·87	3·59	5·45	— 34
	3. Central do.	0·02	0·60	—0·58	4·92	3·16	+ 56
	4. Upper do.	0·34	0·28	+0·06	2·54	3·24	— 22
	5. Arakan	0·84	1·51	—0·67	6·64	6·03	+ 10
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·22	0·30	—0·08	3·16	3·53	— 10
	7. Assam Surma	0·61	0·29	+0·32	2·63	3·01	— 13
	8. Do. Hills	0·22	0·33	—0·11	3·18	3·40	— 6
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·01	0·12	—0·11	2·15	1·95	+ 10
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·13	—0·12	1·81	2·52	— 28
	11. Central do.	0·15	0·14	+0·01	2·28	2·11	+ 8
	12. North do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0·51	2·17	— 76
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·02	—0·02	0·75	2·61	— 71
	14. Orissa	2·02	0·39	+1·63	4·92	4·18	+ 18
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·25	0·12	+0·13	1·89	1·45	+ 30
	16. South Bihar	0	0·11	—0·11	2·41	1·32	+ 83
	17. North do.	0	0·04	—0·04	1·49	1·11	+ 34
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·03	—0·03	3·36	0·82	+ 310
	19. South Oudh	0	0	0	0·17	0·39	— 56
	20. North do.	0	0	0	0·02	0·26	— 92
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·01	—0·01	0·11	0·19	— 42
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0	0	0	0·04	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·02	—0·02	0·89	0·81	+ 10
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·03	—0·03	0·08	0·13	— 38
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·12	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·32	— 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·21	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·64	1·45	—0·81	3·33	7·73	— 57
	34. Madras South Central	0·34	1·38	—1·04	1·67	6·36	— 74
	35. Coorg	0	0·65	—0·65	1·63	5·76	— 72
	36. Mysore	0	1·05	—1·05	0·41	4·52	— 91
	37. Konkan	0	0·54	—0·54	0·22	3·20	— 93
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·79	—0·79	0·86	3·39	— 75
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·48	—0·48	0·20	1·98	— 90
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·37	—0·37	0·44	1·69	— 74
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·14	—0·14	0·89	1·13	— 21
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·09	—0·09	0·82	0·92	— 11
	44. Central Provinces East	0·06	0·23	—0·17	2·08	1·15	+ 81
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·57	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·32	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·02	—0·02	0·11	0·26	— 58
	50. Rajputana East Central India West	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·27	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	1·97	1·05	+0·92	4·40	6·41	— 31
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	1·85	1·16	+0·69	3·20	4·34	— 26
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·08	—0·08	1·36	0·95	+ 43
	54. Madras Central	0	0·79	—0·79	0·35	4·15	— 92
	55. East Coast Central	0·20	1·55	—1·35	1·32	7·03	— 85
	56. Do. South	0·28	2·59	—2·31	1·13	9·24	— 88
	57. Madras South	0·37	1·97	—1·60	4·21	6·85	— 39

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 18th November 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Rainfall during the week was practically *nil*, except in the extreme south. The water-supply is generally sufficient under large irrigation systems, but rain is urgently required in areas depending on local rainfall. Agricultural operations are general. Wet crops are generally thriving, but dry crops and wet crops in parts are withering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair. Pasture is sufficient but supply of fodder is still short in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are slightly easier in the Circars; fairly steady on west coast; risen slightly in the Deccan and south; and risen smartly in the Carnatic and Central districts. No relief operations are open except in Bhadrachalam where 17 men, 25 women, and 2 children were gratuitously relieved in villages. Prospects are favourable in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and West Coast; not wholly satisfactory in Madura and Tinnevelly; while the failure of the North-East monsoon causes much anxiety for the Deccan, Carnatic and adjoining districts

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—No rain during week. More rain is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The standing crops are thriving generally, except in four talukas of Poona and in parts of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Sholapur where they are affected either by blight or excessive cold or are withering. Locusts caused damage in five talukas of Hyderabad; four of Thar and Parkar; one of Broach; slight in one of Khandesh and in parts of Kathiawar. Reaping of early crops and sowings of late crops are in progress generally. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Belgaum, and is healthy elsewhere, except in one Taluka of Panch Mahals and Thana. Prices continue high in Karachi and Shikarpur; stationary in Ahmedabad, Nasik and Ratnagiri. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 14½, Bijapur 13¾, Sholapur 9¾, Poona 10½, Satara 4¾ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works including dependants was—Bijapur 1,335, Sholapur 10,662, Poona 6,611, Belgaum 833, total 19,441, of whom 15,468 are relief workers and 3,973 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,888 including 97 in poor-houses, Poona 5,080, Belgaum 139, total 8,107. Total number on relief 27,548.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—There was rain in parts of the Burdwan Presidency, Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions and also in Manbhum. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable, except in the parts of Chittagong which were swept by the late cyclone and tidal wave. The earlier kinds of winter rice are being harvested, and the later kinds are ripening. The spring and poppy crops are still being sown, and those already sown are coming up well. The price of rice continues to fall. There is plenty of fodder in all disticts, and the condition of cattle is reported to be good. Scarcity of drinking water is reported from the sea-coast tracts of Chittagong.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th November.*—The weather continues seasonable. Harvesting of autumn crops is almost completed. Sowing for spring crops is nearly finished and the seed seems germinating well. Cane-pressing and cotton-picking in progress. Locusts appeared in three districts but did no damage. Slight shocks of

earthquake were felt in Dehra and Moradabad. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—Rainfall *nil.* The harvesting of autumn crops is finished in Gurgaon and Ferozpore. Cotton-picking continues in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, and Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane is being pressed in Rohtak, Sialkot and Gujranwala. Sowings for spring crops are generally in progress. The prospects of standing crops are good in Rohtak, Jullundur, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan; in Lahore and Gujranwala good to fair on irrigated and poor on unirrigated land. Food stocks are generally sufficient. Crops have been damaged by insects and blight in Lahore and Gujranwala; in Peshawar an insect like a grasshopper is destroying the seed sown for the spring crop. The condition of cattle is fair in Delhi and good elsewhere, except Sialkot where they are losing condition owing to overwork. Fodder is generally sufficient; in Gujranwala alone dry fodder is scarce. Prices are generally high; prices of wheat slightly rising in Rohtak, Mooltan, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar; slightly falling in Gurgaon; unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13, bulrush millet 14 to 20, great millet 14 to 22, barley 13½ to 17, maize 14½ to 20 and gram 10 to 12, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—The weather is somewhat cloudy in Chhattisgarh; elsewhere cold and seasonable. Winter sowings are completed in most districts and are approaching completion elsewhere. Young crops are thriving. Harvesting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other autumn crops and picking of cotton in progress. The outturns are good throughout the provinces. Sugarcane is promising. Locusts have again appeared in the Saugor district but have caused no damage. The injury caused by them is stated to have been very slight in Seoni and to be under enquiry in Damoh. Prices of *juar* and rice continue falling; *juar* is now selling in most districts at 13 to 16 seers per rupee; the price of gram has eased considerably in Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore; wheat remains firm with a slight downward tendency. There was a further fall of 20,000 in the numbers on relief works and of 38,000 in the number of recipients of gratuitous relief. The relief workers shewn against Nagpur are wholly weavers. The numbers on relief works were—Narsinghpur 1,352, Betul 1,852, Nagpur 3,537, Balaghat 3,989, and Raipur 6,190; total 16,920. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,398, Damoh 9,053, Jubbulpore 18,705, Mandla 21,977, Seoni 8,997, Narsinghpur 8,187, Hoshangabad 6,902, Nimar 1,987, Betul 10,030, Chhindwara 8,215, Wardha 899, Nagpur 5,466, Chanda 7,163, Bhandara 15,253, Balaghat 11,528, Raipur 18,633, and Bilaspur 25,083; total 1,94,476. Total number on relief 211,396. There were also 8,078 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers:—men 5,588, women 7,302, and children 4,030. Dependants:—men 105, women 124, and children 1,506, with 470 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 14,967, women 1,706, and children 4,635. Otherwise relieved—men 26,413, women 58,220, and children 63,347, with 36,454 unclassed. Wage prices—Narsinghpur 16, Raipur 10½, Balaghat 10, and Betul 9, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th November.*—In Lower Burma some damage to crops from insects is reported from two townships in Pegu, but otherwise crop prospects are everywhere excellent. In Upper Burma beneficial rain has fallen during the week in several districts, and standing crops are generally in good condition. The reaping of early paddy is in general progress, and the reaping of the main wet-weather paddy crop has commenced in Thayetmyo, Minbu, Myitkyina, and the Ruby Mines districts. The cultivation of inland crops is proceeding. More rain is wanted in the Pakokku township, Myingyan township, Magwe, Myedu township of Shwebo and in the Yamethin township, where the later planted crops are likely to fail. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Shwebo; slightly in Prome, Pakokku, and Mandalay; fallen largely in Yamethin; and considerably in Akyab, Pegu, and Bassein:

elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Myingyan 5,817. On gratuitous relief 1,474. Total number on relief 7,291. Price of rice—Myingyan 10 seers 4 chattaks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Weather seasonable. The reaping of late rice continues. Prospects are generally good. The manufacture of tea continues. Sowing of mustard and pulses is in progress. Prospects of sugarcane are good in Cachar and Lakhimpur; elsewhere fair. Prices of common rice—Silchar and Sibsagar 11, Sylhet 13, Gauhati 10, Tezpur 9, and Dibrugarh 9½ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—MYSORE: Prospects are fair but crops are withering in parts for want of rain. Prices have risen in three districts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) harvested in Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur.

COORG: The rice crop is maturing. The picking of cardamoms is drawing to a close. Coffee is being picked in South Coorg; in North Coorg it is ripening very slowly. Prices of food-grains normal. Fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—BERAR: Weather cool and clear. Cotton-picking and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are in progress. The breaking up of land for the winter crop is almost completed. Sowings continue in three districts only. Fodder and water are enough for requirements. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to fall. Occupants of poor-houses—Buldana 36. *Prices—jowar*—Akola 12, Amraoti 11, Basim 13, Buldana 11½, Ellichpur 11, Wun 14 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The harvesting of the rice crop is in progress. Spring sowings are almost completed in all districts. Prices are generally falling but are still high. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11⅞, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd November.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition but have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is good. Prices are steady in five districts of Gwalior and in some States of Bundelkhand and are falling elsewhere. Prospects of opium are fair. Sowings are in progress in Bhopawar. In Bundelkhand 3,506 persons were employed on famine relief works and 2,626 were relieved gratuitously. Total number on relief 6,132. Prices—9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th November.*—Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Locusts are damaging crops considerably in parts of Jaisalmere. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling generally, but are rising in Jaisalmere, Bhurtpore; and are steady in Ajmere, Kishengarh, Ulwar. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore was 28.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Weather fine. Spring sowings are mostly over. Prices are a little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—No rain. Prices are stationary. Sowings for the spring crops are in progress. Locusts appeared in Basohli and Raise tehsils but did little damage.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Rainfall 0·02. Low land rice has been harvested, outturn about a 10-anna crop. Wheat and barley are still

being sown. A flight of locusts passed over the Nepal Valley but did little damage as there are no crops now. Prices 7¼ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	...	1,162	1,162	...	44	44	— 1,118
Bombay . .	33,458	10,209	43,667	19,441	8,107	27,548	—16,119
Central Provinces	36,800	232,613	269,413	16,920	194,476	211,396	—58,017
Burma . .	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	— 389
Berar . .	...	60	60	...	36	36	— 24
Central India .	3 563	2,809	6,372	3,506	2,626	6,132	— 240
Rajputana . .	...	28	28	...	28	28	...
Total .	79.573	248,809	328,382	45,684	206,791	252,475	—75,907

F. G. SLY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 49.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1897.

No. 13395-*M.*.—In supersession of Military Secretary's Office Notification No. 13300-M., dated the 18th November, 1897, HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will arrive at Calcutta (Sealdah Railway Station), at 4 P.M. (Calcutta time), on Friday, the 10th December, 1897. His Excellency will be received at the Sealdah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Alipur; and at Government House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Honourable Members of His Excellency's Council, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honour of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers and a Guard of Honour of Native Infantry, with Band and Colour, will be drawn up on the platform of the Sealdah Railway Station.

The route taken will be by Circular Road, Dhurrumtollah Street, and Esplanade East, into Government House by the North-East Entrance.

The Governor General's Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse will form His Excellency's Escort.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Presidency Volunteers will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House.

Full dress will be worn by those entitled to wear uniform, review order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1897.

No. 21.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Tuesday, the 21st December 1897, at 11 A.M. as the time and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1897.

No. 917.—The services of Mr. M. E. Couchman, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

MEDICAL.

The 27th November 1897.

No. 1459.—The services of Lieutenant H. V. Firth, 27th Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 1461.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assume charge of their duties:—

Captain G. A. Ward, 30th Madras Infantry.
Lieutenant E. F. Rainey, 12th Madras Infantry.
Lieutenant P. Greig, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 1463.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assume charge of their duties:—

Captain S. Geoghegan, 31st Madras Infantry.
Captain R. P. C. Schneider, 12th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant M. E. Nuttall, 12th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant W. R. B. Colan, 8th Madras Infantry.
Lieutenant T. K. Gaskell, 29th Madras Infantry.

No. 1465.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assume charge of their duties :—

Lieutenant J. M. M. Colfard, 30th Madras Infantry.
Lieutenant H. G. L. Corbett, 33rd Madras Infantry.

The 3rd December 1897.

No. 1478.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assume charge of their duties :—

Captain A. H. Kellie, 2nd Madras Infantry.
Captain W. W. Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry.
Captain J. C. Keown, 4th Bombay Rifles.
Lieutenant J. L. Alexander, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.
Lieutenant A. W. D. Harington, 17th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant M. E. L. Bruce, 23rd Bombay Rifles.
Lieutenant B. R. Daunt, 22nd Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant C. S. Fellows, 8th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant W. St. A. Wake, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.
Lieutenant W. L. J. Carey, R.A.
Lieutenant W. W. Bickford, 4th Bombay Rifles.
Lieutenant H. C. Steen, 19th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant B. G. B. Kidd, 23rd Bombay Rifles.
2nd Lieutenant K. Henderson, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

No. 1480.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names :—

Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark, I.M.S. (Bengal),—16th October 1897.
Surgeon-Captain A. Coleman, I.M.S. (Bengal),—10th October 1897.
Surgeon-Captain A. W. T. Baist-Sparks, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal),—9th October 1897.

SANITARY.

The 3rd December 1897.

No. 2583.—THE following Notification which has been issued by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is published for general information :—

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1897.

No. 6119—1274-P.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to cancel the marginally-quoted Notifications issued under Act I of 1870.

No. 4135, dated the 7th October 1896.
No. 583, dated the 3rd February 1897.
No. 987, dated the 23rd February 1897.

NOTE 1.—The rules issued in the Notifications of the Government of Bombay referred to above were published in the *Gazette of India*, under the Home Department Notifications mentioned below :—

No. 300, dated the 12th October 1896.
„ 441, „ „ 12th February 1897.
„ 823, „ „ 5th March 1897.

NOTE 2.—The quarantine rules issued under the above Notifications have been superseded by rules issued by the Government of Bombay in exercise of the powers delegated to the Governor in Council under section 3, sub-section 3 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. The latter rules will be found in Notification No. $\frac{6150\text{-P}}{4276}$, dated the 20th November 1897, printed on pages 1905—8 of the *Bombay Gazette* of the same date.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st December 1897.

No. 483.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend H. R. Coulthard, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th November 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1897.

No. 2752—6-29.—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, in the Survey of India Department, in the order named, with effect from the date on which they join their appointments:—

Lieutenant H. L. Crosthwait, R.E.,
Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E.,
Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R.E.,
Lieutenant A. Mears, I.S.C. (on probation).

FORESTS.

The 2nd December, 1897.

No. 1027-F.—78-2.—With reference to the Bengal Government's Notification No. 3474 For., dated the 22nd ultimo, Mr. W. F. Perreé, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred to Burma in the interests of the public service.

The 3rd December, 1897.

No. 1033-F.—126-10.—Messrs. R. S. Troup, S. F. L. Cappel, F. H. Todd, H. W. Watson and J. J. Rorie, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 15th November, 1897, and are posted to Burma.

No. 1035-F.—221-7.—On return from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 871-F., dated the 8th September last, Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, resumed charge of the Southern Forest Circle, Central Provinces, in the forenoon of the 30th November, 1897, from Mr. W. P. Thomas, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, who reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade.

Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator of the 3rd grade, and officiating in the 2nd grade, also reverted to his substantive grade from the same date.

No. 1038-F.—103-14.—Privilege leave for two months and five days, under Articles 291 and 282(ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. J. Nisbet, Officiating Conservator in charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, with effect from the 21st October, 1897.

Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator in charge of the Western Forest Circle, is placed in charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st December, 1897.

No. 1725-G.—Mr. S. H. King is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 1727-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 750-G., dated the 4th May, 1897, Mr. S. Schmuck, Consul for Germany at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 1st November, 1897.

No. 1728-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 751-G., dated the 4th May, 1897, Mr. S. Schmuck, Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 1st November, 1897.

No. 1731-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 800-G., dated the 13th May, 1897, Mr. S. Schmuck, Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 1st November, 1897.

No. 1806-E. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and the Railway District, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that the Sessions Judge, Sinjawi and Railway District, and the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be respectively the Court of Session and the High Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

No. 4370-I-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1897-I., dated the

8th May, 1891, the Governor-General-in Council is pleased to define the limits of the said Cantonment as follows, namely :—

No. 1 Boundary Pillar is situated at the north-east of Cantonment on the bend of the right bank of the Vishwamitri river and is 16 feet to the west of Sama village boundary.

Bearing.—South-west to boundary pillar No. 5·259°-15′.

Bearing.—South-east to north-west corner of Mahadeo's temple 178°-30′, distance 630 feet.

Bearing.—South-west to centre of well No. 149·226°-30′, distance 953′.

Bearing.—North-west to centre of well No. 137·289°-30′, distance 944′.

Bearing.—North-West to south-west corner of Native Infantry Hospital 323°, distance 828′.

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing magnetic.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
1 to 2	From Pillar No. 1 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction all along the cactus hedge, crossing No. 1 cart track to Sama village, then passing in close proximity to and in rear of the Native Infantry Hospital Compound and servants' quarters and again crossing No. 2 cart track to Sama village to Pillar No. 2	329°-0′	1,738 feet.
2 to 3	From Pillar No. 2 which is situated near the cart track to Dumad, 444 feet (bearing 184°) to north-east corner of armourer's workshop, 106 feet (bearing 230°-30′) to north-east corner pillar of Latrine Block No. 5 and 880 feet (bearing 299°-45′) to centre of wheel support of Gaikwar's well, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction along cactus hedge of Sama village fields to Pillar No. 3	263°-15′	1,111 feet.
3 to 4	From Pillar No. 3 which is situated just in close proximity to the south of a pipal tree, 430 feet (bearing 198°-15′) to north-east corner of quarter guard, 461 feet (bearing 206°-0′) to north-east corner of solitary cells, 398 feet (bearing 176°-15′) to centre of well No. 140 and 549 feet (bearing 100°-30′) to centre of well No. 139, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction along the hedge as far as 113 feet, then through open ground crossing cart track to Chani and Dumad as far as 670 feet, then along the hedge as far as 1,204 feet, then through open ground, to Pillar No. 4 near the corner of hedge	226°-0′	1,600 feet.
4 to 5	From Pillar No. 4 which is situated 1,183 feet (bearing 53°-15′) to north-west corner of solitary cells, 266 feet (bearing 112°-15′) to centre of north parapet culvert No 28 and 243 feet (bearing 165°-0′) to centre of north parapet culvert No. 29, bearing 92°-30′ to north-west corner of store room and 99°-45′ to north-west corner of armourer's workshop, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction along the west bank of the nullah, to Pillar No. 5 near the corner of hedge	204°-0′	1,070 feet.
5 to 6	From Pillar No. 5 which is situated to the north of road to Pensionpura and 5 feet south from the centre of hedge of Natha Naras field, 511 feet (bearing 43°) to centre of parapet culvert No. 30 and 497 feet (bearing 155°-0′) to centre of parapet culvert No. 31 and 2,530 feet (bearing 131°-0′) to south-west corner of gate pillar situated on south-west of Protestant Church, 1,722 feet (bearing 92°-30′) to centre of well No. 154 and bearing 71°-30′ to north-west corner of Latrine Block No. 17, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction, almost along the hedges of fields, north of Pensionpura road and parallel to it, leaving the Pensionpura and Bhangi's huts to south, to Pillar No. 6	253°-0′	967 feet.
6 to 7	From Pillar No. 6 which is situated near the hedge north-west of pensioners' and sweepers' huts and in the north of cart track of Chani, 507 feet (bearing 161°-15′) to centre of Tomb on road, 190 feet (bearing 240°) to centre of well, 70 feet (bearing 90°-0′) to north-west corner of Bhangi's hut, bearing 161°-0′ to north-west corner of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow and bearing 185°-0′ to Residency flag staff, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction all along the hedge of Dhani Mithi Dhedas field with the Roman Catholic burial-ground on the east, to Pillar No. 7	162°-30′	782 feet.

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing magnetic.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
7 to 8	From Pillar No. 7 which is situated on the north-east corner of the Muhammadan burial-ground near Dhobi tank, 240 feet (bearing 158°-0′) to centre of well, bearing 183°-0′ to north-east corner of shelter for guard (Residency), bearing 193°-30′ to Residency flag staff, 160° to north-west corner of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow and 171°-15′ to north-east corner of Catholic Church, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction crossing the Muhammadan burial-ground cart track to Chani and Nizampura and also hedges here and there, to Pillar No. 8	225°-0′	755 feet.
8 to 9	From Pillar No. 8 which is situated on the south of some Kambhar's houses, 1,470 feet (bearing 162°-30′) to north-east corner of shelter for guard, 68 feet (bearing 267°-45′) to north-east corner of Dhoda's temple, bearing 149°-15′ to north-west corner of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, 178° to Residency flag staff and 149° to centre of culvert No. 1, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction through open ground, bearing Nizampur houses to the right and crossing foot-paths of the Nizampur village, to Pillar No. 9	225°-0′	585 feet.
9 to 10	From Pillar No. 9 which is situated on the south-west corner of the Rewa Kantha Agency Compound, 454 feet (bearing 285°-15′) to Verandah pillar on the west of steps Rewa Kantha Agency Building, 1,233 feet (bearing 138°-45′) to north-east corner of shelter for guard, 1,155 feet (bearing 204°-0′) to north-east corner of north parapet Bhoki Bridge and bearing 156°-30′ to Residency flag staff, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction, along the Rewa Kantha Agency Compound hedge, crossing the road to the Agency, to Pillar No. 10	261°-0′	774 feet.
10 to 11	From Pillar No. 10 which is situated on the south-west corner of Rewa Kantha Agency Compound, 956 feet (bearing 161°-30′) to north-east corner of north parapet Bhoki Bridge, 29′-6″ (bearing 350°-30′) to centre of wheel support of well, in the Agency Compound, 1,795 feet (bearing 118°-45′) to north-east corner of shelter for guard, bearing (102°-30′) to north-west corner of servants' quarters to Post Office, 393 feet (bearing 48°-0′) to 1st Verandah pillar on west Rewa Kantha Agency Building and bearing 128° to Residency flag staff, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction along the east bank of nullah which passes under the Bhoki Bridge, leaving Nallah on west and crossing Railway Station road to Pillar No. 11	162°-0′	995 feet.
11 to 12	From Pillar No. 11, which is situated between Bhoki bridge and the north-west corner of the Residency compound, 10½ feet (bearing 339°-0′) to south-east corner of south parapet of Bhoki bridge, 1,000 feet bearing 114°-45′ to 1st pillar north-west corner of Residency, 44 feet from north-west corner of Residency compound pillar, bearing 91° to Residency flag staff and 78°-30′ to north-west corner of servants' quarters to Post Office, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction between the Residency compound and station road, crossing entrance road to Residency and waterway No. 1, to Pillar No. 12	83°-30′	1,628 feet
12 to 13	From Pillar No. 12, which is situated on the east bank of nallah waterway No. 1, running east of the Residency compound, 87 feet (bearing 238°-45′) to the north-east corner of servants' quarters to Hospital Assistant (Residency) 51 feet (bearing 4°-0′) to south-east corner of south parapet bridge No. 1 and 530 feet (bearing 65°-0′) to north-west corner of servants' quarters Post Office, bearing 210°-0′ south-east corner of Record-room (Residency), 179 feet (bearing 251°-0′) to north-west corner of Hospital, the boundary runs in a southerly direction following the east bank of the nallah and crossing the road leading to the suspension bridge, to Pillar No. 13	182°-30′	1,980 feet.
13 to 14	From Pillar No. 13, which is situated on the north of the Nawab's garden hedge, 447 feet (bearing 302°-30′) to south-east corner of stable and servants' quarters Residency, 443 feet (bearing 3°-30′) to south-east corner of Gaikwar's sowars line, 93 feet (bearing 336°-0′) to south-east corner of south parapet of the bridge 381 feet bearing 45°-0′ to		

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing Magnetic.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
	south-west corner of the out-house of the Catholic Church and bearing 333°-0′ to south-west corner of bath-room, on the east of rear open Verandah of guest-room Residency, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction, along the Nawab's garden hedge, leaving road leading to the suspension bridge and the Roman Catholic Chapel to north, to Pillar No. 14	86°-0′	946 feet.
14 to 15 .	From Pillar No. 14, which is situated at the junction of Nawab's garden hedge, and that of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow on the west, 554 feet (bearing 290°-45′) to north-east corner of the Catholic Church, 263 feet bearing 44°-30′ to north-west corner of Verandah plinth of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, and bearing 329°-45′ south-east corner of Record-room Residency, the boundary runs in a north-north-westerly direction along the west compound hedge of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, to Pillar No. 15	352°-0′	245 feet.
15 to 16 .	From Pillar No 15, which is situated on the north-west corner of compound hedge of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, 225 feet (bearing 104°-0′) to north-west corner of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, 661 feet (bearing 61°15′) to south-west corner of right wing of Anglo-Vernacular School, 487 feet (bearing 264°-45′) to north-east of the Catholic Church and bearing 326°-30′ to south-east corner of the Record-room Residency, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the north compound hedge of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, parallel to road leading to suspension bridge, to Pillar No. 16	85°-15′	370 feet.
16 to 17 .	From Pillar No. 16, which is situated on the north-east corner of compound hedge of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, 322 feet (bearing 135°-15′) to Pillar No. 18 and 337 feet (bearing 34°-30′) to south-west corner of right wing Anglo-Vernacular School, 133 feet (bearing 232°-30′) to north-east corner of front Verandah of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, 403 feet (bearing 117°-45) north-east corner of west parapet of bridge near Kamatipura garden on road leading to Baroda city and bearing 317°-0′ to north-east corner of the Record-room Residency, the boundary runs in a south-south-easterly direction along the east compound hedge of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, to Pillar No. 17	172°-0′	240 feet.
17 to 18 .	From Pillar No. 17, which is situated at the junction of Nawab's garden hedge and that of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow on the east, 168 feet (bearing 308°-15′) to south-east of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, 208 feet (bearing 318°-0′) to north-east corner of that of front Verandah, 520 feet (bearing 22°-15′) to south-east corner of left wing of Anglo-Vernacular School and 41 feet to south-east corner of east latrine of Mr. Kyte's Bungalow, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the Nawab's garden hedge, to Pillar No. 18.	86°-0′	196 feet.
18 to 19 .	From Pillar No. 18, which is situated on the north-east corner of the Nawab's garden hedge, 30 feet 6 inches (bearing 325°-0′) to south-east corner of south parapet wall of Wav (well), 137 feet bearing (73°-30′) to north-west corner of west parapet to bridge on road leading to Baroda city, 468 feet (bearing 0°-15′) to south-east corner of left wing of Anglo-Vernacular School bearing 356°-45′ to south-west of Anglo-Vernacular School and 920 feet (bearing 19°-15′) to south-east corner of dispensary, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction, crossing the road and the bridge leading to Baroda city, lying on the north of Kamatipura garden and then along the Kamatipura garden fence following the north bank of nallah and crossing its north-east corner and in close proximity of Sadar Bazar Latrines, to Pillar No. 19	78°-0′	1,122′ feet.
19 to 1 .	From Pillar No. 19, which is situated on the junction of a nallah and the right bank of the Vishwamitri river, 27′ 3″ (bearing 348°-30′) to south-east corner of Hoosangji's house, 17 feet (bearing 309°-0′) to south-west corner of ditto, and 172 feet (bearing 290°-0′) to south-east corner of east latrine of Sadar Bazar, the boundary runs along the right bank of the river Vishwamitri, to Pillar No. 1.		

No. 4374-I-A.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.-A., dated the 4th February, 1897, the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), has been applied to, amongst other places, all lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by railways in Native States under the political control of the Governor of Bombay in which the Governor General in Council has, or exercises, jurisdiction.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3) of the said Act as so applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), thereof may be exercised by the Local Government.

No. 4371-I-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1374-I., dated the 25th April, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that buildings in the said Cantonment shall be exempt from payment of the tax imposed on houses, buildings and lands by the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* Notification No. 40, dated the 13th November, 1894, in the cases and to the extent hereinafter stated, namely :—

1. When any building, in any lines or quarters, has been occupied by a native soldier or follower, regimental or departmental, such building shall be exempt from payment of the said tax for the period of such occupation.

2. (*a*) When any building has remained unoccupied and unproductive of rent throughout the year, or the period in respect of which any instalment is payable, such building shall be exempt from payment of the said tax or instalment for the said year or period, as the case may be.

(*b*) When any building has remained unoccupied and unproductive of rent for any period of not less than sixty consecutive days, such building shall be exempt from payment of so much of the said tax or instalment as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has not been occupied or productive of rent.

Provided that no such exemption shall be made unless notice in writing of the circumstances under which it is claimed has been given to the Cantonment authority within the first fourteen days of the period in respect of which it is so claimed.

3. The burden of proving the facts entitling any person to claim relief under this Notification shall lie upon him.

4. Neither the presence of a care-taker nor the mere retention in an otherwise unoccupied dwelling-house of the furniture habitually used in it shall constitute occupation of the house.

5. A building shall be deemed to be productive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether it is actually occupied by such tenant or not.

The 2nd December, 1897.

No 1740-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. de laNoé as Consular Agent for France at Madras.

The 3rd December, 1897.

No. 1743-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 717-G., dated the 27th April, 1897, Monsieur Léon Dossogne, Consul-General for Belgium at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS AND REDUCTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1897.

No. 5174-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8, clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit both retrospectively and prospectively the duty heretofore or hereafter chargeable on any transfer of the marginally noted debentures of the Ootacamund Club, all of which were duly stamped at the time of issue.

Date of debenture.	Number of debenture.
31st December, 1892 15th June, 1893	1 to 188 189 to 464, 467 to 482, and 485 to 604
25th October, 1893	465, 466, 483, 484 and 605 to 810
23rd February, 1894	811 and 812

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd December 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No 1315.—Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, to officiate in command of a 2nd class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, C.B., V.C., appointed to the staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. Dated 13th November 1897.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1316.—Captain D. L. Mallaby, Royal Engineers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir W. Galbraith, K.C B., Commanding Quetta District. Dated 1st November 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1317.—The Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council directs the publication of the subjoined communication from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India a despatch from Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, detailing the operations of that force from the 6th September to the 27th October 1897.

2. The Governor General in Council concurs in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's expression of approval of the general conduct of these operations and of the skill and resource shown by Sir Bindon Blood. His Excellency in Council also shares with the Commander-in-Chief his appreciation of the gallantry and discipline displayed by all ranks throughout the operations.

From the Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2094-F,—"*Field Operations—Malakand*,"—dated Simla, the 11th November 1897).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a despatch from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., detailing the operations of the Malakand Field Force from the 6th September to the 27th October 1897.

2. The plan of operations which the Commander-in-Chief had in view when recommending to the Government of India the movement of this Force was that two brigades should enter the Mohmand country from the north, while a division of similar strength under Major-General E. R. Elles, C.B., was to advance into the same country from the south, and by their combined movements the Mohmand country was to be traversed in the shortest possible time and in the most complete manner.

3. The rising of the Mamunds and other tribes in South Bajaur necessitated an alteration in this plan, the 3rd Brigade only of the Malakand Field Force being employed against the Mohmands, the 1st and 2nd Brigades being fully occupied in subduing Bajaur.

4. The movements of the 3rd Brigade after its junction with the Mohmand Field Force will be found in detail in a despatch from Major-General E. R. Elles, C.B., which has already been submitted to the Government of India.

5. The Commander-in-Chief considers that Brigadier-General Jeffreys' disposition of the troops under his command on the 16th September showed that that officer had greatly underestimated the fighting power of the Mamunds as regards both numbers and strength of position. His Excellency has, however, much pleasure in endorsing Major-General Sir Bindon Blood's commendation of the subsequent operations of this brigade.

6. Sir George White desires me to express his approval of the general conduct of the operations carried out under Sir Bindon Blood's directions, and of the resource and appreciation of the situation he evinced when confronted with unexpected difficulties. He also concurs in the terms in which Major-General Sir Bindon Blood speaks of the services rendered by Brigadier-Generals W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., and J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., the latter of whom was severely wounded in the night attack on the 3rd Brigade on the 20th September.

7. The gallantry and discipline of the troops were, in Sir George White's opinion, conspicuous throughout the operations, especially so in the night attacks made by the enemy on the 14th, 16th and 20th September, as well as during the trying incidents of the 16th September, and in the attack on the villages of Agrah and Gat on the 30th September.

The valuable reconnaissances made by the 11th Bengal Lancers under Major Beatson, when establishing connection with Major-General Elles' force, and the skilful handling of the cavalry of the Corps of Guides by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams on the 30th September, appear to the Commander-in-Chief to be specially worthy of commendation.

8. His Excellency has much pleasure in endorsing the favourable terms in which Sir Bindon Blood has mentioned Colonel A. J. F. Reid, who was responsible for a great portion of the Line of Communications and for the efficient supply of the troops at the front, as well as in commending to the favourable notice of Government the staff, departmental, and regimental officers named in the despatch.

9. The advance made in knowledge of their special duties evinced by transport officers during the operations now reported on, and the attention that has been paid to the care and treatment of the transport animals are, in Sir George White's opinion, most satisfactory and creditable.

10. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of Government the services rendered by Major-General Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, and Major-General Badcock, C.B., C.S.I., Quartermaster-General in India, in the performance of the onerous duties which devolved upon them in connection with these operations.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR B. BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,— No. 5,—"*Despatches—Malakand Field Force*,"—dated 27th October 1897).

I regret to find that in my report, "*Despatches—Malakand Field Force*" No. 3 of the 20th August 1897, I omitted to include the name of Surgeon-Captain E. V. Hugo, Indian Medical Service, amongst those of the officers recommended to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for their services during the recent defence of Chakdara Fort. I now have great pleasure in stating that Surgeon-Captain Hugo served with distinction throughout the defence in question, and in recommending him for favourable consideration accordingly.

2. The last report I had the honour to submit ("*Despatches—Malakand Field Force*," No. 4 of the 30th August 1897) brought the history of the Malakand Field Force down to the 26th August, on which date the brigade of all arms which I took into Upper Swat returned to Thana in Lower Swat.

3. The period from the 27th August to the 6th September was taken up with routine work, and latterly with movements preparatory to the expedition into the Mohmand country, an account of which I will now proceed to give.

4. On the 6th September, in pursuance of orders which I had received, to march two brigades *viâ* the Panjkora Bridge and Nawagai to Shabkadr in the Peshawar Valley, the disposition of the Malakand Field Force was generally as follows:—

3rd Brigade, equipped with camels and a few mules, at the Panjkora Bridge and Uch.

2nd Brigade, equipped entirely with mules, at Chakdara.

1st Brigade, equipped with camels, carts, and a few mules, at Khar, the Malakand and the Line.

Divisional head-quarters, with camp offices, at Chakdara.

5. A very interesting feature in the movements by which this disposition was arrived at was the march of the 10th Field Battery under Major C. A. Anderson, R.A., first from Khar to Uch over the suspension bridge at Chakdara, which was built for pack transport only, and afterwards from Uch to the Panjkora Bridge by the mule road through the Shigu Kas dehle,—performances which show how our field artillery can overcome difficulties. The presence of this battery with its 12-pr. guns was of great value on many occasions during the operations I am about to describe.

6. Some little delay being necessitated by political arrangements with the Jandol Chiefs and others, the disposition of the force on the 12th September had only altered to the following:—

3rd Brigade, Watelai, three miles south-west of Khar, on the left bank of the Chaharmung stream.

2nd Brigade, Gosam.

1st Brigade, two battalions and the 10th Field Battery at Panjkora and Serai, the remainder on the Line.

Divisional head-quarters, with the 3rd Brigade, at Watelai.

7. On the 13th the 3rd Brigade halted, the 2nd Brigade moved to a point close to and south-west of Khar, and I personally examined the Rambat Pass, finding that the country to the south of it was very deficient in water and forage. This being so, I directed Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, C.B., commanding the 2nd Brigade, to encamp on the 14th, north of Markhanai, to improve the Rambat Pass, to cross it into Butkor on the 15th with two battalions, a company of sappers and miners, a squadron, and five days' supplies, and to send the remainder of his brigade on the same day, under Colonel T. H. Goldney, 35th Sikhs, to join me at Nawagai, to which place I intended to march on the 14th with the 3rd Brigade. I further directed Brigadier-General Jeffreys to move his special force through Butkor as quickly as possible to Danish Kol, where I promised to join him, or send him further instructions. Both brigades carried with them rations for men up to the 23rd September; and I had arranged to drop my communications with the Malakand and draw my next supplies from Shabkadr, where the Mohmand Field Force, under Major-General E. R. Elles, C.B., was waiting to march on the 15th to join me in the Mohmand country south of Nawagai.

8. The movements detailed in the foregoing paragraph were duly carried out by the 2nd and 3rd Brigades, so far as the 14th was concerned; the 3rd Brigade, with divisional head-quarters, being encamped on the evening of that day about a mile south of the village of Nawagai,

while Brigadier-General Jeffreys, with three battalions, a mountain battery and a squadron, was on the right bank of the Chaharmung stream, north of Markhanai, having detached the Buffs and the 4th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to the crest of the Rambat Pass, to prepare it for the passage of his special force next morning.

9. At about 8 P.M. on the 14th, while it was still quite dark before the moon rose, Brigadier-General Jeffreys' camp was suddenly assailed by a heavy musketry fire from the ravines close by. The attack was continued with little intermission for six hours, being directed at first chiefly against the faces of the camp held by the Guides under Major F. Campbell and the 35th Sikhs under Colonel T. H. Goldney, and afterwards against that defended by the 38th Dogras under Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Vivian. The enemy showed no inclination to come to close quarters, and ultimately drew off about 2 A.M., doubtless having in view the desirableness of getting beyond reach of cavalry before day-light. This, however, they did not succeed in doing, as they were overtaken in the Mamund Valley about 8 A.M. on the 15th by Captain E. H. Cole and his squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, who killed 21 of them and dispersed the rest.

10. I regret to say that two British officers were killed* and one dangerously wounded† in this affair. The other casualties were,—killed,—two native soldiers and two followers; wounded,—one native officer, five other native ranks and two followers; ninty-eight horses and transport animals were also killed or wounded.

* Captain W. E. Tomkins and Lieutenant A. W. Bailey.
† Lieutenant H. A. Harington.

11. Meanwhile, on my arrival at Nawagai on the 14th September, I found the Khan disposed to be friendly, and to do all in his power to provide such supplies as we required. The Hadda Mullah was reported to be in the Bedmanai Pass with a small gathering, which was said to be increasing in numbers; but the tribes inhabiting the Mittai and neighbouring valleys seemed somewhat half-hearted about opposing us. The tribes south of the Rambat Pass also sent to disclaim hostile intentions; but, notwithstanding this, some of their men joined in the night attack of the 14th-15th on Brigadier-General Jeffreys' camp.

12. Early in the morning of the 15th I received a brief report by heliograph of the attack on Brigadier-General Jeffreys' camp the night before, and at once sent him orders to concentrate his force and proceed to the punishment of the tribes concerned. Later in the day I received a fuller report of what had happened, together with information from Brigadier-General Jeffreys that he had received my orders and was concentrating his brigade at Inayat Kili in the Mamund Valley, with a view to carrying them out. He had ascertained that the attack on his camp had been made by a small gathering of Mamunds, who had been reinforced by some of Umra Khan's followers from Zagai, a village in the Mamund Valley, and by a few men from the neighbouring tribes.

13. Naturally the night attack of the 14th-15th, with the consequent turning aside into the Mamund Valley of Brigadier-General Jeffreys' brigade, made a considerable change in the aspect of affairs in South Bajaur and the Mohmand country; and the strategical situation which had now developed itself was interesting. I found myself at Nawagai with a brigade of all arms ‡ in a strongly entrenched position, faced by the Hadda Mullah's gathering in the Bedmanai Pass,—a not very difficult defile some six or eight miles in length, the mouth of which is about seven miles south-west in a straight line from the site of my camp,—itself about one mile south of Nawagai village. The intervening ground is a plain of which the western half is cut up by ravines, while the rest is favourable for cavalry. East of and behind me lay the road to the camp of the 2nd Brigade at Inayat Kili running for about six miles through a net work of deep ravines, and then for the remaining six or seven over a plain. I was not strong enough to attack the Mullah's gathering in their position with a sufficient amount of odds in my favour, while I did not think it advisable to rejoin Brigadier-General Jeffreys,—first, because he was strong § enough already for immediate requirements; secondly, because it would have been most unwise to have retired through the ravines above mentioned in face of the Mullah's gathering; thirdly, because I expected that one of Major-General Elles' brigades would join me in the Nawagai Valley on the 17th or the 18th at latest, and, finally, because my support was necessary to keep the Khan of Nawagai with us,—as, if I had deserted him, he would have been compelled by the Mullah's men to throw in his lot with them, which would have been a serious matter on account of his influence in Bajaur. Accordingly, I determined to stay where I was until Major-General Elles' advance should make it possible to dispose effectually of the Mullah's gathering, and to clear out the Bedmanai Pass and the Mittai and neighbouring valleys with completeness.

‡ 3 Battalions.
1 Mountain Battery.
3 Squadrons.
1 Company of Sappers.

§ 4 Battalions.
1 Mountain Battery.
1 Squadron.
1 Company of Sappers.

14. At about 6-30 on the morning of the 16th September, Brigadier-General Jeffreys moved out from his camp at Inayat Kili, with the greater portion of his force in three columns, to deal with the villages of the Mamunds.

15. The right column under Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian, 38th Dogras, consisting of six companies and a detachment of sappers, was directed along the eastern side of the Mamund Valley on the villages of Shinkot, Chingai 1st, Damadoiah and Badam Kili; the central column under Colonel Goldney, 35th Sikhs, consisting of six companies, four guns, one squadron and a detachment of sappers, was directed against the villages of Munar, Hazarnao and Badalai; while the left column, under Major Campbell of the Guides, was composed of five companies and a detachment of sappers, and was directed along the right bank of the Watelai ravine parallel to the centre column.

16. The right column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian, having advanced by the route ordered as far as Damadolah, found that place too strong and too strongly held to be reasonably

attempted without artillery, and returned thence to camp, arriving at 4 P.M., with two men slightly wounded.

17. The centre column, under Colonel Goldney, 35th Sikhs, advanced some six miles up the valley without seeing anything of the enemy, who were first reported at Badam Kili, to which place a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ommanney was sent to dislodge them. The remainder of the column pushed on, and at about 10-30 A.M. two companies of the 35th Sikhs, which led the advance, occupied a knoll near Shahi Tangi, upwards of nine miles from camp. In this movement, however, the two companies advanced too far from their supports, and as the enemy promptly attacked them in force, they were compelled to retire about a mile, with the loss of one British officer and one sepoy killed and sixteen non-commissioned officers and sepoys wounded. Soon afterwards the Buffs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ommanney, coming up, the knoll was again occupied without much opposition, being the furthest point reached by the column.

18. During this advance the guns came into action,—first on the spur north of Badalai, and afterwards on that north of Chingai 2nd. They were covered in the first position by two companies of the 35th Sikhs, posted to their right; and on their moving towards the second position, one-and-a-half of these companies, under Captain W. I. Ryder, were ordered to cover the movement by climbing to the top of the high ridge to their right, and then advancing along it towards the north. Owing to subsequent orders not reaching him, Captain Ryder went further than was intended.

19. In the earlier part of the day the left column had remained far behind, being fully occupied for some considerable time in dealing with the numerous villages met with along the road shortly after leaving camp. Towards 9 A.M. it was called up by Brigadier-General Jeffreys, as the enemy began to appear in force on his left near Agrah, and it joined the centre column about noon.

20. At about 2-30 P.M., as soon as the fortified villages of Chingai 2nd and Shahi Tangi had been dismantled, Brigadier-General Jeffreys ordered the troops to return to camp. Captain Ryder was still on the high ridge above Chingai 2nd, along which he attempted to retire in a direction which diverged from the line of retreat of the main body of the force. Soon after the retirement commenced, a message was received from him stating that he was hard pressed and could not rejoin the main body, whereupon Brigadier-General Jeffreys ordered Major Campbell, with six companies of the Guides Infantry, to go to his assistance, which they did about 4 P.M., a short time being taken up in assembling the companies, which were in extended order.

21. The fact of this movement having to be undertaken so late in the afternoon was a most unfortunate occurrence, since Brigadier-General Jeffreys had to wait until the safety of the Guides and Captain Ryder's detachment was assured, and the consequent delay at that time of day made it impossible for him to reach camp before dark.

22. The Guides, under Major Campbell, most successfully and gallantly relieved and brought off Captain Ryder's detachment, which had suffered heavy losses. The combined detachments did not, however, succeed in rejoining Brigadier-General Jeffreys, being prevented by nightfall and a thunderstorm which came on about the same time. Ultimately they made their way to camp without further loss, arriving about 9 P.M.

23. Meanwhile, as soon as the safety of Captain Ryder's detachment was certain, Brigadier-General Jeffreys continued his retirement towards camp. So long as daylight lasted the enemy kept at a respectful distance from him, but as it got dark they got bold, and the ground being broken and difficult, they were able to bring a hot fire to bear on the troops, while a heavy thunderstorm, which came on at dusk, greatly increased the difficulties of the situation. Ultimately, however, by about 8-30 P.M., all the troops had arrived in camp, except Brigadier-General Jeffreys, four guns of No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, a small party of sappers and a few men of the Buffs and 35th Sikhs, who got separated from the rest in the darkness.

24. About dusk Brigadier-General Jeffreys, then about three miles and half from camp, decided to occupy a neighbouring village, called Bilot, for the night, chiefly with a view to sheltering the battery mules with him from the enemy's sharp-shooters; and while he was engaged in arranging this, the thunderstorm before referred to came on, causing sudden and complete darkness. In the consequent confusion the troops got [illegible] and only the detachments above detailed remained with Brigadier-General Jeffreys, [illegible] to occupy and entrench a re-entering angle of the village, part of which was burning, [illegible] rest was soon occupied by the enemy, who fired on the General and his detachment [illegible] walls at a few yards' range, inflicting serious losses in men and animals. This [illegible] continued, in spite of several gallant attempts to clear the village, which were [illegible] days' [illegible] Lieutenants T. C. Watson and J. M. C. Colvin, R.E., until the arrival about midnight [illegible] J. F. Worlledge, 35th Sikhs with two companies of the Guides and two of his own [illegible] After this the enemy were easily driven off and gave no further annoyance during the [illegible]

25. Major Worlledge had left camp about 5-30 P.M. in [illegible] order from Brigadier-General Jeffreys, and on joining the General about dark had [illegible] to find and support the Guides under Major Campbell. Failing to find the Guides [illegible], Major Worlledge tried to retrace his steps to the General, but only succeeded in finding him after the moon rose about midnight, although he had been close to him for some time previously without knowing it. Brigadier-General Jeffreys ultimately reached camp at 8 A.M. on the 17th, some of the troops there having been sent out to his assistance, and returning with him.

26. I regret to have to report that a large number of casualties occurred during these operations, as will be seen from the attached return, namely, killed—two British officers,* two other British ranks, 31 native non-commissioned officers and sepoys and one follower; wounded—five British officers,† nine other British ranks, three native officers, 92 other native ranks and three followers; missing—three sepoys,—being a total of 151 killed, wounded and missing. In addition, 48 horses and mules were killed, wounded or missing; and one gun was disabled through the breaking of its axle.

* { Lieutenant A. T. Crawford, R.A. ; Lieutenant V. Hughes, 35th Sikhs.

† { Lieutenant F. A. Wynter, R.A. ; Lieutenant T. C. Watson, R.E. ; Captain W. I. Ryder, } 35th Sikhs. ; Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, } 35th Sikhs. ; Lieutenant G. R. Cassels, } 35th Sikhs.

27. The behaviour of the troops throughout this trying day was very good. The steadiness and discipline shown by the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ommanney, were admirable, while Brigadier-General Jeffreys has specially commended the gallantry with which the Guides Infantry under Major Campbell brought off Captain Ryder's detachment of the 35th Sikhs, carrying the wounded on their backs under a heavy fire. He has further strongly endorsed Major Campbell's favourable mention of the courage and judgment shown by Captain G. B. Hodson and Lieutenant H. W. Codrington, of the Guides, who commanded the companies of the battalion which were chiefly in contact with the enemy; the gallantry of Surgeon-Captain J. Fisher, Indian Medical Service, who made a most determined, though unsuccessful, attempt to take medical aid to the wounded of Captain Ryder's detachment through a hot fire; of Surgeon Lieutenant E. L. Perry, Indian Medical Service, of Jemadar Sikandar Khan of the Guides, and of several non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the same corps, regarding whom I have had the honour to make a separate communication.

28. Brigadier-General Jeffreys has also described in very favourable terms the gallant and valuable work done on this day by Captain Cole and his squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers. He has commended the conduct of Captain W. I. Ryder and Lieutenant O. G Gunning, 35th Sikhs, who were both wounded, and of Jemadar Narayan Singh, Havildar Ram Singh and Sepoy Karram Singh * of the same regiment. He has also brought to notice a gallant act of Captain A. H C Birch, R.A., Commanding No 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, and his Trumpeter Jiwan, in rescuing a wounded sepoy of the 35th Sikhs; as well as the distinguished gallantry of Jemadars Nawab and Ishar Singh and several non-commissioned officers and men of the same battery, in regard to which I have made separate communications to you.

* This man's case has formed the subject of a separate communication.

29. Brigadier-General Jeffreys further refers in the strongest terms of commendation to the gallant conduct of Lieutenants T. C. Watson† and J. M. C. Colvin, R.E., and of the handful of men of the Buffs and No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, who spent the night of the 16th 17th with him in the village of Bilot. The conduct of these officers and men‡ in entering the village several times in the dark, in face of a heavy fire directed upon them at close quarters, seems deserving of the highest recognition, and I have consequently made a special communication to you on the subject. Brigadier-General Jeffreys has also commended the gallant conduct of his Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,§ Major E. O. F. Hamilton, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, and finally he has praised the courage and resolution of Lieutenant W. L. S. Churchill, 4th Hussars, the correspondent of the *Pioneer* newspaper with the force, who made himself useful at a critical moment.

† Twice wounded in attempting to clear the village.

‡ Of whom six were killed and 18 wounded on this occasion, out of a total strength of 54.

§ The remainder of Brigadier-General Jeffreys' staff was with the main body when it got separated from him.

30. On the 17th September, the troops of the 2nd Brigade rested, and timely arrangements were made for bringing up supplies of ammunition and food and for sending the wounded down the line. On the 18th, Brigadier-General Jeffreys resumed the punishment of the Mamunds, attacking and destroying the strongly fortified village of Damadolah, with a loss of two sepoys killed and six wounded. On this occasion the enemy lost many killed and wounded, and some 300 loads of their grain and other supplies were carried off for the use of our troops. On the 19th, Brigadier-General Jeffreys seized and destroyed the group of villages called Hazarnao without opposition. On the 20th, he captured and burned Umra Khan's strong village of Zagai, some seven miles from camp, with the loss of two British officers, nine other British ranks, and two sepoys wounded. On the 22nd, he took and destroyed the fortified village of Dag, with the loss of one sepoy killed and two wounded. On this day I arrived at Inayat Kila from Nawagai.

31. While the events above described were occurring in South Bajaur nothing of special interest happened at Nawagai until the 19th September. The Hadda Mullah's gathering was reported to be increasing, and some men belonging to it fired ineffectually at our evening patrols on the 15th and 16th from the ravines near the mouth of the Bedmanai Pass. The country was regularly reconnoitered in various directions, and the cavalry under Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, accompanied by Captain Stanton, D.S.O., R.A., Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General for Intelligence, penetrated on the 15th as far as Ato Khel, five or six miles north of the Nahakki (or Nakki) Pass, over which the Mohmand Field Force under Major-General Elles, C.B., was daily expected to appear. On the afternoon of the 17th, some 1,500 men of the Hadda Mullah's gathering appeared close under the hills at the mouth of the Bedmanai Pass, about seven miles from camp, and I turned out part of the brigade to meet them if they should advance. Nothing happened, however, as the enemy remained where they were, too far off for me to reach them without being benighted in the ravines afterwards. On the 18th, Captain Norie, Superintendent of Signalling with my force, opened heliographic communication with a detachment of Major-General Elles' force, which had arrived at the top of the Nahakki Pass.

32. At 5-30 P.M., on the 19th, about 2,000 of the Hadda Mullah's men appeared at the mouth of the Bedmanai Pass, and seemed to be engaged for an hour or so in some kind of dance. Ultimately, about dusk, they commenced to move towards our camp, and soon afterwards I was informed by the son of the Khan of Nawagai that they meant to attack us before morning. Accordingly at about 11 P.M. some 150 men, chiefly swordsmen, made a rush at the portion of the camp defended by the 1st Battalion, Queen's West Surrey Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Collins, who easily repulsed them, when, after trying other parts of the camp in a half-hearted way for a few minutes, they drew off and commenced skirmishing with the Khan of Nawagai's men, who were on outpost duty about a mile off, finally disappearing about 12·30 A.M. Our losses in the affair were, one British soldier killed and one severely wounded, besides several horses and transport animals killed or wounded. We were afterwards informed that about 1,200 men advanced against our camp on this occasion, but that the warm manner in which their first line was received stopped the rest.

33. On the 20th, I received a message from Major-General Elles, C.B., saying that he would meet me at 10 A.M. next day at Lakarai with his 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., to concert arrangements for further joint action. To this I replied that I would place my 3rd Brigade at his disposal with a view to his attacking the Hadda Mullah's gathering as soon as possible, and that I intended to join my 2nd Brigade at Inayat Kili in the Mamund Valley on the 22nd. In the afternoon I made a reconnaissance in force towards Kuz Chinarai, at the mouth of the Bedmanai Pass, whereupon the enemy appeared at the adjoining mouth of the Mittai Valley in considerable force; but as they remained at such a distance that I could not deal with them without being benighted during my return to camp, I did not attack them. Ultimately when I retired they advanced at a very respectful distance, and when last seen before dark they were about two miles from camp. On this occasion also I was warned by the Khan of Nawagai that the enemy meant to attack before morning, and I was informed, besides, that some fresh contingents had joined them.

34. Accordingly, at about 9 P.M., we were vigorously attacked by a force probably not less than 3,000 strong, with about 100 Martini-Henry and several Lee-Metford rifles, besides many other fire-arms.

The attack was well carried out by rushes of swordsmen covered by a smart fire of small arms; and the firing, with rushes at intervals, sometimes against three sides of the camp at the same time, went on till about 2 A.M., when the enemy drew off. They were nowhere to be seen at daylight when I sent the cavalry out in pursuit.

The steadiness of the troops during this somewhat trying action was quite perfect, and the safety of the camp was never in the slightest degree doubtful, although the enemy's swordsmen were so determined that many of them were shot down close to the entrenchment. The fire discipline of the infantry was shown to be excellent, especially that of the 1st Battalion, Queen's, under Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, who are in all respects an example of what a battalion of infantry should be. The star shell fired by the mountain battery were most useful, and shrapnel and case were also fired at different times with great effect, all under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., Commanding the Royal Artillery with my force. In short, the affair was a most satisfactory one, as proving the admirable discipline, confidence, and steady shooting of our troops, as well as the efficiency of the simple defensive arrangements which had been made.

35. I regret to have to report that Brigadier General J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., was severely wounded in this action. The other casualties were one British soldier killed; one British officer,* three other British ranks, one native officer, 19 other native ranks, and six followers wounded. In addition, 115 horses and transport animals were killed or wounded. Since the action it has been ascertained that besides the 3,000 men who had actually attacked us, some 2,000 more were at a little distance awaiting events, and that their losses were at least 330 in killed alone.

* Veterinary-Captain H. T. W. Mann, Army Veterinary Department.

36. On the 21st, I met Major-General Elles at Lakarai and made the arrangements with him which I have already detailed. Next morning, the 22nd September, my 3rd Brigade, the command of which had devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Graves, 39th Garhwalis, after Brigadier-General Wodehouse was wounded, marched to Kuz Chinarai to join Major General Elles, while I proceeded to Inayat Kili, in the Mamund Valley, and joined my 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General Jeffreys.

37. Next day, the 23rd September, my 3rd Brigade took part in the seizure of the Bedmana Pass, one British soldier being wounded in the operations. On the 24th the brigade attacked and destroyed the fortified villages in the Mittai Valley, two men of the 1st Battalion of the Queen's being wounded in the skirmishing which took place; and on the 25th a similar operation was carried out in the Suran Valley, without loss, by a column detached from the brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, of the Queen's. On the 26th, the brigade marched to Lakarai, and thence *viâ* the Gandab Valley to Peshawar, where it was broken up and its troops merged into the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

38. On my arrival at Inayat Kili, on the 22nd, I found that about 170 sick and wounded were with the 2nd Brigade, and that arrangements were in progress to send all the serious cases down the line, starting on the 26th. On the 22nd, Brigadier-General Jeffreys destroyed the fortified village of Dag, as already related in paragraph 30, *ante*.

39. On the 23rd September, Brigadier-General Jeffreys proceeded to deal with the village of Tangai, near Dag. The opposition on this day was slight, and the casualties were one officer, Major R. S. H. Moody, of the Buffs, and one sepoy wounded.

40. For some days different individuals and sections of the Mamunds had been asking for time to enable their *jirgas* to meet, with a view to submission; and on the 23rd, as there really seemed a prospect of a settlement being arrived at, I granted a cessation of hostilities for two days which I afterwards increased to three. On the evening of the third day a *jirga* came in, and as after this some days were required for discussion of terms, and I wished to be at the end of the telegraph line for a day or two, I started for Panjkora Bridge on the 27th with a force which Brigadier-General Meiklejohn had brought to Jhar on the 24th as escort to a convoy.

41. Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, with the head-quarters of the 1st Brigade, had arrived at Panjkora Bridge on the 11th September, and in accordance with the arrangements mentioned at the conclusion of paragraph 7 above, under which I dropped my communications with the Malakand when my 2nd Brigade left Gosam on the 13th, he withdrew on the 15th to Sarai. Then, however, as the task of dealing with the Mamunds seemed likely to last for some days, it became necessary for the communications *viâ* the Panjkora Bridge to be restored, and Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, having returned on the 17th September to that post, carried out the important work of pushing supplies forward to Brigadier-General Jeffreys' brigade at Inayat Kili, which is about 23 miles from the Panjkora Bridge.

42. At this time I was under orders with the 1st and 2nd Brigades of my force to join the Tirah Expeditionary Force, then being formed, but on my arrival at Panjkora Bridge on the 28th September I received instructions to remain on in command of the Malakand Field Force, with a view to settling affairs in Bajaur and to maintaining order there and in the neighbouring districts during the progress of the Tirah operations.

43. As various matters of details had to be arranged in connection with these orders, I halted at Panjkora Bridge until the 2nd October, on which date I rejoined Brigadier-General Jeffreys at Inayat Kili. At the same time I moved up Brigadier-General Meiklejohn and the head-quarters of his brigade, with four field guns under Major C. A. Anderson, R.A., and four mountain guns under Captain A. H. C Birch, R.A. These additions raised the force at Inayat Kili by the 4th October, to a total of two brigades of three and two-and-a-half battalions, respectively, with fourteen guns, three squadrons, and two companies of sappers. The battalions were much below strength, averaging only about 550 men each.

44. Meanwhile the negotiations with the Mamunds, which I mentioned in paragraph 40, had come to nothing, chiefly, I think, because the tribesmen became aware of the orders for my force to join the Tirah Force, and thought they had only to hold out a few days to get rid of us. In consequence of this action on their part, Brigadier-General Jeffreys recommenced operations against them on the 29th September, visiting several villages in the valley near Inayat Kili on that day, and bringing in large quantities of supplies without opposition.

45. On the 30th September, Brigadier-General Jeffreys attacked and took the villages of Agrah and Gat, about seven miles north of Inayat Kili. These villages are strongly placed for mutual support on the southern face of a spur which runs eastwards from the high range of mountains whose crest forms the Afghan boundary. There are minor spurs on the east and west of the two villages, that to the eastward being rather far off; a third spur, crowned by huge boulders runs up between the others to a small peak below Gat, and adds greatly to the strength of the position. On the 30th September, the enemy held Agrah and Gat in considerable force, and departing from their usual tactics vigorously opposed the advance of our troops: but after some fighting at close quarters the villages were carried by the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, under Major C. W. H. Evans,—the Guides Infantry, under Major F. Campbell, seizing and occupying the spurs on the left, and the 31st Punjab Infantry the rugged central spurs; while No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, under Major M. F. Fegan, covered the advance, with their fire; and the Guides Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, held in check in the most bold and brilliant manner a considerable force of the enemy who advanced from the westward towards our left flank. Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. O'Bryen, 31st Punjab Infantry, was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his battalion, and our other casualties were—killed, Second-Lieutenant W. C. Browne-Clayton, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, three British and seven native soldiers; wounded, six British officers, twenty-one British and twenty-two native soldiers,—total 61 casualties. The enemy suffered severely in this action, and did not display their usual enterprise in following our infantry to the level ground, on their withdrawal and return to camp.

46. The next operation of interest was on the 3rd October, when Brigadier-General Jeffreys, whose force had now been increased by half a battalion and four mountain guns, seized and destroyed the village of Badalai without opposition. During his return to camp, however, the enemy showed in great force at the upper end of the valley, and advanced among the ravines to within 1,000 to 1,200 yards of the troops covering his withdrawal. They were kept in check without any difficulty, but as they had many Martini-Henry rifles and expended a great quantity of ammunition, they caused a loss on our side of two killed and sixteen wounded, in spite of the long ranges at which they fired.

47. On the 4th October, the arrival of four guns of the 10th Field Battery, under Major Anderson, R.A., and of the 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. B Rutherford, brought the force at my disposal at Inayat Kili up to the strength detailed in paragraph 43. Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., the Political Agent of Dir, Swat and Chitral, arrived the same day, and as he recommended a cessation of hostilities for a few days to enable the Khan of Nawagai, and his brothers, the Khans of Khar and Jhar, to recommence negotiations with the tribes, who were reported to be again anxious to make terms, I discontinued operations with the exception of the daily foraging.

48. Ultimately the Mamund *jirga* came in and made submission on the 11th October, and on the following day the force marched to Jhar, advancing on the 13th to a position about three miles up the Salarzai Valley. Here the force halted until the 19th October while negotiations were carried on by the political officers with the Salarzai tribe, who were required to surrender some rifles and other fire-arms as a punishment for joining in the attack on Chakadara Fort in July and August last. These negotiations having been successfully concluded, the force moved back to Jhar on the 20th October, where the Shamozai section of the Utman Khels who had also taken part in the attack on Chakdara Fort, were in like manner called upon to surrender arms; and after they had done so the force started on the 22nd for the Swat Valley, where they were all assembled on the 27th October.

49. It will have been observed, of course, that there was much more difficulty in dealing with the Mamunds than was experienced with the Swatis, the Masazai Mohmands, or with the Mamund's neighbours, the Salarzai and Shamozai.

50. Much of this difficulty was due to the fact that our invasion of the Mamund Valley was not preceded by a decisive action like that at the Malakand on the 2nd August, at Landakai on the 17th August, at Nawagai on the night of the 20th September, or as in the case of the Salarzai and Shamozai, by such an object lesson as our operations against the Mamunds themselves.

51. Besides this, however, the special physical features of the Mamund Valley gave the tribe great advantages, which they utilized with considerable tactical skill. It will be seen from the accompanying map that the valley consists of a broad and gently sloping plateau, cut up by ravines, especially towards the top, and with hills rising somewhat suddenly on all sides. This plateau is well cultivated for rain crops, but is practically waterless at this season; the only good water above a point near Inayat Kili being in the ravines on the sides of the hills, where many of the most important villages are consequently situated, those on the level depending for their water-supply on tanks, or, in one or two cases, on doubtful wells. Thus, as soon as the lower villages had been dealt with, which was done without opposition, it was necessary for our troops to attack those on the sides of the hills, on ground very difficult for assailants and extremely favourable for defenders.

52. The tribesmen were further much assisted by the circumstances that a great part of their best lands lie in Afghanistan, on the north-western side of the high range of mountains whose crest forms the Afghan frontier in that direction. Thus, much of their property was beyond our reach, while they had a secure refuge to which they could send their moveables from our side of the frontier, and betake themselves if pressed. They showed commendable skill and patience in adhering to the only tactics which could give them any measure of success, always retiring* before our troops so long as they advanced, and then following them up in skirmishing order as far as the open ground on their withdrawal to their camp, which had to remain low down the valley on account of the difficulty about water higher up. The more credit is due to the Mamunds for holding out so well, as they suffered† severely in every encounter with us, besides undergoing much loss of property and destruction of their defences, whose speedy reconstruction, though costly and difficult for them, is necessary to their existence.

* There was an exception at Agrah and Gat on the 30th September.

† It is now known that 220 of the tribes were killed, besides about 150 of their friends who came to help them.

53. Both in the Nawagai and Mamund Valleys a considerable number of Martini-Henry and other rifles were used against us with apparently unlimited supplies of ammunition.

54. The conduct and discipline of the troops in the operations under reference was in the highest degree satisfactory. The operations, which extended over seven weeks, were carried on without tents and on a very low scale of baggage, while the rations, though abundant and excellent in all respects, were necessarily open to the objection of sameness. Notwithstanding these inconveniences, the troops remained uniformly cheerful, especially when active hostilities were going on.

55. I have already alluded to the steadiness and gallant bearing of the infantry in the several engagements that took place during the operations under reference, and I would now wish to invite attention to the invaluable nature of the services rendered by the cavalry. At Nawagai three squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers, under Major S. B. Beatson, swept the country everywhere that cavalry could go, carrying out reconnaissances, protecting signalling parties, and watching every movement of the enemy. In the Mamund Valley a squadron of the same regiment, under Captain E. H. Cole, took part in every engagement that occurred while they were there, establishing such a reputation that the enemy even when in greatly superior numbers never dared to face them in the open. Afterwards, when Captain Cole and his men left the Mamund Valley, the Guides Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, being in greater strength, acted still more effectually in the same manner, showing tactical skill of a high order, combined with conspicuous gallantry.

56. A very interesting feature of the operations was the presence of field artillery in the Mamund and Salarzai Valleys, where, although active operations did not go on after their arrival, their presence produced a great effect, while it was amply proved that they could have been brought into most useful action with comparative ease.

57. The health of the force was remarkably good throughout, only seven British and five native soldiers and eight followers having died from disease between the 6th September and 27th October, out of a force (including Communications and Base Hospitals) which for nearly a month of that time included three brigades of infantry, besides a considerable proportion of the other arms.

58. The commissariat arrangements under Major H. Wharry, D.S.O., were most successful. The rations were always abundant and of uniformly good quality; and I may here observe that in five previous campaigns I have never seen the supply of bread anything like so continuously good as it has been throughout the operations of the Malakand Field Force. No doubt the excellence of the commissariat arrangements has had a great deal to do with the good state of health of the troops which I have remarked upon.

59. The transport was most efficient throughout the operations under reference, and its management under the direction of Captain C. G. K. Thackwell, Divisional Transport Officer, who was most ably and energetically assisted by Veterinary-Captain H. T. W. Mann, Senior Veterinary officer, was most successful. In proof of this I will cite a report just made to me by Brigadier-General Jeffreys, commanding the 2nd Brigade of my force, that this morning, on inspecting 1,265 mules attached to his brigade, which have just returned from seven weeks in the field, he found fourteen sore backs, and four animals otherwise unfit for work, or a total of only 18 disabled animals in all.

60. The medical service was carried out in a very satisfactory manner. Some difficulties arose on the transfer of officers and material to the Tirah Expeditionary Force on its formation, especially as large convoys of sick and wounded were on the line of this force at the time, but these difficulties were successfully overcome by Colonel A. J. F. Reid, commanding the Malakand Brigade, who was in charge of the Line, and matters were ultimately restored to smooth working on the arrival of Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael, Indian Medical Service, who is now Principal Medical Officer of the Force.

61. The telegraph arrangements were well carried out by Lieutenant W. Robertson, R.E., under the direction of Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E. The postal service under Mr. H. C. Sheridan was also satisfactory.

62. The working of the several departments of the head-quarters staff was most satisfactory and successful. The heads of departments were—

Major H. H. Burney, Gordon Highlanders, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Masters, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Captain H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., R.A., Deputy or Assistant or Quartermaster-General (Intelligence).
Captain E. W. M. Norie, Middlesex Regiment, Superintendent, Army Signalling.
Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G Carmichael, Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Officer.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery.
Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer,—relieved early in October by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.
Captain W. E. Banbury, 25th Madras Infantry, Field Treasure Chest Officer.
Captain W. W. Cookson, R.A., Ordnance Officer.
Major H. Wharry, D.S.O., Staff Corps, Chief Commissariat Officer.
Captain C. G. K. Thackwell, Staff Corps, Divisional Transport Officer.
Veterinary-Captain H. T. W. Mann, * Army Veterinary Department, Senior Veterinary Officer.
* Wounded in action, 20th September 1897.
Captain C. L. Robertson, R. E., Survey Officer.
Captain C. G. F. Edwards, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Provost Marshal.
The Revd. L. Klogh, Chaplain.
Lieutenant W. Robertson, R. E., in charge of Telegraphs.

63. I am under great obligations to my personal staff—Captain A. B. Dunsterville, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, Aide-de-Camp; Captain A. R. Dick, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers.

64. It will have been gathered from the foregoing narrative that the three brigades of the force were ably commanded by Brigadier-Generals W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., 1st Brigade, P. D. Jeffreys,* C.B., 2nd Brigade, and J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G.,† 3rd Brigade, who were efficiently seconded by their staffs. The Line of Communications and the Base were also most efficiently managed by Colonel A. J. F. Reid, Commanding the Malakand Brigade, and by Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, the Base Commandant, and their respective staffs.

* Wounded in action, 16th September 1897.
† Wounded in action, 20th September 1897

65. In my final report on the conclusion of the operations of the Force, I shall have the honour to bring the services of the officers above briefly referred to more fully to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

66. Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Political Agent, Dir, Chitral and Swat, was in separate and independent charge of the political arrangements connected with the operations I have described, as far as Nawagai. He accompanied my head-quarters to Gosam, where I left him on the 12th September, and rejoined me at Inayat Kili on the 4th October. He gave much assistance in arranging for the collection of local supplies.

67. Mr. W. S. Davis was my political officer throughout the operations beyond Nawagai and in the Mamund Valley prior to Major Deane's return to my head-quarters on the 4th October. He carried out his duties to my complete satisfaction. His native assistant, Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, also made himself very useful.

68. I attach a map of the country in which the operations I have described took place, together with a list of casualties.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action at Markhanai on 14th September 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers—killed 2, wounded 2, missing *nil.*
Non-commissioned officers and men—killed 2, wounded 5, missing *nil.*

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
	38th Dogras.	
Captain	W. E. Tomkins	Gun-shot, head.
Lieutenant	A. W. Bailey	,, chest.

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
	38th Dogras.		
Lieutenant	H. A. Harington (20th B. I.)	Dangerous	Gun-shot, head.
	35th Sikhs.		
Jemadar	Basawa Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, chest.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		38th Dogras.	
389	Sepoy	Mehar Singh	Gun-shot, head.
		No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.	
66	Havildar	Sirandad	Gun-shot, skull.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		35th Sikhs.		
1184	Sepoy	Gahna Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, head.
1330	,,	Basant Singh	,,	,, chest.
1240	,,	Kehr Singh	,,	,, skull.
		No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.		
260	Gunner	Kashim Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, loin.
		Queen's Own Corps of Guides : Infantry.		
3515	Sepoy	Lal Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, buttock.

CAMP MATA SHAH:
The 14th October 1897.

B. BLOOD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Malakand Field Force.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action at Dabar on 16th September 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed 2, wounded 9, missing *nil.*
Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed 33, wounded 102, missing 3.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
	35th Sikhs.	
Lieutenant	V. Hughes	Gun-shot wound, chest.
	No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.	
Lieutenant	A. T. Crawford	Gun-shot.

Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
	No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.		
Lieutenant	F. A. Wynter	Severe	Gun-shot.
Jemadar	Ishar Singh	,,	,,
	No. 4 Co., Bengal Sappers and Miners.		
Lieutenant	T. C. Watson	Severe	Gun-shot wound, left hand, and other minor gun-shot wounds.
	35th Sikhs.		
Captain	W. I. Ryder (2-1st Gurkha Regiment).	Slight	Gun-shot, ankle.
Lieutenant	O. G. Gunning	Severe	Sword cuts, back; gun-shot in head.
,,	G. R. Cassels	Dangerous	Gun-shot, head.
Subadar	Thakur Singh	Slight	,, shoulder.
Jemadar	Hazara Singh	Severe	,, forearm.
	Guides Infantry.		
Subadar	Shahi Jan	Dangerous	Gun-shot, neck.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment (The Buffs).	
4219	Private	A. Austin	Gun-shot in brain.
4779	,,	W. Dodd	Gun-shot, abdomen.
		No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.	
322	Gunner	Makhan	Gun-shot.
401	,,	Bahadur	,,
120	Driver Lance-Naick	Gamah	,,
224	,,	Karam Elahi	,,
327	,,	Mota Singh	,,
228	,,	Maula Buksh	,,
		No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.	
2455	Sapper	Sayyid Khan	Gun-shot.
4765	,,	Sherdil Khan	,,
4674	,,	Unais Khan	,,
4784	,,	Sayyid Muhammad	,,
		Queen's Own Corps of Guides Infantry.	
2747	Naick	Mat Khan	Gun-shot wound.
3954	Sepoy	Ahmad Ali	,,

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		35th Sikhs.	
356	Naick	Isar Singh	Gun-shot wound.
514	Sepoy	Mit Singh	"
457	"	Lehna Singh	"
749	"	Buddon Singh	"
903	Bugler	Kartara Singh	"
916	Sepoy	Harnam Singh	"
1070	"	Khushal Singh	"
1116	"	Indar Singh	"
1258	"	Dyal Singh	"
1262	"	Ram Singh	"
1340	"	Bir Singh	"
1417	"	Sundar Singh	"
1605	"	Labh Singh	"
657	"	Gujjar Singh	"
1501	"	Mulla Singh	"
424	"	Ralla Singh	"
706	"	Jhanda Singh	"
993	"	Sundur Singh	"
1286	"	Ganda Singh	"

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment (The Buffs).		
3186	Private	J. Lever	Severe	Gun-shot, right thigh.
4840	"	M. Heffernan	"	" left arm.
3088	"	H. May	Dangerous	" right fore-arm.
4288	Lance-Corporal	J. Smith	Severe	" left thigh.
3165	"	F. Judges	Slight	" right fore-arm.
3080	"	C. Boorman	"	" back.
3182	Private	H. Nelthorpe	"	" left thumb.
3997	"	C. Poile	"	" forehead.
4384	"	W. Weller	"	" back of head.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.		
253	Trumpeter	Jawan	Slight	Gun-shot, finger.
17	Gunner	Natha Singh	Severe	„ arm and chest.
22	Lance-Naick	Gul Ahmed	„	„
10	„	Rahman Khan	Slight	„
261	Gunner	Mehtab Shah	„	„ right shoulder.
92	„	Bhagga	Dangerous	„ left knee.
314	„	Magh Singh	Severe	„ knee.
340	„	Fateh Ali	„	„ buttock.
353	„	Hayat Muhammad	Slight	„ chest.
9	„	Karim Chand	Severe	„ chest and back.
152	Driver-Naick	Mal Singh	„	„ knee, leg, and fore-arm.
122	Driver	Kamina	Dangerous	„ right shoulder.
149	„	Lal Din	Slight	„ elbow.
278	„	Ghulam Hussain	Severe	„ hand.
460	„	Muhammad	Dangerous	„ chest.
283	„	Mangi Khan	Severe	„ foot.
306	„	Sultan Mahomed	„	„ finger.
393	„	Karam Khan	Slight	Wound, eye-brow, by stone.
396	„	Imam Din	Severe	Gun-shot, abdomen.
399	„	Ibrahim	Dangerous	„ left arm.
436	„	Bonoo	Slight	„ upper lip.
		No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.		
2936	Havildar	Baryam Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, head.
4172	Sapper	Harnam Singh	Severe	„ left arm.
4163	„	Kan Singh	Slight	„ chin.
4781	„	Gharib Singh	Severe	„ chest and foot.
4398	„	Ram Singh	Slight	„ head.
4779	„	Kehar Singh	Dangerous	„ arm and thigh.
4826	„	Hardett Singh	Slight	„ face.
4831	„	Chet Singh	Dangerous	„ back.
4846	„	Natha Singh	Severe	„ thigh.
3566	„	Sahib Din	Dangerous	„ knee and hand.
4166	„	Ibrahim Khan	Severe	„ leg and hand.
4200	„	Ramzan Khan	„	„ thigh.
4766	„	Safadar Ali	„	„ „
4951	„	Azad Khan	Dangerous	„ right thigh.
4659	„	Mahbut Khan	Severe	„ right shoulder.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		Queen's Own Corps, Guides Infantry.		
2204	Havildar	Baksh Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, foot.
2471	,,	Amur Ali	,,	Contusion, stone.
3397	Lance-Naick	Naiz Mir	,,	Gun-shot wound, leg.
3412	,,	Narain Singh	Dangerous	,, chest.
4139	Sepoy	Azam Khan	Slight	,, shoulder.
4027	,,	Ahmed Khan	,,	Sword-cut, foot.
4213	,,	Chait Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, right buttock.
4236	,,	Darweza Khan	,,	,, wound, thigh.
4065	,,	Badshah Gul	Dangerous	,, chest.
4245	,,	Abbas Khan	Severe	,, abdomen.
		35th Sikhs.		
119	Havildar	Ram Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, shoulder, thigh and loin.
205	Lance-Naick	Narain Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, fore-arm.
543	Sepoy	Uday Singh	Slight	,, leg.
905	,,	Mena Singh	Severe	,,
960	,,	Hukam Singh	Slight	Contusion by stone.
985	,,	Karam Singh	Severe	Sword-cuts, shoulder and arm.
1003	,,	Warriam Singh	Slight	Contusion by stone.
1203	,,	Warriam Singh	,,	Gun-shot, left hand.
1327	,,	Bela Singh	,,	,, thigh.
1371	,,	Meka Singh	Severe	,,
1410	,,	Uttam Singh	,,	,, thigh.
1543	,,	Indar Singh	Dangerous	,, chest.
198	,,	Warriam Singh	Slight	Wound, contused, by stone.
867	,,	Budh Singh	,,	Gun-shot, skull.
1098	,,	Teja Singh	Severe	,, wrist.
1131	,,	Sawan Singh	,,	,, leg.
1297	,,	Sundar Singh	,,	,, mouth.
217	Naick	Buddon Singh	,,	,, arm.
234	Lance-Naick	Surmukh Singh	,,	,, scrotum.
478	Sepoy	Atar Singh	Slight	,, shoulder.
1081	,,	Lal Singh	Severe	,, calf.
1204	,,	Roor Singh	,,	,, shoulder.
1371	,,	Meka Singh	,,	Sword-cut on scapula.
1435	,,	Khewan Singh	,,	Gun-shot, thumb.
239	Naick	Sundar Singh	Slight	,, forehead.
999	Sepoy	Wazir Singh	Dangerous	,, clavicle.
1210	,,	Jowahir Singh	Severe	,, fore-arm.
862	,,	Didar Singh	,,	,, leg.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—concld.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		35th Sikhs—contd.		
1251	Sepoy	Kesar Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh,
1428	"	Mangal Singh	Slight	" superficial.
1526	"	Lal Singh	"	" "
1051	"	Dhyam Singh	Severe	"
1587	"	Gurditt Singh	Slight	"
906	Bugler	Sohan Singh	Dangerous	" compound fracture.
851	Sepoy	Sundar Singh	Severe	" fore-arm.
1049	"	Ralla Singh	Slight	" superficial.
1194	"	Sundar Singh	"	" leg.
1552	"	Fatteh Singh	"	" "
311	Havildar	Kishan Singh	"	" toe.
297	Naick	Ram Singh	"	" hand.
1460	Sepoy	Rudh Singh	"	" leg.
1328	"	Palla Singh	"	" thigh.
1230	"	Kishan Singh	Severe	" right hand.
568	"	Indar Singh	Dangerous	" left arm.
342	"	Tara Singh	Severe	" right hand and thigh.
		11th Bengal Lancers.		
2136	Sowar	Taja Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left shoulder.
	Recruit	Dal Singh	"	" neck.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No. if a soldier.	Explanatory Remarks.
	35th Sikhs.	
Havildar	No.——, Badhawa Singh.	
Sepoy	No. 473, Marya Singh.	
"	No. 1054, Partab Singh.	

B. BLOOD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Malakand Field Force.

MATA SHAH;
The 14th October 1897.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action between 18th and 29th September 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers—killed *nil*, wounded 7, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men—killed 6, wounded 48, missing *nil*.

Followers—wounded 4.

Wounded.

Date.	Rank.	Name.	Department or Corps.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
September.					
20th—21st	Brigadier-General	J. H. Wodehouse, C. B., C. M. G.	Staff	Severe	Gun-shot.
20th—21st	Vety. Captain	H. T. W. Mann	"	Slight	Contusion.
20th	Captain	L. I. B. Hulke	1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment (The Buffs).	"	Gun-shot.
20th	Lieutenant	R. E. Power	"	"	"
20th	2nd-Lieutenant	G. N. S. Keene	"	Dangerous	"
23rd	Major	R. S. H. Moody	"	Slight	"
20th—21st	Jemadar	Mahadeo Singh	3rd Co., Bombay Sappers and Miners.	"	Gun-shot wound, thigh.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Date.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
September.			*1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.*	
20th—21st	3146	Private	William Stevens	Gun-shot, head.
19th	3374	"	Albert Willett	Stab in lung and abdomen.
19th	4781	"	Patrick O'Brien	Gun-shot, neck.
			35th Sikhs.	
18th	1573	Sepoy	Kishan Singh	Gun-shot.
			38th Dogras.	
18th	93	Sepoy	Baragi	Gun-shot.
			Guides Infantry.	
22nd	4228	Sepoy	Zamrud	Gun-shot.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Date.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
September.			*1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment (The Buffs).*		
20th	3153	Corporal	John Strutt	Slight	Gun-shot.
20th	4584	Lance-Corporal	Charles Clarke	Severe (*since dead*).	"
20th	4549	Private	Robert Fox	"	"

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Date.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
September.					
20th	4572	Private	Robert Clements	Severe	Gun-shot.
20th	3387	"	William Williams	Slight	"
20th	4734	"	Edward Davis	Severe	"
20th	4825	"	Arthur Ovenden	"	"
20th	2872	Lance-Corporal	Arthur North	"	"
20th—21st	3824	Private	George Clow	"	"
20th—21st	3174	"	Charles Belcher	"	"
			No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.		
20th—21st	6971	Gunner	James Francy	Slight	Gun-shot, head.
20th—21st	2	Driver	Jaggana	"	Contusion, shoulder.
20th—21st	131	"	Sham Singh	"	Gun-shot, leg.
...	...	Syce	Kalidin	"	" shoulder.
			1st Battalion, Queen's R. W. Surrey Regiment.		
19th	408	Private	Maurice Bradford	Severe	Gun-shot, upper arm.
20th—21st	1816	Corporal	John Fletcher	Slight	" shoulder.
20th—21st	3886	Lance-Corporal	Frederick Ware	"	" arm.
20th	2164	Private	James Wentham	"	" back.
24th	3142	"	John Hughes	Dangerous	"
24th	2588	"	Wm. Watson	Severe	"
			11th Bengal Lancers.		
17th	1686	Daffadar	Bijai Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, left eye and finger.
20th—21st	Recruit	Sowar	Makhan Singh	"	" back.
20th—21st	1995	Trumpeter	Bishan Singh	"	" finger.
20th—21st	1542	Sowar	Buta Singh	"	" thigh.
20th—21st	1962	"	Abdul Kadir	"	" left arm.
20th—21st	2449	"	Arjan Singh	"	" thigh.
20th—21st	1984	"	Sher Singh	"	" neck.
		Grass-cutter	Buta	"	"
		Syce	Kanhai	"	"
			No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
20th—21st	1439	Naick	Rammonohar Chobe	Slight	Gun-shot, left hand.
			22nd Punjab Infantry.		
20th—21st	3547	Sepoy	Dewah Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh.
20th—21st	3858	"	Nauroz Khan	Slight	" foot.
20th—21st	4054	"	Rajab Ali	"	" leg.
20th—21st	4350	"	Khan Muhammad	Severe	" left arm.
20th—21st	3613	"	Sham Singh	"	" abdomen

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—concld.

Date.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
			39th Garhwal Rifles.		
20th–21st	766	Rifleman	Doulati Rawat	Dangerous	Gun-shot.
20th—21st	258	„	Gagaru Kaintura	Slight	„
20th—21st	1381	„	Amar Singh Rawat	„	„
20th—21st	1432	„	Barina Gasain	„	„
		Syce	Bakhtawar	„	„
			No. 45 Native Field Hospital.		
20th—21st	144	2nd Grade Hospital Assistant.	Saadut Husain	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh.
			Guides Infantry.		
18th	4213	Sepoy	Chet Singh	Severe	Gun-shot.
22nd	4187	„	Suleman	Dangerous	„
			35th Sikhs.		
18th	568	Sepoy	Indar Singh	Severe	Gun-shot.
18th	1230	„	Kishan Singh	Slight	„
18th	322	„	Tara Singh	Severe	„
21st	1114	„	Nand Singh	Slight	„
22nd	1372	„	Ochehra Singh	„	„
			38th Dogras.		
18th	984	Sepoy	Fakiria	Severe	Gun-shot.
20th	388	„	Musaddi	Dangerous	„
20th	230	„	Rupa	Severe	„
23rd	841	„	Parma	„	„ hand.

CAMP MATA SHAH;
The 14th October 1897.

B. BLOOD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Malakand Field Force.

Return of casualties in action from 29th September to 27th October 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers—killed 2, wounded 7, missing *nil.*
Non-commissioned officers and men—killed 12, wounded 61, missing *nil.*

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Date.	Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Nature of wound.
30th September	Lieutenant-Colonel	J. L. O'Bryen	31st Punjab Infantry	Gun-shot, abdomen.
30th „	Second-Lieutenant	W. C. Browne-Clayton	1st Royal West Kent	Gun-shot.

Wounded.

Date.	Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Description of wound — dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
30th September	Major	W. G. B. Western	1st Royal West Kent.	Slight	Gun-shot.
30th „	Captain	R. C. Style		„	„
30th „	„	N. H. S. Lowe		„	„
30th „	Lieutenant	H. Isacke		Severe	„
30th „	Second Lieutenant	F. A. Jackson		Slight	„
30th „	Lieutenant	E. B. Peacock	31st Punjab Infantry.	Severe	„ thigh.
30th „	Jemadar	Dip Singh		„	„

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Date.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Nature of wound.
30th September	3357	Drummer	F. Berry	1st Royal West Kent	Gun-shot.
30th „	3998	Private	G. Jones	„ „	„
30th „	3393	„	T. Hutson	„ „	„
30th „	2813	Sepoy	Sundar Singh	31st Punjab Infantry	„
30th „	2803	„	Bhola Singh	„ „	„
30th „	2603	„	Udey Singh	„ „	„
30th „	2237	„	Mika Singh	„ „	„
30th „	2650	„	Pakhar Singh	„ „	„
30th „	2306	„	Sher Khan	„ „	„
30th „	2628	„	Madat Khan	„ „	„
3rd October	295	Naick	Baghat Singh	38th Dogras „	„
3rd „	2859	Sepoy	Dhowkal Singh	31st Punjab Infantry	„

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Date.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Description of wound— dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
30th September	1341	Sergeant	J. Warner	1st Royal West Kent.	Severe	Gun-shot.
30th „	4140	Private	H. Latter	„	Slight	„
30th „	3471	„	C. Gadd	„	„	„
30th „	2613	„	A. Gregory	„	„	„
30th „	3454	„	G. Herrin	„	„	„
30th „	2625	„	R. Bright	„	Severe	„
30th „	4202	„	D. Sullivan	„	Dangerous	„
30th „	3350	„	H. Buckland	„	„	„

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Date.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
30th September	2777	Private	W. Scudder	1st Royal West Kent.	Slight	Gun-shot.
30th "	3354	"	W. Edwards	"	Dangerous	"
30th "	1320	"	J. Hills	"	Slight	"
30th "	2952	"	A. Meagher	"	Severe	"
30th "	4092	"	J. Jipps	"	"	"
30th "	4303	"	E. Jarvis	"	Slight	"
30th "	4179	"	H. Brooker	"	"	"
30th "	4004	"	G. Eversett	"	"	"
30th "	3114	"	C. Crampton	"	"	"
30th "	4720	"	C. King	"	"	"
30th "	3346	"	F. Evans	"	"	"
30th "	3545	"	D. Morgan	"	"	"
30th "	2738	"	P. Gibson	"	"	"
3rd October	2350	Sergeant	John Regan	"	"	"
3rd "	1804	"	George Ashby	"	"	"
3rd "	3712	Private	Percy Clipham	"	Dangerous	"
30th September	1531	Sowar	Ata Mahomed	Guides Cavalry.	Severe	" thigh.
30th "	1091	"	Safiullah	"	Slight	" right shoulder.
30th "	1338	Farrier	Sharif	"	"	" shoulder blade.
3rd October	1435	Sowar	Mahomed Afzal	"	"	" contusion.
3rd "	1512	"	Mahommed Khan	"	Severe	" fracture.
6th "	1087	Duffadar	Nanak Chand	"	Slight	" thigh.
20th "	1352	Sowar	Fatteh Khan	"	Severe	" foot.
30th September	2577	Sepoy	Kirpal Singh	31st Punjab Infantry	"	"
30th "	2551	"	Sawan Singh	"	Dangerous	"
30th "	2831	"	Gurdit Singh	"	Slight	"
30th "	1814	"	Ralla Singh	"	"	"
30th "	2804	"	Raja Singh	"	Dangerous	"
30th "	2426	"	Lal Singh	"	Slight	"
30th "	1693-A	"	Jagat Singh	"	Severe	"
30th "	2720	"	Sucha Singh	"	Slight	"
30th "	2609	"	Muhammad Hossain	"	Severe	"
30th "	2016	Lce.-Naick	Rija	"	Dangerous	"
30th "	2340	Sepoy	Paras Ram	"	Severe	"
30th "	2287	"	Beli	"	Dangerous	"
30th "	1922	"	Bachittar Singh	"	Slight	"
30th "	2710	"	Harnam Singh	"	"	"
3rd October	1961	"	Jewan Singh	"	Severe	"
3rd "	2573	"	Khewa Singh	"	"	"
3rd "	2528	"	Belam Khan	"	Slight	"
3rd "	2595	Bugler	Sahib Ram	"	"	"

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—concld.

Date.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
3rd October	1823	Sepoy	Uttam Singh	31st Punjab Infantry.	Slight	Gun-shot, foot.
3rd "	2108	Havildar	Joti	Guides Infantry.	Dangerous	" knee joint.
3rd "	3909	Sepoy	Khawajur Nur	"	Severe	" leg.
30th September	175	Naick	Mahant	38th Dogras	"	" elbow joint.
30th "	541	Sepoy	Badri	"	Dangerous	" chest.
30th "	435	"	Billo	"	Severe	" hip.
30th "	639	"	Bhagel Singh	"	Slight	" arm.
3rd October	775	"	Sagrim	"	Severe	" wrist.
3rd "	1110	"	Beli	"	"	" leg.
3rd "	892	Bugler	Raghubir	"	Slight	" finger.
3rd "	1017	Sepoy	Lakha	"	"	" chest.
3rd "	994	"	Musaddi	"	"	" elbow.

B. BLOOD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Malakand Field Force.

MALAKAND;
The 27th October 1897.

MOHMAND.

No. 1318.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council directs the publication of the subjoined communication from the Adjutant General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, a despatch from Major-General E. R. Elles, C.B., on the operations of the Mohmand Field Force, under his command.

2. His Excellency in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief that the operations of the Mohmand Field Force were conducted in a skilful and highly commendable manner by Major-General Elles, and the Governor General in Council shares with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief his admiration of the manner in which all ranks acquitted themselves throughout the operations.

3. His Excellency in Council also concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his approbation of the excellent work done by the Imperial Service Troops and of the services rendered by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpur.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C. B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2080-F, dated Simla, the 10th November 1897).

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in Chief, to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from Major-General E. R. Elles, C. B., describing the operations of the Mohmand Field Force under his command.

2. Early in August last the hostile gathering of Mohmands and other tribesmen who had raided into British territory was attacked near Shabkadar and repulsed with loss by a small force under the personal direction of Major-General Elles. In order to punish those who had participated in this unprovoked raid, and to impose such terms as appeared necessary to deter the tribesmen from future acts of aggression, a British force was detailed to enter the Mohmand country.

3. Between the 15th September and the 7th October 1897, the Mohmand country was visited throughout; the armed gathering headed by the Hadda Mullah on the Bedmanai Pass was encountered and dispersed; British troops penetrated to the Hadda Mullah's head-quarters in the precipitous Jarobi glen, and punishment was dealt out to such of the tribesmen as refused to accept the terms offered by the British Government.

4. The physical difficulties of the country traversed were very great, and severely tested the endurance of the troops. His Excellency would draw attention to the admirable manner in

which all ranks acquitted themselves, often under very trying circumstances, and to the dash, the gallantry, and the good discipline displayed in presence of the enemy at the Bedmanai Pass and on every occasion.

5. The Commander-in-Chief desires to record it as his opinion that the expedition has been conducted in a skilful and highly commendable manner by Major General Elles, and he would recommend the services of that officer and of those mentioned by him in his despatch to the special consideration of Government.

6. His Excellency has read with very great satisfaction the complimentary terms in which Major-General Elles has alluded to the work done by the Imperial Service Troops, and he is confident that the Government of India will cordially endorse what is said in the despatch, not only as regards them, but also as regards the services of the two Native Princes who shared with their British and Native comrades the dangers and hardships of the campaign.

From MAJOR-GENERAL E. R. ELLES, C. B., Commanding the Mohmand Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla, (No 520, dated Peshawar, the 13th October 1897).

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Mohmand Field Force.

2. The object for which these operations were ordered was to punish the Mohmands for an unprovoked attack on British territory, to destroy the Hadda Mullah's power, disperse his hostile gathering, and clear any hostile force from the Mohmand country.

3. The force, the composition of which is given in the margin, was at first ordered to concentrate at Shabkadar on the 11th September, in view to advancing on the 13th, but under orders from Army Head-Quarters the advance was postponed for two days, and I consequently ordered the concentration for the 13th, with the intention of advancing on the 15th September.

1st Brigade.

1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry.
Maxim Gun Detachment, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.
20th Punjab Infantry.
2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas.
Sections A and B, No. 5 British Field Hospital.
Three Sections No. 31 Native " "
Section A, No. 45 " " "

2nd Brigade.

2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
9th Gurkha Rifles.
35th Dogras.
Sections C and D, No. 5 British Field Hospital.
No. 44 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.

13th Bengal Lancers.
No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
28th Bombay Pioneers.
1st Patiala Infantry.
Sections C and D, No. 63 Native Field Hospital.

4. On the 15th September the advance across the border commenced. Opposition was expected, as the Hadda Mulah was reported to have arrived in Gandab.

The 1st Brigade, with No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, the 28th Bombay Pioneers and No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, advanced prepared for action followed by part of the 2nd Brigade with baggage and supplies.

The leading brigade met with no resistance and succeeded in reaching Gandab that day notwithstanding the difficulty of the road, but the Pioneers and Sappers and the 2nd Brigade, with all camel transport, were halted some miles short at Dund and Medmiana. The road for the last seven miles into Gandab was in parts very difficult for mules, and quite impossible for plain camels. As all my supplies were on camels, I had to wait at Galanai until the road was made practicable. On the 16th the force halted, and every effort was made to improve the road.

On the 17th, the 13th Bengal Lancers were brought through to Galanai from Shabkadar, and Brigadier-General Westmacott, with the 20th Punjab Infantry, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and two Maxims, was pushed on to the foot of the Nahakki Pass, seven or eight miles further on. On this date a letter was received from Major General Sir Bindon Blood, stating that the Hadda Mullah was at Bedmanai with a large gathering.

On the 18th, thanks to the excellent work done by the 28th Bombay Pioneers and No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, under the superintendence of Captain Kelly, R.E., Field Engineer, the road to Galanai had been made practicable for camels, and I was relieved of all anxiety about supplies.

On the 19th, the Pioneers and Sappers were pushed on at daybreak and worked all day at the Nahakki Pass, and, thanks to their unremitting labour, I concentrated the 1st Brigade, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, two Maxims, the 13th Bengal Lancers, the 28th Pioneers, and No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, at Nahakki on the 20th.

5. Helio communication had been established with Major-General Blood from the 19th, and daily letters were also received from him. General Blood had ordered me to join him at Nawagai as soon as possible, in view to attacking the Mullah, for, owing to Brigadier-General Jeffreys' brigade having been detached to punish the Mamunds, Brigadier-General Wodehouse's brigade was not strong enough alone to force the very strong position of the Bedmanai Pass. A telegram from the Adjutant-General in India absolved me from acting under Major-General Blood's orders, but further events in the Mohmand country convinced me that it was desirable to act up to his wishes, and I consequently informed him that I would move on Nawagai as he desired, and place myself under his orders.

It may at first sight appear that the best way of dealing with the Mullah's gathering would have been for Brigadier-General Wodehouse's brigade to have attacked from the north, whilst Brigadier-General Westmacott's brigade moved against it *vid* Kung and Torakhwa from the

south, but the effect of such a movement would probably have caused the gathering to disperse without fighting and without suffering any loss, as no Pathan *lashkar* would stand with their rear threatened, and the main object was to inflict punishment on them. Another reason was that the country *vid* Kung was very waterless, and was unknown beyond that point. Further, the increasing force of the enemy in the Bajaur Valley seemed to indicate that a general rising was quite possible, in which case the concentration of a strong force seemed essential.

6. On the 21st September, I moved the 1st Brigade, with No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, four guns of No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, two Maxims, three squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers and half No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to Lakarai in the Nawagai Valley, about six miles from Brigadier-General Wodehouse's camp, and I met Major-General Blood He informed me of the attack on the 3rd Brigade camp on the previous night, and that he proposed to place the 3rd Brigade, Malakand Field Force, at my disposal, in view to forcing the Bedmanai Pass and punishing the Mittai and Suran valleys.

I must acknowledge my great obligations to Sir Bindon Blood for placing the combined force under my command.

On the 22nd, the whole force moved into a combined camp at Kuz Chinari, facing the Bedmanai Pass, where a few shots were fired into the 3rd Brigade camp at night.

On the morning of the 23rd, at 7-15 A. M., I moved to the attack of the pass with the force as per margin, leaving the baggage loaded and massed at Kuz Chinari, with one company per corps, three squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers and one squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel G W. Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers. My plan of attack was to advance up the long spur on the left (east) of the pass with the 1st Brigade, supported by one battery, whilst the 3rd Brigade moved up the centre of the pass and covered the right flank, supported by ten guns between the brigades with an escort of the Somersetshire Light Infantry. The Garhwalis moved to occupy the detached hill covering both entrances to the Pass, *viz.*, that from Nawagai and that from the Mittai Valley. Their advance was covered by the cavalry, and they were fired on by a party of 200 of the enemy.

1st Brigade, Mohmand Field Force.
Brigadier-General R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O.

1st Somersetshire Light Infantry.
2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
20th Punjab Infantry.
28th Bombay Pioneers.
½ No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

3rd Brigade, Malakand Field Force.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Graves, 39th Garhwalis.

The Queen's.
22nd Punjab Infantry.
39th Garhwalis.
No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Duthy, Royal Artillery.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery (4 guns).

At 8·15 the 20th Punjab Infantry advanced up the wooded spur south of Khalil Kor village, driving in the enemy's piquets concealed amongst trees and rocks. The 20th was accompanied by two Maxims under Lieutenant B. Logan, Devonshire Regiment, and followed by the 2-1st Gurkhas and 28th Bombay Pioneers. The enemy were never in very great strength, and information goes to show that there were not more than 700 or 800 men, with whom both the Hadda Mullah and the Sufi Mullah were present, but the former left at the beginning of the action. There was, however, considerable opposition to the advance of the 20th Punjab Infantry and 2-1st Gurkhas, but the enemy were driven from ridge to ridge by the 20th, the firing line being led most energetically by Captain P. G. Walker. The leading regiment was well supported by the Maxims, which kept up with the firing line. No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, had very bad ground to contend with, but gave great assistance to the infantry.

By 10-30 the 20th Punjab Infantry had, without a check, pushed on to a hill with a *sungar* on it (5,500 feet) and 2,700 feet above the Bedmanai Pass, which it completely commanded, and the enemy had retired in different directions, mainly to a higher peak with a strong *sungar*. In the mean time the batteries in the gorge had been shelling and clearing the heights on the right of the pass and its summit. The enemy had been seen coming up to the top of the pass in some strength, but did not stand before artillery fire. By 11 A.M. the 20th Punjab Infantry and 2-1st Gurkhas had seized the key of the position, a peak on the east of the pass (6,760 feet) nearly 4,000 feet above Kuz Chinari, the Maxims were firing on the retreating enemy, and the Pioneers and No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, were on the 5,500 feet peak.

The casualties were—

20th Punjab Infantry, 2 sepoys wounded.
2-1st Gurkhas { 1 sepoy killed. / 1 „ wounded.

The pass was now occupied by the Queen's and 22nd Punjab Infantry, and I ordered up all mule baggage; but, as the road was bad, decided not to bring up camels that day. Camp was placed in the village of Karmanzai, about one mile beyond the pass, and was not disturbed at night.

The position was a very strong one, and necessitated the crowning of the 6,960 peak, nearly 3,000 feet above the pass itself; had a determined defence been made by a strong body of the enemy, the losses of the attacking force must have been very great. That the resistance was so slight was due to the heavy losses incurred by the enemy in their attack on the 3rd Brigade camp on the night of the 20th, which caused a large part of the Mullah's gathering to disperse, and also to the fact that the enemy were uncertain up to the last movement whether we meant to attack the Bedmanai Pass or the Mittai Valley on the 23rd. The effect of the advance of the Mohmand Field Force appears to have been first felt on the 20th, when I occupied Nahakki in force. No doubt the fear of being cut off and the approach of a strong force influenced the Mullah's gathering to make a supreme effort, and led them to attack the 3rd Brigade camp on the night of the 20th.

On the 24th the 1st Brigade moved on to Sarfaraz Kili in the Bohai Dag, and the whole of the baggage and supplies were brought through from Kuz Chinari.

The 3rd Brigade, Malakand Field Force, had returned to Kuz Chinari on the 23rd, and aided by the 1st Patiala Regiment, were engaged in punishing the Mittai and Suran valleys on the 24th and 25th.

On the 25th the force marched to Jarobi. The route led for six or seven miles up a stony valley running under the Ilazai mountain. The Jarobi glen, called the Shindara in its lower part, runs down from the back of Ilazai and is 400 to 500 yards at the mouth, gradually narrowing as you get into the hills, with steep rocky mountain ridges and cliffs on each side. The cavalry were fired at near the entrance by parties of the enemy. Seeing that it would be impossible to take the force up to Jarobi and camp there, I ordered camp to be formed near the entrance, as much in the open as possible, and decided to move up and punish the glen during the afternoon, returning before dark. The distance to the Mullah's mosque was about four miles, and the gorge took a sharp turn at 2¼ miles.

The Somersetshire Light Infantry, 28th Pioneers and No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery were left in position at the mouth of the gorge to cover the retirement; the 2-1st Gurkhas (four companies) crowned the rocky hill on the left (west), commanding the turn in the glen. Four companies of the 20th Punjab Infantry and No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, pushed up the gorge with half No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to the turn. Here the main village of Tola Kili was seen filling up the gorge on a small hill three-quarters of a mile in front.

No. 3 Mountain Battery was here brought into action and four companies of Gurkhas brought up, whilst the 20th Punjab Infantry pushed on up the gorge to the Mullah's mosque about half a mile beyond the village. Four companies of Gurkhas were pushed on to Tola Kili in support, and the 28th Pioneers ordered up on firing taking place. The advance of the 20th was unopposed until they reached the Mullah's mosque, which Lieutenant-Colonel Woon describes as being little more than a cowshed, when fire was opened from both sides and from the front, and about a dozen *ghazis* charged from the mosque on to the leading party of the 20th. Six of these men were shot down and the rest bolted. This was about 3 P.M. No. 3 Mountain Battery was in action covering the 20th by fire on to the hills to the left. As the whole gorge from its winding character, narrowness and the precipitous hills on each side formed a regular trap, I sent an order by Lieutenant Elles, Aide-de-Camp, at 3 P.M., to retire without fail at 3-30, as I was determined to get all troops clear of the gorge by dark. There is no Jarobi village, but the village of Tola Kili, the chief one, and three fort villages in the gorge had been destroyed, and there was nothing to gain by remaining. Orders had been given before the expedition that all mosques were to be respected.

Lieutenant-Colonel Woon carried out the retirement very steadily, and suffered no more casualties, and was supported by the Gurkhas; the Pioneers in turn covered them when they had passed through and had a few casualties, but any following up ceased two and a quarter miles before the entrance was reached, being checked by the 2-1st Gurkhas on the hill to the left.

The whole retirement was most steadily carried out by the troops under Brigadier-General Westmacott's orders in one of the nastiest gorges I ever saw. The steepness of the hills may be judged by the fact that the top of the Ilazai Mount is only two miles distant horizontally from the Mullah's mosque, the drop being 4,400 feet in that distance. The enemy were chiefly Musa Khel from Mittai, for the Jarobi glen is only separated by a low pass from the Mittai valley. Ten of the enemy are known to have been killed; it is not known whether they had further loss.

Our casualties were—

20th Punjab Infantry, 1 sepoy killed.
1 havildar and 3 sepoys, wounded.

No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners—
Subadar Fateh Ali slightly wounded.
1 naik, 1 sapper severely wounded.

28th Bombay Pioneers—
1 havildar, 1 naik and 8 privates wounded.

On the 26th I moved in two columns, down the two valleys forming the head of the Bohai Dag, and thoroughly punished the Baizai; the columns joined hands and camped at Khawarina.

On the 27th Brigadier-General Westmacott, with the force in the margin, punished the Kuda Khel, whose fortified villages are situated close to the Durand boundary, and a small column visited Torakhwa, a reserve remaining in a central position. Brigadier-General Westmacott's column found the Kuda Khel forts occupied by the enemy, as well as the heights above the village. The forts were cleared by the fire of No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, Captain Knapp's horse being shot whilst coming into action.

4 guns, No. 5 (Bombay), Mountain Battery.
Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
1 Squadron, 13th Bengal Lancers.
2-1st Gurkhas.
4 Companies, 28th Bombay Pioneers.
½ No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The 2-1st Gurkhas were sent to clear the heights, from which a galling fire was kept up, and the heights were shelled by the battery in various directions. The Gurkhas crowned the ridge forming the Durand line and looked down into the Dakka plain. The work of destroying the forts and towers was completed, and the force was carefully withdrawn by Brigadier-General Westmacott, covered by the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The casualties were—

2-1st Gurkhas,—1 rifleman dangerously and 4 severely wounded.

There is no information as to the enemy's losses, but three or four dead bodies were found on the heights. The force encamped at Kung, at which place the 13th Bengal Lancers and Oxfordshire Light Infantry from Nahakki had camped the previous day.

On the 29th the force returned to Nahakki, two battalions and a battery being detached to the Sam Ghakke pass in consequence of a cavalry reconnaissance being opposed.

On the 30th September I moved with the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General C. R. Macgregor to Yakhdand, Pipal and Danish Kul, the districts inhabited by the Dawezai, Utmanzai and Isa Khel, returning to Nahakki on the 3rd October, after detaching a small column* under Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Woodhouse to move into the Peshawar Valley by the Alikandi route, through the Burhan Khel country, the district of Pindiali.

* 9th Gurkha Rifles.
2 guns, No. 5 Mountain Battery.
½ Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The evacuation of the country was now carried out without incident, and the last of my troops reached Peshawar on the 7th October.

7. The expedition proved productive of little fighting, but the splendid force under my command would, I believe, have made little of any possible opposition. I cannot speak too highly of the 20th Punjab Infantry and 2-1st Gurkhas, on whom the brunt of the work fell. I would wish for no better regiments for hill fighting under their respective commanders.

The work done during the expedition by the 28th Bombay Pioneers and No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is worthy of the highest commendation. The 28th Pioneers also did excellent work in reserve to the 1st Brigade in the attack at Bedmanai, and at Jarobi covered the retirement, showing high soldierly qualities in both instances.

The main difficulties to contend with were the passes, over which roads had always to be made, and anxiety regarding water, as in the western Mohmand country; the supply is almost entirely from tanks, the dams of which had been cut by the Mohmands, and they often only contained a little dirty water.

8. The Imperial Service Troops under my command proved their fitnes to fight in the first line, and were utilised exactly the same as the regular Native troops. The cavalry escorts of the Patiala and Jodhpore Cavalry did good reconnaissance work on more than one occasion and came under fire. The 1st Patiala Regiment was employed under Lieutenant-Colonel Graves in the operations in the Mittai and Suran valleys, and covered the retirement of the brigade under fire; their good service was brought to my notice by the General Officer Commanding the 3rd Brigade. The Nabha Regiment, owing to its having been added to my force late in September, had to be kept on the Line of Communications.

9. I trust the objects of the expedition were fully carried out, thanks to the fine body of troops I had the honour of commanding and to the hearty co-operation of my staff and of all ranks in the force, in attaining the objects in view.

10. In conclusion, I would venture to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the following officers :—

Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E., Assistant Quarter Master-General. An invaluable and highly trained staff officer.

Major C. L. Woollcombe, King's Own Scottish Broderers, Assistant Adjutant General. An officer of great tact and a thoroughly reliable staff officer.

I am much indebted to both the above officers.

Surgeon-Colonel E. Townsend, M.D., Army Medical Staff, whose great experience and ability relieved me of all anxiety regarding medical arrangements.

Captain G. R. C. Westropp, Chief Commissariat Officer.

Captain F. C. W. Rideout, Divisional Transport officer.

Captain F. A. Hoghton, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Intelligence.

Lieutenant C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Intelligence Officer.

Captain F. H. Kelly, Field Engineer.

Captain W. C. Knight, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Section Commandant.

Brigadier General R. Westmacott, C.B., D. S. O., Commanding the 1st Brigade, Mohmand Field Force, who commanded his brigade excellently in all operations, and whose experience and judgment were of the greatest assistance.

Captain W. P. Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade.

Captain F. J. M. Edwards, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General, 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant R. C. Wellesley, R.H.A., Orderly Officer to the General Officer Commanding the 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant H. N. Field, Devonshire Regiment, Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Woon, commanding the 20th Punjab Infantry.

Captain P. G. Walker, 20th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Sage, commanding the 2-1st Gurkhas.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Dacres Cunningham, R.A., commanding No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant B. Logan, 1st Dovonshire Regiment, commanding the Maxim detachment.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Graves, 39th Garhwalis, commanding the 3rd Brigade, Malakand Field Force.

Captain L. M. Forster, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

The above officers from Captain Blood downwards are mentioned with reference to the action at the Badmanai Pass on the 23rd ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. D. Reilly, Commanding the 28th Bombay Pioneers.
Major W. St. L. Chase, V.C., 28th Bombay Pioneers.
Captain J. S. Fowler, D.S.O., R.E.
Lieutenant S. H. Sheppard, R.E.
Captain S. M. Tighe, 20th Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant M. R. Elles, R.E., Aide-de-Camp.
Surgeon-Captain J. B. Jameson, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay).
Subadar Hasan Khan, 20th Punjab Infantry.

The above eight officers are mentioned in connection with the operations in the Jarobi glen on the 25th ultimo.

Brigadier-General C. R. Macgregor, D.S.O.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Williamson, M.B., Army Medical Staff.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Deane, commanding the 13th Bengal Lancers.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Plowden, commanding the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
Colonel L. Dening, D.S.O., commanding the 26th Punjab Infantry.

I have to return my best thanks to the following officers of my personal staff :—
His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpore, Extra Aide-de-Camp.

These native Princes bore most cheerfully all hardships and took the greatest interest in the operations. Sir Pertab Singh's health unfortunately suffered by the hardships he underwent.

Captain R. E. Grimston, 6th Bengal Cavalry
„ K. MacLaren, 13th Hussars
} Orderly Officers.

I attach the following maps and sketches :—

Map of Mohmand country.
Plan of Bedmanai Pass.
} By Major W. J. Bythell, R.E.

Six sketches of Bedmanai Pass and Jarobi glen.
} By Major E. A. P. Hobday.

One sketch plan Jarobi glen. By Lieutenant Macquoid.

I attach a summary of the killed and wounded throughout the operations and Army Form B-103 giving the details.

Summary of Casualties in the Mohmand Field Force.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.				Total casualties.	Remarks.
		Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Total wounded.		
No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners	...	...	2	1	3	3	
20th (Punjab) Bengal Infantry . .	1	...	3	3	6	7	
2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles . .	1	1	5	...	6	7	
28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers) . .	...	...	4	7	11	11	
	2	1	14	11	26	28	

E. R. ELLES, *Major-General*,
Commanding Mohmand Field Force.

PESHAWAR ;

The 13th October 1897.

Return of casualties in action at the Bedmanai Pass on 23rd September 1897.

2ND BATTALION, 1ST GURKHA (RIFLE) REGIMENT.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—*Killed*—nil; *Wounded*—nil; *Missing*—nil.

Non-Commissioned Officers and men:—*killed*—1; *wounded*—1; *missing*—none.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
952	Sepoy . . .	Dalbir Thapa	Laceration of the brain by bullet.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Regimental number.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound,—dangerous severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1603	Sepoy . .	Narbir Thapa	Severe . .	Gun-shot wound through arm.

20TH (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—*Killed*—nil; *Wounded*—nil; *Missing*—nil.

Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:—*Killed*—nil; *Wounded* 2; *Missing*—nil.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Regimental number.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
4588	Lance-Naick .	Lalla	Severe . .	Perforating gun-shot wound of leg.
63	Sepoy . .	Nur Khalim	Slight . .	Gun-shot wound of face.

Return of Casualties in action at Jarobi on the 25th September 1897.

NO. 5 COMPANY, BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—*Killed*—nil; *Wounded* one (*Native*); *Missing*—nil.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:—*Killed*—nil; *Wounded* 2; *Missing*—nil.

Nominal Return of Officers Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound,—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Subadar . .	Fateh Ali	Slight . . .	Gun-shot.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Regimental number.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
3382	Naick	Khan Singh	Severe	Gun-shot.
3580	Sapper	Jey Singh	"	"

20TH (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed—nil; *Wounded*—nil; *Missing*—nil.

Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:—Killed—1; *wounded*—4; *Missing*—nil.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed.

Regimental number.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
138	Sepoy	Umra Khan	Perforating gun-shot wound of abdomen

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Regimental number.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound,—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
4351	Havildar	Sharifulla	Severe	Perforating gun-shot wound left thigh.
3743	Sepoy	Said Akhmad	Severe	Gun-shot wound, right hip.
3741	Sepoy	Devi Ditta	Slight	Perforating gun-shot wound, left arm.
4786	Sepoy	Saidai	Slight	Bullet wound, scalp.

28TH REGIMENT OF BOMBAY INFANTRY (PIONEERS).

SUMMARY.

Officers.—Killed—nil; *Wounded*—nil; *Missing*—nil.

Non-Commissioned Officers and men:—Killed nil; *Wounded*—10; *Missing*—nil.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Regimental number.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
2557	Private	Govind Moray	Severe	Gun-shot.
2237	Do.	Govind Patanker	Do.	Do.
2371	Do.	Rao Kirdak	Slight	Do.
2537	Lance-Havildar	Shunker Nalowday	Do.	Do.
2574	Private	Dhondoo Jadow	Do.	Do.
2551	Do.	Sucaram Chatgay	Do.	Do.
2253	Do.	Kalnak Ramnak	Do.	Do.
2244	Do.	Govind Pargay	Do.	Do.
1919	Naick	Jai Singh	Severe	Do.
2511	Private	Karimali Khan	Slight	Do.
847	Havildar	Mamatali Khan	Severe	Contusion.

Return of casualties in action at and near Khudokhe on 27th September 1897.

2ND BATTALION, 1ST GURKHA (RIFLE) REGIMENT.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—*Killed*—nil; *Wounded*—nil; *Missing*—nil.

Non-Commissioned Officers and men:—*Killed*—nil; *Wounded*—5; *Missing*—nil.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Regimental number.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound,—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1388	Sepoy	Jasbir Thapa	Severe	Gun-shot wound of foot.
1593	Do.	Deoman Gharti	Do.	Gun-shot wound in right thigh.
159	Lance-Naick	Karkia Thapa	Dangerous	Gun-shot wound in left arm, fracturing the bone.
1213	Sepoy	Srikishan Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot wound penetrating right thigh.
1663	Do.	Barjbahadur Gurung	Do.	Gun-shot wound in right knee.

TIRAH.

No. 1319.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

1st Brigade of 2nd Division.

Captain C. Davis, 1st Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Brigade Transport Officer, *vice* Lieutenant R. A. N. Tytler, Gordon Highlanders, who has rejoined his corps for duty.

No. 1320.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

2nd Brigade of 2nd Division.

Provost-Marshal.—Captain M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), *vice* Captain A. P. Bateman-Champain, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, reverted to his regiment.

No. 1321.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

The Rawalpindi Reserve Brigade.

Orderly Officer.—Lieutenant M. G. James, 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* 2nd-Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, 29th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, placed on the sick list.

TOCHI.

No. 1322.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Channer, D.S.O., 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, to be Colonel on the Staff and Base Commandant, Edwardesabad, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, who has been withdrawn for service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1323.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 2nd November, 1897, pages 5995 and 5996.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
2nd November, 1897.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The Hong Kong Regiment.—Captain E. L. C. Berger, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Captain MacC. R. E. Ray, Indian Staff Corps, whose period of service with the Regiment has expired. Dated 20th March, 1897.

Lieutenant P. G. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain E. L. C. Berger, Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 1st February, 1897.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Colonel F. Ventris, from Assistant Adjutant-General in India, to command a 2nd class district in India, and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Colonel (temporary Major-General) W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 23rd July 1897.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Francis Henry Vanderzee to be Major-General. Dated 14th October, 1897.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

Joseph Devine, Bengal Establishment. Dated 16th October, 1896.
John Dickson, Bombay Establishment. Dated 24th May, 1897.

"London Gazette," dated the 9th November, 1897, pages 6143 and 6146.

War Office, November 9, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval for their conspicuous bravery during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, as recorded against their names:—

Regiment.	Name.	Acts of Courage for which recommended.
Indian Staff Corps .	Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bellew Adams.	During the fighting at Nawa Kili, in Upper Swat, on the 17th August, 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams proceeded with Lieutenants H. L. S. MacLean and Viscount Fincastle, and five men of the Guides, under a very heavy and close fire, to the rescue of Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was lying disabled by a bullet wound and surrounded by the enemy's swordsmen. In bringing him under cover he (Lieutenant Greaves) was struck by a bullet and killed—Lieutenant MacLean was mortally wounded—whilst the horses of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle were shot, as well as two troop horses.
* * * *	* * * *	
Indian Staff Corps .	Lieutenant Edmond William Costello.	On the night of the 26th July, 1897, at the Malakand, Lieutenant Costello went out from the hospital enclosure, and, with the assistance of two sepoys, brought in a wounded Lance-Havildar who was lying 60 yards away in the open on the football ground. This ground was at the time overrun with swordsmen and swept by a heavy fire both from the enemy and our own men who were holding the Sapper lines.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Hector Lachlan Stewart MacLean, Indian Staff Corps, on account of his gallant conduct as recorded above, would have been recommended to Her Majesty for the Victoria Cross had he survived.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
9th November, 1897.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps to be Colonels:—
Henry A. Vincent. Dated 9th November, 1896.
Walter J. Morse. Dated 5th October, 1897.

Captain Richard Harman, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the operations of the Chitral Relief Force. Dated 26th August, 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1324.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

29th November, 1897.

Almond Paul Westlake, D.S.O.

30th November, 1897.

William Charles Henry Mackintosh.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1325.—*19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Nihal Singh to be Subadar, Havildar Lehna Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Asa Singh, transfered to the pension establishment; wth effect from the 16th October 1897.

Color Havildar Jawand Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sadhu Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1897.

No. 1326.—*33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Bariam Singh to be Subadar, Havildar Sáwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th April 1897.

Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar, Havildar Labh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th July 1897.

No. 1327.—*Merwara Battalion*—

Havildar Kesra to be Jemadar, *vice* Ratna, transferred to the 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry; with effect from 10th September 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1328.—*1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry*—

Rassaidar Nihal Singh to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Janmeja Singh, promoted; with effect from the 7th February 1897.

No. 1329.—*1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Zargun Shah to be Subadar, Havildar Muhammad Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Juma Khan, deceased; with effect from the 22nd July 1897.

No. 1330.—*4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Nek Muhammad to be Subadar, Havildar Niyáz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th August 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1331.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Price, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 16th January 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1332.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Adey, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), 10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th December 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1333.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

In G. G. O. No. 1073 of 1897, *for* the order of seniority therein notified, *substitute* the following:—

Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Somerset Mead Curran.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Graves MacIver.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward James Wright.

No. 1334.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

James Reiach, Gentleman, to be Surgeon, *vice* Pearse, resigned.

No. 1335.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Louis Campell Baines, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Loraine Geddes Dunbar, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1336.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Second Lieutenant Charles Howard Holder to be Captain, with effect from the 16th May 1897, *vice* Madden, deceased.

Ernest Cyril Coulthurst Holder, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th May 1897, *vice* Holder, promoted.

Charles Stuart Bivar, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th October 1897, *vice* Macrae, resigned.

No. 1337.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Lieutenant Charles Herbert Higginbotham to be Captain, *vice* Bartoli, deceased.

No. 1338.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Trevor Forbes, Esq., to be Captain, *vice* O'Sullivan, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Griffith Bowen, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

William Alfred St. Leger Kelly, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Malcolm Catchick Sarkies, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Whaley, resigned.

No. 1339.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Edward Marshal Eliot to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant H. R. Clark resigns his commission.

No. 1340.—*Mussooric Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain E. O. E. Leggatt and Lieutenant F. A. Cooper, Unattached List, resign their commissions, with effect from the 18th November 1897.

No. 1341.—*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Charles Pratt to be Captain, *vice* Woollcombe, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant John Bell to be Captain, *vice* Johnson, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

Second-Lieutenant William Davidson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pratt, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Robert George Newton to be Lieutenant, *vice* Bell, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Houldcroft to be Lieutenant, *vice* Crommelin, deceased.

Second-Lieutenant Seymour Charles Gore Wood to be Lieutenant, *vice* Huddleston, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

No. 1342.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Ernest Fairholme, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1343.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain A. T. W. Penn resigns his commission.

No. 1344.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Colonel G. F. O. Boughey, C.S.I., Royal Engineers, Commandant, resigns his commission, with effect from the 12th October 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) M. C. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers, Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, with effect from the 12th October 1897, *vice* Boughey, resigned.

Lieutenant Edward Willoughly Sandys Mahon, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th June 1897, *vice* Bright, promoted.

No. 1345.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

John Emmanuel Tyers, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sewell, promoted.

No. 1346.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain N. David resigns his commission.

No. 1347.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifles*—

Lindsay Douglas Horne, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Batho, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1348.—*Bellary Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain J. W. Boys, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 1349.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Edward John Richard Dyer, Esq., to be Major, *vice* Thurston, transferred to the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No 1350.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Francis Erskine Dempster, Esq., to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Maurice George Simpson, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Robert Walter Hutchison, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Aldridge, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 75.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 5th October 1897 :—

To be Assistant Engineers.

Ernest Randolph Abbott.

James William Mineard Godden.

Thomas Charles Reynolds.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 27th November and the 3rd December 1897 :—

Corps	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.	Lieutenant D. E. O. Jones.	22nd November 1897.	Dwatoi.		
2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.	Lieutenant W. Jameson	27th November 1897.	Poona.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 27th November and the 3rd December 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					₹ a. p.		
Charles Egerton Ayerst (*a*).	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps (Commissariat-Transport Department, Bombay.)	23rd June 1897.	Intestate .	85 11 11	...	2nd February 1898.
William Willoughby Taylor.	Major .	Indian Staff Corps (45th Sikhs.)	28th July 1897	Intestate .	1,907 6 0		

(*a*) *Widow*—Katherine Mary Ayerst.
Child—Kathleen Dorothy Ayerst.
Address—Care of Revd. W. Purchas,
Alstonfield Vicarage, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1897.

No. 485.—Babu Amar Nath Dass, Apprentice Engineer, Provincial Engineer Establishment, Bengal, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 11th November, 1897.

The 1st December, 1897.

No. 486.—Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 487.—Mr. E. G. Coutts, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd November, 1897.

No. 488.—Mr. J. J. Inglis, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st November, 1897.

No. 489.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
itchcock, C. .	Class III, grade, 1 officiating in class II.	Class II, grade 4.	2nd May, 1897.
Horsfall, E. K.	Ditto	Ditto .	10th November, 1897.
Hyde, P. A. .	Ditto .	Ditto .	10th November, 1897.

No. 490.—Mr. Alfred Rowley Hill is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 491.—Mr. Herbert Henry Spalding is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 2nd December, 1897.

No. 492.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from special leave on private affairs, posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 493.—Mr. J. Shaw, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 494.—Mr. H. P. Burt, Deputy Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway in class I, grade 1, of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. E. F. Jacob on privilege leave, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 3rd December, 1897.

No. 495.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887), and in supersession of the rules issued under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 134 Telegraph, dated the 3rd May, 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the draft of which was published under Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 525 Telegraph, dated the 19th August, 1897 :—

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definition.

(1) the expression "electric supply-line" means a wire or wires, conductor, or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing electricity for light or power, with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing electricity or electric currents for light or power;

(2) the expression "main" means a conductor used to convey electricity from the source of supply to the point or points where it is distributed for use;

(3) the expression "service-line" or "lead" means a conductor used to distribute electricity from the mains to the various appliances in which it is to be used;

(4) the expression "cut-off" means any appliance for confining the flow of electricity to conductors capable of safely carrying it when its amount rises accidentally above the normal;

(5) the expressions "transformer," "transformed" and "transforming" are used in relation to any appliance by means of which electricity of high potential is converted to electricity of lower potential, or *vice versâ*;

(6) the expression "undertakers" means the person or persons undertaking the business of supplying electricity or intending to use electricity for any public purpose or in any place such as is referred to in section 3 of the Act;

(7) the expression "consumer's wires" means any electric supply-lines on a consumer's premises which are connected with the service-lines of the undertakers at the consumer's terminals;

(8) the expression "aërial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air;

(9) the expressions "pressure," "high pressure" and "extra high pressure" are used in relation to electric supply-lines, conductors, circuits and apparatus, according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof;

(10) the expression "pressure" means the difference of electric potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth;

(11) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may at any time exceed 500 volts, if continuous, or 250 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed a "high pressure supply";

(12) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may, on either system, exceeds 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed an "extra high pressure supply";

(13) where these rules require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth," it shall be connected with the general mass of

earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of electrical energy; and

(14) the expression "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the road-way and foot-way over any public bridge or causeway.

Protection of person and property.

Entry and Inspection.

2. Whenever notice has been given by the undertakers under section 3 of the Act, the District Magistrate, or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, receiving such notice, shall forthwith report the circumstance to the Local Government and the Local Government may thereupon authorise any officer, either by name or in virtue of his office, to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which the officer has reason to believe any appliances or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electricity are, and any building or place to and in which electricity is, to be supplied and used.

Overhead electric supply-lines.

3. The Local Government shall, if necessary, instruct the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, as to the roads or public places in which overhead electric supply-lines are not to be allowed, and the undertakers shall attend to any orders of such officer in this respect.

Testing appliances, etc.

4. The undertakers shall provide all means for testing the appliances or apparatus used in the generation or the supply and use of electricity.

Pressure of supply to consumers.

5. The pressure of a supply delivered to any one consumer shall not exceed 250 volts at any pair of terminals, except with the express approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only for special purposes, on the joint application of the consumer and the undertakers, and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe.

Pressure of supply to transforming apparatus.

6. The pressure of a supply delivered to a transforming station or to transforming apparatus on a consumer's premises may exceed 250 volts, but shall not exceed the limits of high pressure.

Limitations of extra high-pressure supply.

7. An extra high pressure supply shall not be delivered, except to distributing stations or other premises in the sole occupation of the undertakers, and then only with the written consent of the Local Government and subject to such further conditions as that Government may prescribe.

Maximum current in conductors.

8. The maximum working current in a conductor shall not be sufficient to raise the temperature of the conductor or any part thereof to such an extent as to materially alter the physical condition or specific resistance of the insulating covering (if any) or in any case to raise such temperature to a greater extent than 35° F. The cross-sectional area and conductivity at joints shall be sufficient to avoid local heating, and the joints shall be protected against corrosion.

Minimum size of conductors.

9. The sectional area of the conductor in an electric supply-line laid or erected in any street after the commencement of these Rules shall not be less than the area of a circle of one-tenth of an inch diameter, and, where the conductor is formed of a strand of wires, each separate wire shall be at least as large as No. 20 standard wire gauge.

Specification and protection of insulating material.

10. All material used for insulating electric supply-lines or apparatus shall be of the best quality and thoroughly durable and efficient with regard to the conditions of its use. Suitable provision shall be made for the protection of the insulating material against injury or removal, and, if a protection so provided is wholly or partly metallic, it shall be efficiently connected with earth.

Insulation test of mains.

11. Every main shall be tested for insulation after having been placed in position and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the testing pressure being at least 200 volts,

and the undertakers shall duly record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main.

Maintenance of insulation.

12. The insulation of every complete circuit used for the supply of energy, including all machinery, apparatus and devices forming part of, or connected with, such circuit, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not under any conditions exceed one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current. Suitable means shall be provided for the immediate indication and localisation of leakage, and every leakage shall be remedied without delay. Every such circuit shall be tested for insulation at least once in every week and the undertakers shall duly record the results of the testings :

Provided that, where the Local Government has approved of any part of any electric circuit being connected with earth, the provisions of this rule shall not apply to that circuit so long as such connection exists.

High pressure conductors to be covered.

13. Every high pressure conductor laid after the commencement of these Rules shall be continuously covered with insulating material to a thickness of not less than one-tenth part of an inch, and, in cases where the extreme difference of potential in the circuit exceeds 2,000 volts, the thickness of insulating material shall not be less in inches or parts of an inch than the number obtained by dividing the number expressing the volts by 20,000.

Testing of insulation of all parts of any high pressure circuit.

14. (1) No high pressure circuit shall be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application, during one hour, of pressure exceeding the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use : that is to say, in the case of every electric supply-line, a pressure twice the said maximum pressure, and, in the case of every machine, device or apparatus, a pressure 50 per cent. greater than the said maximum pressure.

(2) The undertakers shall duly record the results of each test.

Quick-acting cut-off for high-pressure electric supply-lines, etc.

15. Every high pressure electric supply-line, conductor or other apparatus shall be protected by a suitable automatic quick-acting cut-off :

Provided that it shall not be incumbent upon the undertakers to provide such a cut-off for the outer conductor of a concentric main which is, with the approval of the Local Government, efficiently connected with earth.

Transformers.

16. In every case in which a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contract with, or leakage from, the high pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

Limit of power in high-pressure electric supply-line.

17. A high pressure electric supply-line shall not be used for the transmission of more than 300,000 watts, or, in the case of an aërial line, 50,000 watts, except with the consent in writing of the Local Government, and efficient means shall be provided to prevent this limit being at any time exceeded.

Protection from lightning.

18. Where any portion of an electric supply-line or any support for an electric supply-line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, it shall be efficiently protected against such injury.

Accidents to be reported.

19. Where any accident by explosion or fire, or any other accident of such kind as to have caused or to be likely to have caused loss of life or personal injury has occurred at any part of an electric supply-line or work, the undertakers shall give immediate notice thereof to the Local Government.

Aërial Lines.

Maximum intervals between supports.

20. Every aërial line shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding 200 feet, where the direction of the line is straight, and 150 feet, where the direction is curved or where the line makes a horizontal angle at the point of support.

Construction and erection of supports.

21. Every support of an aërial line shall be of a durable material, and properly stayed against forces due to wind-pressure, change of direction of the line or unequal lengths of span. The factor of safety shall be for aërial lines and suspending wires at least six, and for all other parts of the structure at least twelve, the maximum possible wind-pressure being taken at 50lb per square foot. No addition need be made for a possible accumulation of snow.

Attachment of aërial lines.

22. Aërial lines shall be attached to insulators, and shall be so guarded that they cannot fall away from the support. Conductors covered with insulating material shall not be attached to the insulators by un-insulated metal binders.

Height from ground and distance from buildings, etc.

23. (1) An aërial line shall not in any part thereof be at a less height from the ground than 18 feet, or, where it crosses a street, 30 feet, or within 5 feet measured horizontally or 7 feet measured vertically from any building or erection other than a support for the line, except where brought into a building for the purpose of supply.

(2) Except with the approval of the Local Government and of the telegraph authority, only one side of a street may be occupied by aërial lines.

Service-lines from aërial lines.

24. Service-lines from aërial lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises which is not accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance, and from this point of attachment they shall be enclosed and protected in accordance with the subsequent rules as to electric supply-lines on the consumer's premises. Every portion of a service-line which is outside, but is within 7 feet of, a building, shall be completely enclosed in stout India-rubber tubing.

Angle of crossing thoroughfares.

25. Where an aërial line crosses a street, the angle between the line and the direction of the street at the place of crossing shall not be less than 60° and the spans shall be as short as possible.

Crossing wire, etc.

26. Where an aërial line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, precautions shall be taken by the undertakers against the possibility of the line coming into contact with the metallic substance or of the metallic substance coming into contact with the line by breakage or otherwise.

Suspending wires.

27. Every high pressure aërial line shall be efficiently suspended by means of insulating ligaments to suspending wires, so that the weight of the line may not produce any sensible stress in the direction of its length. All suspending wires, if of iron or steel, shall be galvanised.

Discharge of pressure in case of fire.

28. In the case of any high pressure aërial line exceeding one-half mile in length, means shall be provided whereby the pressure may be discharged from any portion of the line erected over, or alongside of any building or buildings without loss of time in case of fire or other emergency.

Maintenance.

29. Every aërial line, including its supports and all the structural parts and electrical appliances and devices belonging to, or connected with, the line, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

Unused aërial lines to be removed.

30. An aërial line shall not be permitted to remain erected after it has ceased to be used for the supply of energy, unless the undertakers intend within a reasonable time again to take it into use.

Electric Supply-lines other than Aërial Lines.

Construction of receptacles for electric supply-lines.

31. All conduits, pipes, casings and street-boxes used as receptacles for electric supply-lines shall be constructed of durable material, and, where laid under carriage-ways, shall be of sufficient strength to prevent damage from heavy traffic; and reasonable means

shall be taken by the undertakers to prevent the accumulation of gas in such receptacles.

Crossing pipes, etc.

32. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, special precautions shall be taken by the undertakers against the possibility of any electrical discharge to the metallic substance from the line or from any metal conduit, pipe or casing enclosing the line.

Electric continuity of metal conduits, pipes or casings.

33. All metal conduits, pipes or casings containing any electric supply-line shall be efficiently connected with earth, and shall be so jointed and connected across all street-boxes and other openings as to make good electrical connection throughout their whole length.

Precautions against charging of short lengths of pipes, etc.

34. Where isolated lengths of metal conduits, pipes, or casings are used for the protection of any electric supply-line at road-crossings or similar positions, special precautions shall be taken to prevent the possibility of any electrical charging thereof.

Precautions to be taken when bare conductors are used.

35. (1) Where the conductors of electric supply-lines placed in any conduit are not continuously covered with insulating material they shall be secured in position, and no unfixed uninsulated material of a conducting nature shall be contained in the conduit. No such conductor shall be at a higher potential than 300 volts.

(2) Adequate precautions shall also be taken to ensure that no accumulation of water shall take place in any part of the conduit and to prevent any dangerous access of moisture to the conductors or the insulators.

(3) In the case of any such electric supply-lines laid in conduits after the commencement of these Rules, the insulators shall be so disposed that they can be readily inspected.

High pressure electric supply-lines laid above ground.

36. Every portion of an high pressure electric supply-line placed above the surface of the ground, or in any subway not in the sole occupation of the undertakers, shall be completely enclosed, either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry or cement concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

High pressure electric supply-lines laid in proximity to other electric supply-lines or to the surface of the ground.

37. Where an high pressure electric supply-line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric supply-line or conductor shall become charged by leakage therefrom.

Street-Boxes.

Street-boxes.

38. In addition to the provisions contained in rule 31 as to the construction of receptacles for electric supply-lines, the following rules shall be observed with respect to the construction of street-boxes:

(*a*) The cover of every street-box shall be so secured that it cannot be opened except by means of a special appliance.

(*b*) The covers of all street-boxes containing high pressure apparatus other than cables shall be connected with strips of metal laid immediately underneath the adjacent roadway, and efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the covers or other exposed parts of such boxes, or any adjacent material forming the surface of the street, shall become electrically charged, whether by reason of leakage, defect or otherwise.

(*c*) Where street-boxes are used as transformer chambers, reasonable means shall be taken to prevent, as far as possible, any influx of water, either from the adjacent soil or by means of pipes; and, in the case of any such street-box exceeding one cubic-yard in capacity, ample provision shall be made, by ventilation or otherwise, for the immediate escape of any gas which may by accident have obtained access to the box, and for the prevention of danger from sparking.

(*d*) Every street-box shall be regularly inspected for the presence of gas, and, if any influx or accumulation is discovered, the undertakers shall give

immediate notice to the authority or company whose gas mains are laid in the neighbourhood thereof.

Transforming Stations.

Transforming stations.

39. Transforming stations, or points, which are in a system of distribution wherein a high pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to consumers, and which are not on the consumer's premises, shall be established in suitable places in the sole occupation and charge of the undertakers.

Consumer's Premises.

Responsibility of Undertakers for their lines, etc., on consumer's premises.

40. The undertakers shall be responsible for all electric supply-lines, fittings and apparatus belonging to them or under their control, which may be upon a consumer's premises, being maintained in a safe condition and in all respects fit for supplying energy.

Fire risk.

41. In delivering the energy to a consumer's terminals the undertakers shall exercise all due precautions so as to avoid risk of causing fire on the consumer's premises.

Main fuses or disconnectors to be provided in locked receptacles.

42. A suitable safety fuse or other automatic disconnector shall be inserted in each service-line within a consumer's premises as close as possible to the point of entry and contained within a suitable locked or sealed receptacle of fireproof construction, except in cases where the service-line is protected by fuses in a street-box.

Treatment of electric lines and apparatus on consumer's premises.

43. All electric supply-lines and apparatus placed on a consumer's premises shall be highly insulated and thoroughly protected against injury to the insulation or access of moisture, and any metal forming part of the electric circuit shall not, unless efficiently connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be touched. All electric supply-lines shall be so fixed and protected as to prevent the possibility of electrical discharge to any adjacent metallic substance.

Transformers and high pressure apparatus to be enclosed in metal.

44. Where the general supply of energy is a high pressure supply and transforming apparatus is installed on a consumer's premises, the whole of the high pressure service-lines, conductors and apparatus, including the transforming apparatus itself, so far as they are on the consumer's premises, shall be completely enclosed in solid walls or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, and shall be securely fastened throughout.

Connection to consumers not to be made where leakage would result.

45. The undertakers shall not connect the wires and fittings on a consumer's premises with their mains unless they are reasonably satisfied that the connection will not cause a leakage from those wires and fittings exceeding one ten-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the consumer's premises; and, where the undertakers decline to make such a connection, they shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating their reasons for so declining.

Discontinuance of supply on discovery of leakage on consumer's premises.

46. (1) If the undertakers are reasonably satisfied, after making all proper examination by testing or otherwise, that a leakage exists at some part of a circuit of such extent as to be a source of danger, and that such leakage does not exist at any part of a circuit belonging to the undertakers, then and in such case any person authorized in writing by the undertakers in that behalf, or, on the application of the undertakers, an officer authorized under rule 2, may, for the purpose of discovering whether the leakage exists at any part of a circuit within or upon any consumer's premises, after giving the consumer reasonable notice in writing, inspect and test the wires and fittings belonging to the consumer and forming part of the circuit.

(2) In any case in which the undertakers obtain the services of an officer under this rule they shall pay him such fee as the Local Government may fix in that behalf.

(3) If, on such testing, such person or officer as aforesaid discovers a leakage from the consumer's wires exceeding one ten-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises, or if the consumer does not give all due

facilities for inspection and testing, the undertakers shall forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and shall not re-commence the supply until they are reasonably satisfied that the leakage has been stopped.

Appeal to electric inspector.

47. (1) If any consumer is dissatisfied with the action of the undertakers in refusing to give or in discontinuing or in not re-commencing the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of such consumer may, on his application and on payment of the prescribed fee, be tested for the existence of leakage by an officer authorized under rule 2.

(2) This rule shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of either of the two last foregoing rules.

Arc Lighting.

Arc lamps to be guarded.

48. All arc lamps shall be so guarded as to prevent pieces of ignited carbon or broken glass falling from them, and shall not be used in situations where there is any danger of the presence of explosive dust or gas.

Height from ground.

49. Arc lamps used in any street for public lighting shall be so fixed as not to be in any part at a less height than ten feet from the ground.

Cut-off switch.

50. Arc lamps used in any street for private lighting shall be fixed so as not to be anywhere at a less height than eight feet from the ground, and shall be so screened as to prevent risk of contact with persons. A cut-off switch, fixed in a suitable locked receptacle, shall be provided for every high pressure arc lamp, and the switch shall be of such pattern and construction as will provide—

(*a*) that the lamp can by its means be entirely disconnected from the supply circuit;

(*b*) that the switch itself can be safely worked in the dark without special precautions; and

(*c*) that there shall be no danger of any injurious electrical arcing, sparking or heating being caused by the operation switch.

Telegraph lines.

Undertakings to be worked with due regard to telegraph lines.

51. The undertakers shall construct their electric supply-lines and other works of all descriptions, and shall work their undertaking, in all respects with due regard to the telegraph lines established by, or by license from, the Governor General in Council and to the currents in such telegraph lines, and shall use every reasonable means in the construction of their electric supply-lines and other works of all descriptions and in the working of their undertaking to prevent injurious affection, whether by induction, or otherwise, to such telegraph lines or the currents therein. If any question arises as to whether the undertakers have constructed their electric supply-lines or other works, or worked their undertaking in contravention of this rule, such question shall be determined by the Local Government, and the undertakers shall be bound to make any alterations in, or additions to, their system which may be directed by that Government.

Undertakers to be liable for injury to telegraph lines.

52. If any telegraph line is injuriously affected by the construction by the undertakers of their electric supply-lines and works or by the working of the undertaking by the undertakers, the undertakers shall pay the expense of all such alterations in such telegraph lines as may be necessary to remedy such injurious affection.

Explanation.—A telegraph line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by an act or work, if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, in any manner affected by such act or work, or by any use made of such work.

Notice to telegraph authority in certain cases and compliance with telegraph requirements.

53. Before any electric supply-line is laid down or any act or work in connection therewith is done within ten yards of any part of a telegraph line (other

than repairs or the laying of lines crossing such telegraph line at right angles at the point of shortest distance and so continuing for a distance of six feet on each side of such point), the undertakers shall, not more than twenty-eight nor less than fourteen days before commencing the work, give notice in writing to the telegraph authority, specifying the course of the line and the nature of the work, including the gauge of any wire, and the undertakers shall conform with such reasonable requirements (either general or special) as may from time to time be made by the telegraph authority for the purpose of preventing any telegraph line from being injuriously affected by the said act or work.

Settlement of differences between telegraph authority and undertakers.

54. Any difference between the telegraph authority and the undertakers with respect to any requirements of the telegraph authority shall be referred to the Local Government for decision and the orders of that Government thereon shall be final.

Exemption in case of emergency.

55. Nothing in the four last foregoing rules shall apply to any case in which the undertakers can show that the immediate doing of the act or execution of the work was required to avoid an accident, or otherwise was a work of emergency, and that they forthwith served on the officer in charge of the Central Government Telegraph Office at the town or station where the act or work was done a notice in writing of the execution thereof, stating the reason for doing or executing the same without previous notice.

No. 496—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Date.
Mr. A. B. Larkins .	Deputy Director General Class II, Officiating.	Director, Class III . .	28th October, 1897.
Mr. H. A. Kirk .	Director, Class III, Officiating.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.	29th October 1897.
Mr. A. J. L. Grimes .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, Class, VI, 1st grade.	6th November, 1897.
Mr. H. Mayston .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.	31st October, 1897.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. ₹ a. p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3532 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th November 1897:—

No. 438 of 1897.—Thomas Sinnock Hill, indigo planter, of Jowneah factory, P. O. Doomur Hat, Katihar, for improvements in the method of treating indigo.

No. 439 of 1897.—Hafiz Abdullah, lime contractor, of the regimental bazar, Dhera Dun, N.-W. P., for improvements in lime kilns.

No. 440 of 1897.—The General Gold Extracting Company, Ld., of 3 Clements lane, in the city of London, for improvements in, and apparatus for, the treatment of ores, or the like, containing gold or silver, or both gold and silver for the obtainment of the precious metal therefrom.

No. 441 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 30 of 1897.

No. 442 of 1897.—Albertus Kapteyn, engineer, of York road, Kings Cross, in the county of London, for improvements in triple valves for pneumatic railway brakes.

No. 443 of 1897.—John Isaac Thornycroft, steam-yacht and launch builder, of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in water tube steam boilers.

No. 3533 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 333 of 1895.—Victor Carandini, patent agent, of 31 Queen street, Melbourne, Victoria, for an improved race starting machine. (Specification filed 24 August 1897.)

No. 51B of 1897.—Harry Morrison, engineer, of 27 Martins lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in brakes. (Specification filed 22 November 1897.)

No. 83 of 1897.—Albert Legg, mechanic, of Allendale, in the county of Bergen and state of New Jersey, and Charles Ward Weston, manufacturer, of 45, West 144th street, in the city, county and state of New York, for improvements in sewing machines. (Specification filed 25 November 1897.)

No. 202 of 1897.—Alfred Martin, photographer, of Wanganui, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved method of and devices for producing embossed or bas-relief photographs. (Specification filed 25 November 1897.)

No. 231 of 1897.—Middleton Crawford, electrical engineer, of 37 New Oxford street, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of disinfecting, deodorising and bleaching agents, and in apparatus therefor (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 341 of 1897.—Frederick Wicks, newspaper proprietor, of Halfway lodge, Esher, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in type-founding apparatus. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

No. 346 of 1897.—Sijndicaat tot Exploitatie der Patenten C. C. van der Valk, of 's Gravenhage, in the kingdom of Holland, for a method and apparatus for stamping or marking paper and other thin combustible materials by the aid of heat. (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

No. 3534 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 223 of 1893.—James Allen Magill's invention for a self-adjustable metal packing ring for stuffing boxes used in locomotive engines. (From 1 June 1898 to 1 June 1899.)

No. 293 of 1893.—Walter Charles Church's invention for improvements in or connected with steam and other motive fluid engines. (From 25 November 1897 to 25 November 1898.)

No. 294 of 1893.—Walter Charles Church's invention for improvements in compound steam engines. (From 25 November 1897 to 25 November 1898.)

No. 311 of 1893.—Wilbur Stephen Scudder's invention for improvements in machines for casting lines of type for use in printing. (From 23 November 1897 to 23 November 1898.)

No. 3535 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 143 of 1893.—James Coleman Connell's invention for an automatic safety buckle. (Specification filed 21 August 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

No. 223 of 1891.—Sham Lall's invention for an oblong perforator for manufacturing perforated iron, brass or zinc sheets with oblong holes, for the re-fraction of linseed. (Specification filed 24 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 1st December, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November, 1897.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹
Calcutta	33,40,000	8,86,50,260	9,19,90,260	3,11,32,402	...	3,11,32,402
Allahabad	...	1,37,70,525	1,37,70,525	1,23,93,880	...	1,23,93,880
Lahore	...	1,07,27,088	1,07,27,088	1,45,85,585	...	1,45,85,585
Bombay	39,33,505	6,84,48,275	7,23,81,840	3,98,54,592	...	3,98,54,592
Karachi	...	93,59,760	93,59,760	48,23,150	...	48,23,150
Madras	18,62,845	2,55,94,095	2,74,56,940	1,10,05,022	...	1,10,05,022
Calicut	...	12,60,315	12,60,315	17,55,148	...	17,55,148
Rangoon	...	1,15,77,995	1,15,77,995	2,78,22,520	...	2,78,22,520
	91,36,410	23,83,12,495	24,74,48,905			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			2,19,660			
		Total	24,72,29,245	14,34,29,299	...	14,34,29,299
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						2,00,000
					Net Total	14,32,29,299
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,90,00,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
					Grand Total	24,72,29,245

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
H. R. B. Sherwood .	Damoh, Central Provinces.	9th November, 1897 .	The District Judge of Damoh, Central Provinces, on 16th November, 1897.	Deceased was Assistant Superintendent of Police. No Will found. No application.
A. Daniel . . .	Lucknow . . .	7th July, 1897 .	The District Judge of Lucknow, on 23rd November, 1897.	Deceased was a Ticket Collector in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Department. No Will found. No application.
Mrs. Hannah Margaret Cavanagh (widow).	Ambala Cantonment .	16th August, 1897 .	The District Judge of Ambala, on 24th November, 1897.	Deceased left a Will appointing Mr. Vander Beck, sole Executor, who has applied for Probate, and 10th January, 1898, has been fixed for the hearing of the application.
L. F. Maclean, C.I.E.	Delhi .	13th November, 1897	The District Judge of Delhi, on 24th November, 1897.	Deceased was Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal Circle. No Will found. No application.
J. M. Hart . .	Ditto .	18th November, 1897 .	Ditto ditto .	Deceased was Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department. Will left. No application.
James Cameron (of Shamnagar Jute Mills).	Presidency General Hospital.	18th November, 1897.	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 23rd November, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
Mathewson (of S.S. "Maroa").	Ditto .	23rd November, 1897.	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 26th November, 1897.	Ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th November, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 93,77,657 0 3)			
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 42,66,658 9 6)	1,36,44,315	9	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,01,34,757	8	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,63,636	6	1
Sundries	25,42,236	2	8
RUPEES	9,44,84,945	11	0

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	56,95,714	0	0
Other authorised Investments	76,31,292	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,27,31,407	3	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,98,00,512	4	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,64,13,537	13	8
Balances with other Banks	5,03,307	2	1
Bullion	2,888	15	0
Dead Stock	13,29,288	5	5
Stamps	9,884	7	0
Sundries	11,92,883	8	8
	6,53,70,716	3	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (₹ 1,21,03,418 4 8)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (₹ 1,70,10,811 2 6)	2,91,14,229	7	2
RUPEES	9,44,84,945	11	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 43·7.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th November, 1897.

No. 63.—No. 348, 1st grade Civil Hospital Assistant Nur Ahmad, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is appointed temporarily to the Subordinate Medical Charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th November, 1897.

No. 64.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher grade in October, 1896, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the date specified against his name:—

No. 755, 3rd grade, Rala Singh (E)—1st May, 1897.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1897.

No. 263.—Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd January, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 30th November, 1897.

No. 264.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 2716—37-6, dated 25th November, 1897, appointing Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General in charge Revenue Branch, the following reversions are made, with effect from the 10th November, 1897, in consequence of the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Hobday, I. S.C., to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd grade:—

Mr. T. A. Pope, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 265.—Mr. J. Eccles, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having, on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd November, 1897, the following reversion is made, with effect from the same date:—

Captain J. M. Burn, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th November, 1897.

No. 5205-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1602-G., dated the 4th November, 1897, Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana on the forenoon of the 6th idem.

The 25th November, 1897.

No. 5249-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1600-G., dated the 4th November, 1897, Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the duties of the First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara from Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, on the afternoon of the 20th idem.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 29th day of November, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—53037, Gn. Robert Andrew Dickie.
Age,—30 years.
Height,—6 feet 1 inch.
Colour of—
Complexion, light and freckled; Hair, auburn; Eyes, brown.
Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Enlistment,—8th February, 1886.
Place of Enlistment,—Kirkee.
Parish and County in which born,—King William Town, Cape of Good Hope.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—8 A.M., 22nd November, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Kirkee.
Marks,—Distinct marks of vaccination on left arm; face much freckled, bald on top of head.
Eleven years and 10 months' service.

A. H. HUSSEY, *Capt., R. H. A.,*
Comdg. "L" Battery,
Royal Horse Artillery.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at ₹200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 1st December, 1897.

With reference to Book Circular No. IV-E., of this Department, dated 19th February, 1891, paragraph 3, notice is hereby given that the examination of selected candidates for appointments as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, in all the subjects therein mentioned, will be held at Allahabad, on the 10th January, 1898, and following week days.

2. Two appointments will be competed for.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st December, 1897.

No. 88.—Mr. W. P. Milne, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for six months in extension of that notified in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 53 of the 7th July, 1897.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Director.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 29th November, 1897.

Agent and Receiver for Lieut. Francis Hutchinson's Treasury.
DeCean, Thos. D.
Hart, S. P.
Indian Medical Agency, Booksellers and Publishers.
Khan Bros.
Klinger, F. Louis.
Lazaro & Stiller.
McDonald, D.
Murphy, Mr. Chemist.
Newton & Co.
Phillips, J., Partner in the firm of J. C. Phillman & Co., Pith Hat Manufacturers, etc.
Roberts, C. R. P.
Rose, Downs and Thompson (Engineers and Founders).
Secretary, Scientific "Dress Cutting" "Association."
Sewell and Crowther.
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Baxter, W. C.
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Bentzon, Chas.
Blom, Mary, Mrs.
Brew, G.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, W. H., Advance Agent.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
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Davies, M. E.
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Hanray, Lawrence.
Hardwick, A. A.
Heynemann, K. E.
Holt, George.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
Honston, Miss, care of Capt. E.
Honston, R E.
Inman, Thos.
James, W., Member of the Philatelic Society of India.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jolliffe, Lady Alice.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Kidd, J. A.
Landesmann, Edward.
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Lincoln, Frank.
Lumsden, G.
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Mathieson, Alexr.
Max Heller.
McCallum, E.
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McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Milne, Miss Cora.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Moulini, Charles.
Naskidof, M. I.
Newman, J. H.
O. Connor, Miss E.
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Peters, Mrs. G.
Philben, E.
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Rudolf, N. S.
Schmitz, Hubert.
Singleton, M. L.
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Stavridi, A. G.
Thaddens, F. G.
Thompson, J.
Thompson, Mrs. T. W.
Thomson, G. W.
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Troyte, H.
Unger, G. E.
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Wall, T. D.
Walter, Mr.
William, H.
Williams, F. F.
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Langer, A.
McKeown, Ada.
Morton, Mrs.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palmer, E. L.
Palomino, Luis D'Castro.
Priestly, W.
Rossac, J.
Row, J.
Wilson, R. A.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aaron, Clara.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdul Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Buksh, N.
Bodycot, F.
Bellingham, Graham, Miss.
Bellasis, H.
Baxter, Miss.
Cutler, D.
Cotton, Powell.
Cullen, J. Clayton.
Cawasji Hormusji.
LeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
Dracott, C. H.
Fiernesdorf, E. I.
Fosse, C. F. De La.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson.
King, H.
Kerrigan, F. H.
Langley, F.
Lennn, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Moses, James.
Mohammad Husein.
McDonald, G.
Munsiff, I.
Nesbit, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrew.
Roodon, James.
Rohand, L., Monsieur.
Richards, W. E.
Radmore, F.
Siva, Marco.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.).
Silberstein, E.
Slare, Miss.
Twarn, Chittoo.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th November, 1897.

Clamment, W. S.
Floyd, A. E.
Miller, A.
Rally, E.
Robertson, Mrs.

The 4th December, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	9th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	8th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	4th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	13th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Massilia.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	7th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	9th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	4th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	4th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	4th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price ₹3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price ₹12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

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سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا ●

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے لمپلي باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمي حسب ذیل حساب سے خرید کرسکتا هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹھه آنه: آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه: ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه ●

عام آدمیوں کو یہه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے لمپلی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب ذیل مل سکتي هی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه: آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھه روپیه: ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیه ●

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	₹15,	or, post-free,	₹15-12.
½ „	₹7-8,	„	₹8.
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

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½ আধ „ „	৭৲৮	„	৮৲
¼ সিকি „ „	৩৲১২	„	৪৲৪

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JOHN ELIOT.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

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The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6 (12*a.*)

In the Press.

The Assam Code.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to the 1st November, 1895 :—

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12*a.* (3*a.*

Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 5*a.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an index. R2-8 (5*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. 7*a.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1 (2*a.*)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1 (2*a.*)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4 (3*a.*)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws, Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1 (2*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 12th March, 1897. R1-2. (2*a.*)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-2 (3*a.* 0*p.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11*a.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a*. 0*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896; with an Index. 15*a*. (3*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

In the Press.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st April, 1897.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1895 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1895 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition) as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1895 (Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1895 (Pilgrim Ships). In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act II of 1896 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1896 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1895 and 1896. The price is noted on each.

Abstracts of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1895 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue, 4*a*., including postage.

In the Press.

Index to the Enactments relating to India; with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures. Third Edition.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the volumes of General Acts for 1877–84, the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

A—General Acts.

The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a*.)

The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a*.)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, Ed. 1889. R5 (6*a*.)

B—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1893. R3 (7*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5 (10*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5 (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2 (6*a*.)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5 (10*a*.)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4 (8*a*.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4 (8*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an index. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3 (4*a*.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3 (6*a*.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenance), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVI of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1894.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1894. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified, up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1 (5*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu, and Nagri. Bound. R3 (5*a*.)

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Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an index. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a.* 6*p.* (3*a.*)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a.* (3*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (3*a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January, 1892. In Urdu. R1-0 (8*a.*)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
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Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March 1893. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways). In Nagri. 3*a.* 6*p.* (2*a.*)

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act IX of 1894 (Prisons). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

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MANI RAM,
Mahajun and Contractor,
Goodree Bazar,
Cawnpore.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 49.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1807.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

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Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	17 to 20·4	22·1	...	46·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	18·7	20·4	38·25	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	16·15	27·2	03·75	70·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	17	25·5	45·05	62·9	59·5	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	27·2	63·75	76·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	17	23·8	51	76·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13·94	19·38	42·67	62·22	...	51·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19·55	21·25	54·4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	23·93	33·15	53·72	58·31	73·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	18·7	28·03	51·85	49·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·5	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	25·5	40·8	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	20·91	22·1	41·82	44·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	25	25	50	48·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	38·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	40	30·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37·5	38·7	50	38·7	...	...	35	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	33·12 & 42·5 10 43·75	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	50	40	46·25	42·5	...	...	40	26·2	40	22·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	40	33·1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	40·25	37·5	50	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	60	43·7	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	25·31	25·3	51·25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	...	35·62	35·6	38·75	43·7 & 45	...	...	32·5	33·1	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	45	35·6	42·19	45·6	...	...	35	31·9	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	40	44·4	44·37	44·4	...	...	40	30·6	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	23·54	27·1	...	46·7	38·05	46·7	40·43	54·9	35·52	38·5	43·59	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	20	30·8	40	51·6	39·06	40·2	44·43	57·1	28·59	43·1	...	37·3
Jhansi	25	...	43·23	...	40	49·4	46·98	57·1	29·58	...	28·07	37·2
Western—												
Meerut	...	25	...	...	36·35	46·9	...	56·9	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	51·56	51·9	41·56	50·8	...	55·6	27·5	38·7	43·12	36·9
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	...	23	...	42·1	36·35	47·1	...	..	29·58	36·4	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·24	26·7	40	47·3	40	47·6	45·68	53·3	33·33	...	38·12	35·4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	22·5	25	...	...	40	45	..	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	65·45	46·75	..	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	44·54	...	.	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·86	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Goalpara.
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	...	..	50	36·2	...	...	400	370	Chittagong.
...	...	...	.	..	...	51·25	33·7	70	40	350	420	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	340	Midnapur.
50	28·1	...	...	36·25	26·2	47·5	30	40	30	330	350	Calcutta.
												Central—
..	...	...	...	...	...	49·37	35	57·5	40·6	320	320	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	45·62	30	57·5	40	300	375	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	37·5	24·1	50	30·6	72·5	44·4	330	340	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	23·6	33·91	23·3	352·5	355	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	19·06	23·1	25	26·2	41·25	33·1	36·87	28·1	260	270	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	26·25	28·1	45	35·6	42·19	31·9	300	322·5	Bhágalpur.
...	..	20	20·6	23·49	25·6	45·62	...	56·87	40	278·28	266·2	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
36·67	...	...	...	30·88	29·4	49·48	34·5	58·59	38·5	297·03	293·3	Benares.
												Central—
27·06	...	...	...	25	36·4	44·43	42·1	51·61	...	255·99	280	Cawnpore.
29·58	...	...	...	27·92	36·4	40·99	43·2	40	...	245	255·9	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	33·7	38·07	40	...	...	...	290	Meerut.
25·78	40·8	...	...	26·72	35·6	41·56	42	57·19	40·9	272·34	305	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·43	40	...	47·1	266·25	260	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
29·06	...	...	...	27·55	31·9	44·37	38·7	...	40·7	280	265	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	.	...	...	...	28·7	39·06	38·1	...	...	256·25	260	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	37'5	37'5	100	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37'5	42'5	65	95	...	...	35	25	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	36'87	37'5	55 & 65	50 to 85	...	...	...		1'62(*a*)	2(*a*)
Calcutta	...	...	36'25	36'2	70	80	...		6'5(*a*)	7(*a*)	5'25(*a*)	6(*a*)
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	6(*a*)	10(*a*)
Pabna	...	...	39'06	42'5	70	80	...	...	...	...	7'5	6'2
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	50	106'7	...	...	'17(*b*)	'06(*b*)	'17(*b*)	'17(*b*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	31'25	31'9	62'5	25	..	..	20(*a*)	20(*a*)	3'19(*a*)	4'12(*a*)
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	36'25	37'5	30	30	...	...	3'12	3'1	.	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	37'5	38'7	50	60	.	...	..	..	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	39'25	36'9	100	100	...	...	...	..	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	66'61	49'4	...	...	...	...	...	63'7	...		...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	55'21	48'5	...	...	80	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	47'5	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Agra	46'72	51'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	115&125	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	61'3	4[illegible]	...	...	75	...	...	75	2'5	3'3	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'81	3'1	...	...

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued.

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	..	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	..	45	52·5	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	35 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·87	1·7	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st half of October 1896 AND 1897.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·3	...	...	43·28	48·7	...	...	29·22	36·7	35·1	35·1
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	20	26·1	78·75	44·5	34·37	43·1	38·75	45	30·92	36·4	26·87	33·3
Central—												
Lahore	32·55	23·3	55·68	56·9	33·33	38·4	35·16	43·9	24·58	...	25	31·4
South-eastern—												
Delhi	28·05	28·5	42·08	50	36·35	44·5	40	52·6	25·78	42·1	33·33	36·7
Submontane—												
Amritsar	22·24	22·9	45·73	47·1	32·66	40	34·79	44·4	25	33·3	...	32·7
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	30·2	69·58	50	35·57	40	37·66	42·2	24·58	32·1	40	28·6
Western—												
Multan	19·06	24·3	42·03	38·1	37·97	40	44·37	43·2	28·12	33·3	26·67	32
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	52·5	51·2	42·19	42·8	...	...	32·5	23·7	31·25	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	37·19	42·5	...	...	26·25	33·7	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	41·87	45	65	65	30	32·5	33·75	32·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	56·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	44·1	...	...	...	45·9	...	...	...	...	...	35·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·4
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	50	45	51·2	...	...	...	35	...	35
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	40	44·5	46	39	56	44	...	...	37	28
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	40	47·06	42·12	42·12	47·06	50	..	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	24	42·5	39	42·5	40	60	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...		57·41	41·07	...	...	...	...	38·16	32
Ellichpur	...	35	80	65	53·33	42·10	66·66	50	...	..	44·37	30
Amraoti	...	...	56·87	65	56·87	50	60	56·25	...	...	40	33·12
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·87	2·6
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·11	20·1
Cuddapah	27·92	31·9	47·03	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	25·6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
East Coast, south—												
Madras	30	23·4	45·68	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	24·48	18·1	47·13	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..
Southern—												
Madura	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·36	19
Mysore—												
Mysore	27·23	22·69	45·71	38·39	73·47	39·18	98·74	52·79	...	...	14·62	9·14
Bangalore	20·53	18·59	55·12	43·09	68·5	47·19	62·62	39·18	...	...	21·53	23·52

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—continued.

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Rajputana—
36·41	39·5	...	...	35·31	32·7	45·05	39·2	...	...	305	355·5	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
												Panjab—
7·5	40	...	...	25	35	36·87	37·5	56·87	40	310	330	*Southern* Ferozpur.
38·07	...	...	...	25·78	...	37·24	34·8	57·13	40	328·02	320	*Central—* Lahore.
27·6	40	...	...	25·78	34·8	40	40·6	50	44·5	305	320	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	36·4	...	...	...	31·4	35·57	36·8	...	...	355·57	345	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
31·98	36·2	...	...	30·78	32·1	41·04	36·9	64·01	...	291·25	290	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
34·79	34·8	...	...	29·63	30·8	42·03	38·1	...	...	336·87	336·8	*Western—* Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
40	38·7	...	...	...	...	46·56	41·9	70	51·9	330	347·5	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·12	40·6	...	...	...	317·5	Shikárpur.
	...	...	...	70	33·1	...	...	...	...	350	360	Quetta.
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	39·8	...	...	...	...	55·05	44·9	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	38·7	...	...	...	...	...	40·8	...	40·5	...	400	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
37·45	41·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
34·37	40	...	30	...	...	...	40	55	50	...	325	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	34·5	52	39	318	355	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·12	36·44	53·31	47·06	247·5	250	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	37	57	40	270	280	*Eastern—* Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·31	...	...	...	...	Basim.
66·66	40	...	...	...	...	57·12	40	61·5	37·75	320	287·5	Ellichpur.
80	36·25	...	...	...	...	56·87	40	61·50	36·25	310	320	Amraoti.
												Madras—
21·87	17·5	...	...	...	...	60	35	...	...	400	456·9	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	20·99	28·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	351·77	411·2	Salem.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·99	40	...	...	418·33	412·1	*Central—* Bellary.
19·63	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	400	Cuddapah.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	26·67	18·6	...	...	23·96	27·2	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	59·84	38·1	...	...	345·62	412·2	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	20·21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
19·58	22	...	...	...	...	34·22	25·1	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	20·57	12·98	...	...	26·03	16·79	68·57	54·85	354	449·87	Mysore.
...	...	19·12	17·64	...	...	31	23·51	51·25	150·83	411·74	453·75	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897.

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	61·56	58·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	5	10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	42·5	97·5	65	3·28	6·7	6·25	8
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	29·6	95·52	72·7	10	10	7·39	7·4
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	66·7	133·33	66·7	3·33	6·7	8·91	8
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	53·3	...	...	...	4	5·73	6·1
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	30·8	94·22	72·7	3·75	10	10	12·5
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	114·3	133·33	80	3·07	4·4	6·67	7·3
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	105	80	...	...	135	...	105	70	...	6·2	...	...
Shikárpur	47·5	38·7	...	...	...	45·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	68·4	...	...	129·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	80	...	...	...	80	...	66·7	...	...	...	...
Dhulia		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	90	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	80	80	115	66·75	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	43	43	180	150	100	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	320	200	76·25	76·25	3	3	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	200	200	110	60	·19(a)	·25	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	73·12	48·7	...	...	...	...	100	57·5	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	102·76	94·2	55·26	49·7	...	...	6·56	2
Central—												
Bellary	63·42	49·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	83·33	40	61·51	42·3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	52·66	50·6	...	...	131·67	131·7	57·6	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·28	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	89·74	89·7		...	...	...	5·36	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	46·62	...	...	374	374	109·08	58·44	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	68·5	68·5	...	...	256·87	411·42	85·69	68·5	3·5	4·29	13·71	13·94

(a) Per 100 pullies.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee)—concluded.

Jawar stalks.		Rhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Rajputana—
5	10	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere
										Panjab—
2·5	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	60	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
2·92	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	86	*Central—* Lahore.
3·65	5	...	...	60	36	...	...	125	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	3·3	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
3·33	6·1	...	...	55	50	...	...	60	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
2·34	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	60	Karachi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	8·12	9·4	40 to 140	20 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	10·8	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	50	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	8·1	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	100	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	35	32·5	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim.
10	8·12	...	...	60	50	...	...	50	50	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	52·5	60	...	...	90	100	Amraoti.
										Madras—
...	...	...	...	90	82·5	90	82·5	60	60	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
...	...	...	...	80	75	80	75	120	100	*Central—* Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	52·5	55	52·5	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	40	*Southern—* Madura.
										Mysore—
3·29	2·97	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	200	100 to 200	...	...	120	50 to 90	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	13 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 4	6 4	...	...	8 8	8 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	11 9	11 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 12	12 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 11	11 4	10 11	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 3	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 12	8 12	13 2	9 13	...	8 2	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 11	9 8	10 3	10 9	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 11	8 6	12 12	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 —	10 10	9 13	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 8	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 —	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 5	10 1	10 5	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 6½	6 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 4	6 10½	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	5 —	5 6½	...	...	4 —	3 15	5 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	10 —	13 8	18 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	5 4	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 14	7 — and 9 12	7 2 and 9 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	6 2	6 —	10 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Kaulna	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 13	8 2	7 12	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 4 and 11 8	9 4 and 11 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 5	8 4	7 11	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	7 4	9 —	8 —	5 12	5 8	7 4	7 —	9 —	8 —	7 8	6 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 2	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 8	8 7	...	...	5 11	6 —	9 1	8 10	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 10	6 4	11 —	10 10	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pra (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	*Tenasserim—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Tavoy.
												Moulmein and Amherst.
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	*Pegu (deltaic)—*
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 4	20 —	19 4	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Thôngwa.
												Bassein.
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	*Pegu (inland)—*
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 6	12 —	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 3	11 5	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Prome.
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 4	12 14	12 14	Toungoo.
												Thayetmyo.
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 —	15 9	15 1	7 9	7 9	14 6	14 6	*Upper Burma—*
...	...	...	...	6 7	7 8	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 7	28 7	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Pakôkku.
												Meiktila.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	18 10	*Arakan—*
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	28 —	28 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 2	5 8	13 —	14 —	Kyaukpyu.
												Akyab.
												Assam—
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	*Surma—*
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 3½	...	...	...	6 2½	9 6	9 6	Sylhet.
												Cachar.
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 15	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	*Hill tracts—*
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 4	6 —	6 8	6 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Gáro Hills.
												Manipur.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	*Brahmaputra—*
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	5 11	6 —	...	...	5 5	5 11	8 4	8 4	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Sibságar.
												Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 2	6 6	10 8	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	7 4	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	...	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	9 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 —	8 —	...	8 8	7 8	7 —	9 — and 11 —	8 8 and 11 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	7 12	9 —	9 8	7 8	6 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 10	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 2 and 8 10	7 2 and 9 4	8 10	8 10	...	...
Rajshahi	7 8	8 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8 and 9 —	6 12 and 9 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 4	5 —	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	5 6½	5 6½	8 6½ and 9 9½	7 3 and 9 9½	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 12	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	7 —	...	...	5 12	7 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 4	...	...	8 9	7 14	13 13	12 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 12	12 8 to 13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 4	8 8	10 —	12 —	9 —	7 4	11 —	9 12	...	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 8	5 — to 7 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	8 7	7 14	10 2	11 4	10 2	9 —	11 13	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 —	7 8	8 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	9 7½	9 3	10 8	10 8	5 12½	5 4	8 11½	7 9½ to 8 14½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 12	8 12	10 12	11 4	6 4	6 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Patna	10 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	9 — and 10 —	8 —	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	9 8 and 10 —	9 — and 9 4	10 —	9 8	8 — and 8 8	7 8 and 7 12	9 — and 9 8	9 — and 9 8	10 4	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	...	13 —	5 —	6 —	11 11	9 —	...	10 —	...	...
Bhágalpur	9 8	8 14	11 6	11 6	7 4	7 —	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 —	7 8	9 8	...	7 —	6 8	12 —	11 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...
Saran	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	5 12	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	8 —	...	...
Champáran	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 5	8 6	11 —	10 9	5 7	5 7	8 4	7 14	...	8 8	11 12	...
Benares	9 14	9 5	11 5	10 15½	6 —	6 —	...	6 14	9 3	...	...	...
Ghazipur	9 4	8 4	11 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	9 12	7 12	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 12
Jaunpur	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 8	5 —	4 8	9 4	9 —	...	...	12 —	8 —
Central—												
Bánda	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 —	6 4	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...
Fatehpur	8 12	8 12	12 —	11 —	5 8	6 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	8 7	8 6	11 5	11 3	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	10 3	9 9	9 14	9 —
Jalaun	9 —	8 8	12 —	10 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	9 —
Cawnpore	10 4	9 12	14 8	13 —	6 —	5 8	9 4	8 12	...	...	14 —	...
Jhánsi	9 12	9 12	13 4	12 8	6 12	6 —	9 —	7 12	14 —	12 12	13 —	11 8
Etáwah	9 13	9 10	12 10	11 7	4 8	4 8	9 6	8 —	10 12	10 6	11 2	9 12
Farukhabad	9 9	9 9	12 15	12 9	5 1	4 12	5 7 to 6 13	5 7 to 6 12	...	...	11 14	12 4
Mainpuri	10 4	9 15	13 4	12 6	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	13 4	12 6
Etah	10 12	10 6	14 2	13 12	5 8	5 4	8 2	9 4	...	...	14 12	13 14
Western—												
Meerut	11 —	10 12	15 —	...	5 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	11 —
Agra	9 8	9 4	14 8	14 12	6 —	6 8	8 8	7 12	9 4	9 4	15 —	14 12
Muttra	9 12	9 12	10 —	14 14	5 12	4 8	8 —	7 12	10 —	14 —	15 12	14 4
Aligarh	10 4	10 —	13 8	13 4	4 —	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	14 12	...
Bulandshahr	11 8	10 12	16 —	14 8	5 —	4 8	7 12	7 —	15 —	12 12	15 8	12 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	8 12	8 —	10 12	10 —	5 4	5 —	8 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 8	8 2	10 6	11 —	4 7	...	10 2	6 11	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 2	8 —	10 13	11 4	4 15	5 6	9 14	10 6	9 —	9 —	12 9	...
Basti	11 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	7 5	7 5	10 10	10 8	10 —	11 —	...	...

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Hardwan.
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	15 —	22 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 5	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 2	9 12	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	20 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	18 —	16 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	...	...	9 3	...	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	11 13*	10 8*	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	7 8 and 10 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	9 2	9 2	Manbhum.
20 —	12 —	...	...	7 — to 7 8	7 — to 7 8	12 —	10 —	6 —	6 12	9 —	8 —	Lohárdaga.
20 4	...	...	...	8 5	9 —	18 9	20 4	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	Palámau.
20 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	13 8	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	9 13½	9 7½	15 12	14 7	9 7½	10 8	9 15½	10 8	Monghyr.
14 8	12 4	8 8	10 4	8 12	8 12	14 —	13 8	9 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
20 —	19 —	14 —	13 —	9 8	9 —	15 8	15 —	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 12	Patna.
16 —	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	...	9 —	9 8	10 4	10 4	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	20 —	...	20 —	8 —	9 —	10 4	13 —	8 —	11 —	9 —	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	15 2	15 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
19 —	18 8	...	...	9 12	8 —	15 —	14 —	9 4	9 —	9 12	9 12	Darbhanga.
20 —	20 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	17 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
18 8	13 —	8 —	6 8	8 8	8 8	15 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Sáran.
21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 —	20 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 3	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 —	12 —	13 8	14 7	7 11	8 —	12 3	11 2	6 8	6 12	9 10	9 10	Mirzapur.
12 11	13 —	12 11	11 15	7 15	8 6	13 —	11 11	6 12	6 12	11 6	6 6	Benares.
14 8	16 —	14 8	14 8	8 —	8 —	12 12	13 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	12 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 8	Jaunpur.
14 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 4	13 —	11 —	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	17 —	17 —	8 8	8 12	...	...	8 —	8 4	10 12	10 12	Bánda.
...	11 8	...	11 8	7 8	8 4	13 8	12 4	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	16 4	13 6	8 14	8 12	12 2	11 7	7 2	7 2	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
9 —	9 —†	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —†	13 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
...	...	16 8	16 —	8 12	8 8	15 8	18 —	10 4	9 12	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	12 —	16 8	15 —	9 8	8 8	14 4	13 —	9 4	9 2	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
17 —	16 4	16 —	15 2	8 12	8 —	16 8	14 12	6 11	6 8	10 12	10 12	Etáwah.
...	...	16 —	13 —	7 13	8 2	16 —	14 5	9 9	9 9	11 12	11 8	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 11	17 —	15 4	6 12	6 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
18 8	19 8	...	...	8 12	8 6	16 12	15 12	7 12	7 6	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 4	15 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	11 8	10 8	Meerut.
...	...	18 —	16 —	9 8	8 —	15 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	12 6	12 4	Agra.
...	...	14 —	12 —	10 12	9 8	16 —	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	8 12	15 8	14 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	9 4	16 4	14 4	8 8	8 4	11 8	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
13 —	11 —	...	...	8 12	8 4	13 8	13 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
14 —	14 12	...	...	6 6	7 12	11 8	12 8	7 1	7 1	9 3	9 13	Azamgarh.
18 —	15 4	14 6	15 4	7 10	8 9	13 13	14 13	6 6	6 13	9 10	10 —	Gorakhpur.
17 8	17 —	14 —	14 —	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 8	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Gumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	11 —	10 —	13 8	13 —	4 8	4 8	10 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Budaun	10 4	9 15	12 11	12 7	5 8	5 7	9 8	8 2	13 8	11 4	14 2	10 —
Pilibít	10 6	9 7	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	13 —	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bareli	9 2	9 2	12 —	10 9	4 11	4 11	8 13	6 3	12 6	11 12	13 3	9 11
Moradabad	10 4	9 10	12 2	11 —	5 —	5 —	10 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	10 11	10 2	11 4	11 4	6 12	6 12	9 —	8 7	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	11 8	10 14	13 3	12 2	5 —	5 —	9 14	8 12	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur	11 8	11 —	13 10	12 1	4 13	4 13	11 4	8 9	12 14	11 13	9 11	8 9
Dehra-Dún	11 8	10 4	15 —	12 4	7 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 8	3 8	3 8	6 —	5 8	...	...	6 —	6 —
Almora	11 8	12 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	8 8	9 —	10 —	11 —	8 —	6 —	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 —	9 4	11 —	11 8	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	10 8	9 4	12 —	11 8	6 —	6 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	9 —
Unao	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 8	6 8	6 —	10 4	7 8	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 —
Lucknow	10 8	9 6	13 —	11 13	4 8	4 8	10 8	9 4	10 8	10 8	16 —	9 8
Hardoi	11 —	10 4	13 8	13 8	8 —	6 —	12 8	8 —	...	...	16 —	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	10 4	9 12	13 —	12 4	6 12	6 12	11 —	10 12	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	9 8	9 4	11 8	11 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Gonda	9 12	9 8	11 4	11 8	7 4	7 8	10 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	7 8
Bahraich	10 4	10 4	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	11 8	10 —	14 —	12 8	6 —	4 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kheri	10 8	10 —	13 —	12 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	9 15	9 10	...	...	4 13	4 13	7 9	6 14	20 10	...	...	...
Bánswara	11 4	11 14	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	11 14	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15	8 15	11 11	11 5	7 6	7 13	8 9	8 3	9 6	9 6	8 3	7 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	12 —
Erinpura	8 14	8 14	12 4½	12 4½	5 13	5 13	6 12½	6 12½	11 1½	11 1½	10 9	10 9
Ajmere	10 —	8 13½	15 —	12 10½	4 8	4 8	6 2½	6 2½	13 —	12 —	10 5½	10 8
Abu	9 12& 10 5	8 12 & 9 14	13 3	11 10	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 2	9 —
Kishengarh	9 8	9 —	14 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	10 4	10 4	9 12
Bundi	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 4	5 8	5 12	6 —	11 —	10 —	...	...
Kotah	7 12	8 3	8 14	9 11	5 10	5 11	6 8	6 8	9 12	9 1	6 10	6 13
Jhallawar	8 3	8 13	8 4	8 3½	4 14	4 14	6 —	6 —	13 1	11 3½	...	...
Tonk	7 2	6 12	11 8	9 3	3 —	4 —	5 —	5 4	13 10	...	13 2	10 —
Jaipur	9 4	9 8	14 4	13 4	4 4	4 4	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 4	13 8	12 —
Kerauli	8 2	8 2	12 13	11 14	6 4	5 10	6 14	6 4	10 —	8 4	15 —	13 12
Dholpur	9 3	9 2½	15 7½	13 13	5 11½	5 10	7 6½	7 2	12 8½	11 4	21 13½	16 10½
Bhartpur	10 14	10 3	17 9	15 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	17 14	12 9	18 —	14 6
Alwar	10 14	10 8	15 15	14 8	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	11 14	11 —	14 11	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	8 15	8 10	12 11	10 10	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 4	11 13	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 —	9 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	*	*	12 —	9 8
Balmer	7 —	7 5	...	...	5 8	5 9	7 8	7 9	...	...	15 7	15 7
Anadra	9 4& 10 10	9 1 & 10 7	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	9 8	9 8	12 4	11 8	5 12	5 12	7 4	6 8	12 8	12 —	11 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 14½ & 9 7½	7 13 & 8 4½	14 11	10 15	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	7 8	10 5 & 11 9	9 6 & 10 5
Jaisalmer	7 9	6 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 12	8 —	9 11	10 —	9 —	9 3
Bikaner	8 8	8 —	11 —	9 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	8 8
Central India—												
Indore	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 4	7 8	7 —	8 9	8 —	14 —	12 8	13 —	9 8
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	*	*	13 4	10 8
Gwalior	8 1½	7 15½	11 15½	11 11	4 12½	4 12½	5 9½	5 9½	11 2½	9 13½	12 1½	9 9
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	11 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 —	15 —	15 8	15 —
Ferozpur	11 —	10 12	12 12	11 8	...	...	5 12	4 4	13 12	11 12	13 8	9 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 7	11 6	13 12	15 —	...	...	8 6	7 9	15 8	11 8	10 4	7 4
Gujranwala	11 8	11 4	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	9 —	8 —
Gujrat	11 —	10 8	14 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	9 —	8 —	10 —	8 —
Jhelam	12 —	11 —	15 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	9 12

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*
...	...	...	16 —	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 12	8 —	11 4	11 4	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahánpur.
18 3	17 12	17 8	17 12	9 10	8 11	15 12	14 9	7 14	7 10	10 8	10 8	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 7	16 14	14 5	7 13	7 13	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	15 10	14 1	8 13	8 3	14 6	14 1	6 8	6 8	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	12 4	15 12	8 5	8 7	15 15	14 11	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	11 2	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	10 6	8 14	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
14 13	11 13	17 3	12 14	9 11	8 11	17 3	13 15	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
16 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 12	...	...	5 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	[illegible].
...	...	...	...	6 —§	6 —§	...	...	5 —‖	5 —‖	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
12 —	13 —	10 —	12 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	Partábgarh.
15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	8 8	9 —	12 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
15 —	12 —	17 —	15 —	9 8	9 —	16 8	13 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 8	Rae-Bareli.
15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	8 4	8 8	16 —	14 —	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	Unao.
17 —	14 8	18 —	17 —	9 8	8 8	17 —	16 —	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
30 —	...	20 —	20 —	11 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	18 —	...	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
14 —	13 —	16 —	15 —	9 8	10 —	15 —	16 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	10 —	8 —	9 2	9 8	18 8	19 —	11 4	11 12	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
21 —	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	18 —	20 —	10 12	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
18 —	...	21 —	17 —	12 —	10 —	...	13 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
20 —	20 —	14 —	12 —	9 8	9 —	19 —	18 —	11 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 15	10 5	24 12	16 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	12 8	15 —	22 8	18 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	Bánswára.
...	...	8 9	8 9	8 15	8 9	12 8	12 8	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	8 11½	8 11½	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	8 5½	14 —	11 5½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 5½	13 6	10 6	{6 — &6 4}	{6 — &6 4}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	9 8	7 12	14 —	10 —	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	8 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 11	11 —	10 —	4 8	4 9	9 14	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	...	...	8 14½	8 7½	17 1	15 8	...	...	10 4½	9 13½	Jhalawar.
...	...	15 14½	15 10½	10 14	6 10	12 6	10 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	Tonk.
...	...	...	...	{9 —& 11 — &9 4}	8 4	13 —	12 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
*	*	12 —	12 —	7 3	6 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	9 13	Kerauli.
...	...	19 1	15 —	7 13½	7 11½	...	...	10 5	9 13½	11 8½	11 10	Dholpur.
...	...	15 6	15 6	10 6	8 15	17 —	13 12	10 10	10 10	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	18 3½	10 1	9 1	8 8	13 6	12 8	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	6 8	6 9	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 4	6 10	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 14	11 14	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 11½	7 8	10 5	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 7	13 7	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 4	Bikaner.
												Central India —
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 8	15 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 12	Indore.
*	*	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	15 15	7 7	5 13½	5 13½	13 4½	12 3½	6 6	6 6	9 13½	9 13½	Gwalior.
												Panjab —
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	13 12	15 12	10 —	8 12	15 12	11 12	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
†	†	15 8	*	10 8	9 14	15 —	11 4	6 12	10 12	12 13	12 13	Lahore.
†	†	12 —	12 —	10 4	8 12	12 4	11 8	7 8	6 4	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála.
†	†	†	†	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	11 —	9 2	12 —	10 —	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelum.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum spicatum*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 12	10 8	16 4	15 4	...	...	7 4	6 12	13 —	13 —	15 —	14 8
Delhi	10 10	10 10	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	7 8	11 8	12 —	14 —	13 8
Rohtak	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	15 —	13 —
Karnál	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 12	10 12	12 8	11 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	15 —	13 —	11 —	10 —
Ludhiana	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Jalandhar	13 4	12 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	14 —	12 —	9 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	13 8	12 —	16 8	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	17 8	13 —	12 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	13 —	12 —	17 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	8 12	8 —
Siálkot	11 8	11 4	15 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	6 —	14 —	12 —	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	9 12	8 4	12 —	11 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 —
Kangra	12 8	11 —	19 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 —	10 —	15 8	13 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 12	11 4	12 4	8 4
Hazára	12 2	10 14	18 8	15 8	...	...	7 10	6 8	‡	‡	‡	‡
Peshawar	11 —	9 12	17 —	14 —	...	...	7 2	6 13	15 —	15 —	12 —	9 4
Kohát	8 15	9 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 9	8 4	‡	‡	12 12	10 3
Bannu	11 4	10 9	18 2	16 —	...	...	7 8	6 11	17 8	8 —	14 11	14 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	13 —	11 8	16 —	14 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	7 8	16 —	9 —
Jhang	12 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	‡	16 —	‡
Multan	10 4	9 8	13 12	12 —	...	...	10 —	7 12	14 8	13 8	11 —	7 4
Montgomery	11 12	11 4	*	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	‡	‡	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	10 5	9 11	12 8	11 14	...	...	5 5	5 —	17 8	19 1	13 12	10 —
Muzaffargarh	11 8	10 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	13 —	11 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 10	10 15	13 12	13 8	...	...	7 13	8 12	15 —	11 14	15 —	12 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	13 —	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	15 —
Shikarpur	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 8	12 —	13 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	19 —	13 —	13 —
Quetta	9 8	9 8	12 4	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	5 9	...	...	8 2	6 9	9 2	8 2	10 7	9 8	...	...
Ratnágiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 4	9 4	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	10 7	11 —	7 15	8 10
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	8 13	7 6	9 4	7 14	*	*	9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	13 12	12 4	8 8	8 8
Belgaum	7 1	6 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 15	8 15	11 7	15 9	9 12	9 12
Satara	6 8	6 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 3	6 3	7 15	7 4	7 10	7 2
Sholapur	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 5	8 5	9 6	10 4	10 12	10 12
Bijapur	8 —	6 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 1	8 1	14 6	12 10	14 2	10 9
Poona	7 —	6 6	...	...	6 11	6 1	7 13	7 3	9 6	8 13	9 3	8 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 5	8 5	8 —	8 12
Nasik	7 3	6 7	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 5	7 5	*	*	7 12	8 8
Dhulia	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 9	7 1	12 1	10 6	11 13	10 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 14	8 5	9 11	7 6
Broach	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	9 8	9 —
Kaira	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	*	...	11 —	10 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 —	5 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 —	8	*	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	11 —	9 8
Godhra	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	7 14	...	...	10 2	9 —
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	*	11 —	12 8	12 8
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	7 8	9 4	8 11	8 13	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 10	4 10	7 10	6 11	9 3	8 9	...	...
Khandwa	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 8	10 —	8 8	*	*
Hoshangabad	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 —	6 9	7 15	7 12	...	...	...	...
Betul	7 3	7 3	...	...	7 3	6 9	8 —	7 3	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	6 11	...	...	...	6 14	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	8 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 11	10 15	9 3	...	...
Wardha	8 —	7 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	8 1	10 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	10 4	9 4	13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	12 —	13 —	9 8	9 —	15 —	13 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	12 —	8 8	10 12	9 —	19 8	15 —	‡	‡	12 4	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	13 8	12 —	11 —	10 —	16 4	14 —	6 12	6 8	12 8	13 —	Ludhiána.
†	†	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	18 —	12 —	†	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
‡	‡	12 —	11 —	11 8	10 4	19 8	15 —	8 —	7 —	13 —	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
14 —	‡	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
14 —	‡	14 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	12 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
†	‡	‡	‡	10 —	9 8	15 —	‡	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Gurdáspur.
												Hills—
11 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 14	7 8	12 8	10 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	Simla.
‡	‡	•	•	8 —	8 —	20 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
•	•	9 12	9 12	9 8	8 4	12 12	10 4	•	•	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	8 4	7 14	15 8	11 4	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	11 —	11 —	8 12	8 3	15 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	15 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	7 5	7 5	12 12	‡	†	†	14 4	15 5	Kohát.
13 2	8 —	7 8	8 —	9 9	9 8	15 15	10 13	4 11	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —	16 —	...	†	†	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
10 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	‡	8 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	10 —	11 —	9 4	8 8	13 —	11 —	†	†	12 —	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	11 12	10 —	•	•	•	•	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	10 15	9 11	10 —	10 —	4 6	4 6	15 —	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 —	8 8	‡	‡	•	•	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
†	‡	†	‡	9 6	9 8	†	‡	†	‡	9 4	10 10	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 4	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	7 14	7 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 8	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 10	10 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
9 6	9 0	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 6	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 3	10 3	Alibág
9 9	9 9	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
•	•	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 10	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 8	10 8	Dharwar.
17 —	20 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 5	7 1	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 13	...	...	5 10	5 10	10 2	10 6	Satara.
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 —	11 —	Sholapur.
20 4	16 14	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	6 11	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
12 13	11 14	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 3	10 3	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 11	6 5	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
9 3	10 6	...	...	7 2	6 12	...	...	6 7	5 —	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 12	9 12	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	•	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
11 —	10 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
•	•	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
12 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	8 —	7 10	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
•	•	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
•	•	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	70 —	70 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
•	•	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	•	•	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 5	...	...	6 —	6 2	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 3	7 3	Betul.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 12	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

• Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Saugor	9 2	8 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 2	6 11	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 12	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 4	9 —	...	...	8 4	6 8	10 —	9 12	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 —	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 4	7 8	...	...	7 4	6 4	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 7	8 15	9 8	9 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	7 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 3	9 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 4	8 4	5 12
Básim	6 —	5 14	...	...	6 4	5 4	6 12	5 12	10 —	9 12	...	...
Akola	7 7	8 —	...	...	5 5	4 13	6 6	6 —	10 7	10 3	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	5 —	5 —
Wun	8 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	9 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 7½	5 1	*	*	4 14	4 10½	5 3½	5 2½	8 7½	7 13	9 13	9 —
Boláram	5 4	5 4	*	*	5 4	4 12	6 11	5 13	9 1	8 6	*	...
Chadarghát	5 12	7 4	*	*	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 —	10 4	9 6	*	*
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 2	15 3	13 14	15 2	14 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	16 —	15 10	20 2	18 8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 10	12 14	14 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 10	14 14	11 14	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 6	13 6	18 14	18 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 3	13 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	16 11	17 2
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	11 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 8	10 2	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 13	11 13	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 8	...	...	23 2	20 —
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	20 3	18 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 5	15 2	15 6	17 2	16 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 2	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 14	14 10	13 —	15 6	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	5 7	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	5 7	5 4	5 10	4 15	6 15	6 5	7 13	6 13	15 13	9 15	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	8 8	18 —	10 —
Tumkur	5 12	5 8	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 —	8 —	7 8	...	14 —	...	...
Hassan	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 4	5 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	14 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 12	5 4	6 5	6 5	8 6	8 6	10 12	10 8	14 7	13 6	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	8 10	8 10	15 10	5 10

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces —*cont d.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	7 10	8 —	...	...	7 2	5 13	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	...	9 —	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	...	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	...	...	6 12	6 4	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 10	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 2	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 10	9 8	9 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	7 4	6 12	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	7 10	6 6	...	...	6 14	6 —	11 —	11 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	11 —	11 —	Amraoti.
...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
10 9	9 4	*	*	6 8½	5 13½	*	*	6 5½	6 5½	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	6 11	7 8	*	*	*	...	8 12	8 12	Bolaram.
*	*	*	*	7 10	7 12	*	*	*	...	9 —	9 8	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 5	Malabar.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
15 10	14 13	..	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 10	Nilgiris.
19 11	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	Salem.
												Central—
17 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
22 5	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
16 8	10 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Cuddapah.
...	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
12 11	11 13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south —
16 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
14 6	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
17 2	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	N. Arcot.
17 8	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
25 11	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
17 14	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
19 —	18 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
19 7	16 6	...	...	6 3	6 5	...	...	10 2	8 9	10 3	10 8	Bangalore.
24 —	22 —	...	9 8	6 8	6 4	12 —	11 8	12 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
24 —	20 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
25 —	25 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	Hassan.
20 —	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
21 —	18 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	10 4	8 15	Shimoga.
25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
16 —	16 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and W Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratui relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 20th November, 1897.			For the week endi the 27th November,		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Tot
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	188	5,412	5,600	...	1,371	1,371	...	661	661	...	...	...
2	Kurnool	11,531	290	11,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bellary	...	2,422	2,422	...	976	976	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Anantapur	2,024	1,462	3,486*	...	604	604	...	482	482	...	...	...
5	Ganjam	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Godavari	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	19	19	...	44	
	TOTAL MADRAS	13,743	(1)9,618	23,361	...	(2)2,977	2,977	...	(3)1,162	1,162	...	44	
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	5,197	7,597	12,794	1,763	197	1,960	1,516	...	1,516	1,339	...	1,33
2	Sholapur	29,026	7,946	36,972	25,751	5,965	31,716	17,464	4,703	22,167	10,662	2,888	13,55
3	Ahmednagar	9,936	13,380	23,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Poona	11,504	11,927	23,431	9,361	7,956	17,317	9,026	5,505	14,531	6,611	5,080	11,69
5	Nasik	...	131	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Satara	5,791	1,403	7,194	4,608	550	5,158	4,608	...	4,608	...	...	...
7	Belgaum	2,213	370	2,583	1,334	...	1,334	976	...	976	833	139	97
8	Dharwar	346	1,582	1,928	220	989	1,209	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kolaba	...	392	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY	64,013	44,728	108,741	43,037	15,657	58,694	33,590	10,208	43,798	19,445	8,107	27,55
	Bengal.												
1	Hazaribagh	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL BENGAL	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Provinces.												
	Saugor	3,367	28,084	31,451	2,437	22,436	24,873	2,154	18,928	21,082	...	16,461	16,46
	Damoh	2,266	17,271	19,537	...	13,266	13,266	...	10,791	10,791	...	9,053	9,03
	Jabalpur	1,896	31,705	33,601	1,405	28,175	29,580	...	20,125	20,125	...	18,705	18,70
	Mandla	3,017	24,115	27,132	768	25,180	25,948	...	23,283	23,283	...	21,977	21,97
	Seoni	758	13,289	14,047	26	11,545	11,571	35	10,035	10,070	...	8,997	8,99
	Narsinghpur	1,393	11,370	12,763	1,577	10,889	12,466	1,456	9,520	10,976	1,426	8,113	9,53
	Hoshangabad	3,805	8,537	12,342	...	8,702	8,702	...	8,192	8,192	...	6,902	6,90
	Nimar	...	2,219	2,219	...	2,310	2,310	...	2,044	20,044	...	1,987	1,98
	Betul	6,605	12,932	19,537	4,955	11,797	16,752	2,713	10,018	12,731	2,322	9,560	11,88
	Chindwara	5,193	14,017	19,810	3,899	13,135	17,034	521	9,606	10,127	...	8,215	8,21
	Nagpur	713	11,280	11,993	...	11,140	11,140	...	11,544	11,544	...	9,003	9,00
	Chanda	...	10,741	10,741	...	10,722	10,722	...	9,869	9,869	...	7,103	7,10
	Bhandara	7,947	21,334	29,281	5,687	19,928	25,615	1,021	18,450	19,471	...	15,253	15,25
	Balaghat	13,556	14,571	28,127	9,556	13,268	22,824	7,895	11,798	19,693	4,590	10,927	15,41
	Raipur	34,916	33,237	68,153	22,202	26,996	49,258	17,259	17,004	34,203	7,250	17,573	24,82
	Bilaspur	32,035	68,107	100,802	20,974	54,513	75,487	4,534	39,943	44,477	...	25,083	25,08
	Wardha	...	2,560	2,560	...	594	594	...	738	738	...	899	89
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	118,067	320,089	444,156	73,546	284,602	358,148	37,588	231,888	269,476	15,588	195,871	211,45

(1) Includes 5,6[illegible] weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) ,, 2,242 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(3) ,, 1,143 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
* Incomplete.
† There were also 8,078 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 6th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 20th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 27th November, 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Burma.												
Meiktila	488	72	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myingyan	8,368	2,976	11,344	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291
Total Burma	8,856	3,048	11,904	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291
Berar.												
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	320	210	530	...	49	49	...	60	60	...	36	36
Total Berar	320	246	566	...	49	49	...	60	60	...	36	36
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	9,301	...	*9,301	5,279†	...	5,279	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡3,007	...	3,007	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar	...	...	...	...	312	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgandal	...	...	...	...	234	234	...	200	200	...	...	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hyderabad	9,301	...	9,301	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207	...	...	...
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	4,110	12,031	16,141	3,886	9,934	13,820	3,563	2,790	6,353	3,506	2,626	6,132
Baghelkhand	(not	reported.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	57	57	...	33	33	...	19	19	...	...	...
Bhopal	...	212	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central India	4,110	12,300	16,410	3,886	9,967	13,853	3,563	2,809	6,322	3,506	2,626	6,132
Rajputana.												
Marwar	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	...	87	87	...	38	38	...	28	28	...	28	28
Total Rajputana	...	110	110	...	38	38	...	28	28	...	28	28
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	218,410	396,289	614,699	135,090	316,399	451,489	83,500	248,283	331,787	44,356	208,186	252,542

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Elgandal, and Nalgonda.
† Includes Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal.
‡ Includes Naldrug and Lingsagar.

e dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 4th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST NOVEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 20TH NOVEMBER, 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1896.	Week ending 21st November, 1896.			Week ending 20th November, 1897.			Earnings from 1st July to 21st November, 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 20th November, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	12,66,350	730	1,737	12,50,000	720	2,00,59,651	2,18,51,000	17,91,349	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	158	125	21,339	171	125	27,800	222	4,21,042	4,89,000	67,958	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,34,203	153	862	1,04,000	121	18,53,489	17,42,000	...	1,11,489
Indian Midland (*b*)	133	752	1,02,956	137	752	1,00,000	141	19,80,715	21,70,000	1,83,285	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	2,704	129	21	2,400	114	50,695	61,900	11,205	...
Madras-Ennûr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	1,931	115	9	900	100	30,384	23,400	...	6,984
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	191	1,815	3,84,855	212	1,815	3,70,000	204	65,79,472	66,41,000	61,528	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	850	50	17	500	29	(*d*)14,994	9,600	...	5,394
South Indian	101	1,042	1,85,301	178	1,042	1,62,000	155	34,30,207	34,87,000	56,793	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	85	54	5,142	95	54	6,200	115	1,02,098	1,08,000	5,902	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	109	1,165	1,54,778	133	1,165	1,08,000	93	25,36,364	27,03,000	1,66,636	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	102	290	33,567	113	290	38,100	129	6,27,535	7,74,000	1,46,465	...
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	128	756	1,36,551	173	815	1,19,000	146	19,25,938	20,56,000	1,30,062	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	10,157	51	200	14,000	70	2,44,955	2,36,000	...	8,955
Assam-Bengal	57	159	11,035	69	286	21,200	74	2,00,779	3,20,000	1,19,221	...
Burma	145	880	1,39,384	157	888	1,32,000	149	23,19,007	26,00,000	2,80,393	...
TOTAL	218	9,894	25,88,309	202	10,084	24,02,100	244	4,23,83,935	4,52,71,900	28,87,975	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*g*)	198	2,771	5,74,076	216	2,883	6,34,000	220	1,03,15,943	1,36,83,000	33,67,057	...
Oudh and Rohilkund (including the metre gauge link)	181	797	1,84,444	231	875	1,65,000	189	28,28,378	29,02,000	73,622	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	811	3,65,830	449	817	3,76,000	460	70,92,815	65,79,000	...	5,13,815
East Coast	89	500	38,288	77	538	40,100	80	8,87,621	11,49,000	2,61,379	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	87	28	1,512	54	25	300	12	47,238	33,600	...	13,638
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*h*)	...	...	(*h*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,910	11,64,150	237	5,138	12,21,400	238	2,11,71,995	2,43,46,600	31,74,605	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	348	1,490	9,36,030	427	1,491	5,18,000	347	96,80,927	89,50,000	...	7,30,927
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	2,70,480	587	401	2,31,000	501	45,86,726	44,30,000	...	1,56,726
Madras	240	840	2,17,002	259	840	1,95,000	232	42,81,445	44,90,000	2,08,555	...
TOTAL	350	2,791	11,24,184	403	2,792	9,44,000	338	1,85,49,098	1,78,70,000	...	6,79,098
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,595	48,76,643	277	18,014	46,27,500	257	8,21,05,018	8,74,88,500	53,83,482	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	32,047	200	160	35,800	224	5,14,944	6,69,000	1,54,056	...
Tarkessur	242	22	6,750	307	22	5,800	264	1,11,033	1,07,000	...	4,033
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	7,200	18	...			
Metre gauge—									(*j*) 11,300	11,300	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	8,509	129	66	6,900	105	1,77,329	1,82,000	4,671	...
Bengal Doouars	176	30	7,070	219	36	9,200	256	1,35,584	1,39,000	3,416	...
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	11,665	142	78	13,900	178	2,42,092	3,10,000	67,908	...
Ahmedabad Parántij	...	...	...	...	55	2,200	40	...	39,200	39,200	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	16,728	328	51	17,000	333	3,04,512	3,04,000	...	512
TOTAL	174	413	82,969	201	870	98,000	113	14,85,494	17,61,500	2,76,000	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	2,175	29	74	1,600	22	38,139	28,200	...	9,939
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	6,071	59	114	7,000	61	1,83,700	1,13,000	...	70,700
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,794	53	35	1,900	54	(*k*)30,283	25,700	...	4,583
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	74,551	224	334	64,200	192	11,87,334	13,51,000	1,63,666	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	1,472	113	13	1,100	85	(*d*)30,309	19,100	...	11,209
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	11,215	104	108	14,700	136	3,14,709	2,11,000	...	1,03,709
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	3,071	307	10	4,900	490	69,303	84,600	15,297	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	66	7,428	113	66	7,500	114	1,10,725	1,30,000	19,275	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	6,714	73	93	5,200	56	(*d*)1,19,172	1,03,000	...	16,172
Kolhapur	74	29	2,091	72	29	900	31	42,440	32,000	...	10,440
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	5,238	73	79	3,500	44	64,387	68,300	3,913	...
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	4,300	4,300	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	2,026	92	22	1,200	55	23,349	16,600	...	6,749
TOTAL	115	908	1,24,444	129	990	1,13,900	114	22,13,970	21,80,800	...	27,170
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	36,316	109	334	33,200	99	5,08,656	5,07,000	...	1,656
Jetalsar-Rajkot	70	40	3,052	79	40	4,100	89	63,270	70,600	5,330	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	43,700	43,700	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	61	364	24,853	68	364	16,900	46	4,12,770	3,84,000	...	30,770
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	3,690	61	60	2,700	45	(*d*)54,310	46,800	...	7,510
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	5,821	62	94	8,100	86	1,2[illegible],395	1,37,000	8,605	...
TOTAL	70	818	74,312	83	949	67,100	71	11,69,401	11,87,100	17,699	...
GRAND TOTAL	225	19,874	51,58,968	200	20,829	49,06,500	236	8,69,73,883	9,20,23,900	50,50,017	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itárasi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Including terminal charges due for previous half years now recovered.
(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*h*) Information not received.
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*j*) Total earnings from the 10th to the 20th November, 1897.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 21st November, 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd December, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXII OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 21st November, 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. per mile open per week.	Week ending 20th November, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st November, 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 20th November, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
East Indian	606	1,735	12,66,350	730	1,737	12,50,000	720	3,29,31,304	3,67,22,000	37,90,696	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	140	125	21,339	171	125	27,800	222	6,49,129	7,14,000	84,871	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,34,203	153	862	1,04,000	121	34,21,405	34,08,000	...	13,465
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,02,930	137	752	1,00,000	141	33,49,403	38,05,000	4,55,517	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,704	129	21	2,400	114	87,738	90,500	8,762	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,031	115	9	900	100	47,177	39,800	...	7,377
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	212	1,815	3,84,855	212	1,815	3,70,000	204	1,23,73,667	1,18,21,000	...	5,52,667
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	850	50	17	500	29	(*a*)35,985	23,700	...	12,285
South Indian	105	1,042	1,85,301	178	1,044	1,62,000	155	58,04,447	59,37,000	72,553	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91	54	5,142	95	54	6,200	115	1,81,307	1,79,000	7,433	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	110	1,165	1,54,778	133	1,165	1,08,000	93	45,92,243	48,40,000	2,47,757	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	33,587	113	290	30,100	149	10,31,400	12,87,000	2,55,540	...
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	140	750	1,30,551	173	815	1,19,000	140	35,38,104	36,96,000	3,57,836	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	16,157	81	200	14,000	70	4,78,004	4,97,000	18,996	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	11,935	69	260	21,200	74	3,54,055	5,62,000	2,07,345	...
Burma	175	860	1,39,324	157	888	1,34,000	149	41,31,000	48,43,000	6,61,9 4	...
TOTAL	232	9,894	25,85,309	202	10,084	24,62,100	244	7,30,87,574	7,80,71,000	55,03,426	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*g*)	211	2,771	5,74,076	216	2,883	6,34,000	220	1,79,29,868	2,08,90,000	29,60,132	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,84,444	231	875	1,65,000	189	51,71,358	53,27,000	1,55,642	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,65,830	449	817	3,76,000	460	99,99,354	94,62,000	...	5,37,354
East Coast	94	500	38,200	77	538	40,100	80	15,48,074	18,47,000	2,98,328	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	1,512	54	25	300	12	67,185	60,000	...	7,185
Cherra-Companyganj	01	...	...	...	...	(*h*)	...	(*i*)5,058	(*j*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,910	11,04,150	237	5,130	12,21,400	238	3,47,21,495	3,75,90,200	28,68,705	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*k*)	407	1,490	6,36,036	427	1,491	5,18,000	347	1,94,81,305	1,64,13,000	...	30,68,365
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,70,486	567	401	2,31,000	561	90,09,550	90,41,000	...	5,68,550
Madras	253	840	2,17,002	259	840	1,93,000	230	71,07,449	74,91,000	3,83,551	...
TOTAL	397	2,791	11,24,184	403	2,792	9,44,000	338	3,01,98,370	3,29,45,000	...	32,53,370
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,595	48,70,643	277	18,014	40,27,500	257	14,40,07,439	14,92,06,200	51,98,761	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	32,047	200	160	35,800	224	8,45,287	10,16,000	1,70,713	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,750	307	22	5,800	264	1,99,978	1,97,000	...	2,978
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...							
Metre gauge—					402	7,200	18	...	(*l*)11,300	11,300	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	8,509	129	66	6,900	105	3,21,844	2,92,000	...	29,844
Bengal Dooars	140	36	7,870	219	36	9,200	250	1,92,138	1,97,000	4,862	...
Dibru-Sadiya	108	78	11,005	142	78	13,900	178	4,05,539	5,13,000	1,07,461	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	55	2,200	40	...	(*m*)55,600	55,600	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	16,728	328	51	17,000	333	5,36,473	5,11,000	...	25,473
TOTAL	170	413	82,909	201	870	98,000	113	25,01,259	27,92,900	2,91,641	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,175	29	74	1,600	22	61,894	61,200	...	694
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	6,671	59	114	7,000	61	3,02,034	2,13,000	...	89,034
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,794	53	35	1,900	54	(*n*)30,283	65,300	35,017	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	74,551	224	334	64,200	192	20,[illegible]850	21,90,000	1,82,150	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	159	13	1,472	113	13	1,100	85	(*o*)89,358	41,300	...	48,058
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	11,213	104	108	14,700	130	6,50,221	4,34,000	...	2,16,221
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,071	307	10	4,900	490	1,03,771	1,32,000	28,229	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	60	7,428	113	66	7,500	114	1,72,243	2,06,000	33,757	...
The Gackwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,714	72	93	5,200	56	(*d*)2,95,981	2,10,000	...	85,981
Kolhapur	70	29	2,091	72	29	900	31	75,449	63,000	...	12,449
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	63	72	5,238	73	79	3,500	44	1,46,864	1,41,000	...	5,864
Anklesvar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	(*o*, 4,300	4,300	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	2,026	92	22	1,200	55	41,894	33,900	...	7,994
TOTAL	125	968	1,24,444	129	996	1,13,900	114	39,83,512	38,01,000	...	1,82,812
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	36,316	109	334	33,200	99	11,14,131	10,63,000	...	51,131
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	40	3,052	79	40	4,100	89	1,16,955	1,24,000	7,045	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	(*p*) 73,800	73,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	24,853	68	304	10,900	46	7,42,540	7,24,000	...	18,540
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,090	61	60	2,700	45	(*d*)87,572	78,700	...	8,872
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	5,821	62	94	8,100	86	2,47,428	2,46,000	...	1,428
TOTAL	82	895	74,332	83	940	07,100	71	23,08,032	23,09,500	808	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,874	51,50,388	200	20,829	49,00,500	230	15,28,01,142	15,81,09,600	53,08,458	...

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Including terminal charges due for previous periods now recovered.
(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*h*) Information not received.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June, 1896.
(*j*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1897.
(*k*) Includes the Warúha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*l*) Total earnings from the 10th to the 20th November, 1897.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 20th November, 1897.
(*n*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 21st November, 1896.
(*o*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 20th November, 1897.
(*p*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 20th November, 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 20th, 1897.

Very quiet settled weather has prevailed throughout the greater part of India during the week under review. Pressure has been steadily highest over North-Western and Central India, and steadily lowest over the Bay. The amount of the pressure difference between those two areas has varied slightly from day to day, but in general the pressure changes have been slight and the general pressure conditions very steady. On the morning of Friday, 19th November, a small but apparently deep depression appeared within the low-pressure area over the east of the Bay. The centre apparently lay between Diamond Island and the north of the Andamans and the east-north-east wind at Diamond Island was blowing at the rate of 60 miles per hour at 8 A.M. By the next morning the storm had moved out into the centre of the Bay and the observations around the coast gave no definite information as to its continued existence. The fact of the lowest pressures being reported from the east of the Bay has resulted in abnormal north-westerly and northerly winds being reported from the Madras coast districts, and as these winds come from a dry region hardly any rain has been received over this area where in normal years damp north-east winds and moderate rain are usually experienced. A few showers have been received during the week over the south of the Peninsula, over Ceylon and over Burma, but with these exceptions the weather has been rainless and as a consequence generally warmer than usual. In Burma where rainfall has occurred on most days, the heat has been steadily less than usual, but over India with one or two exceptions the mean temperature has been steadily above the average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 14th November.*—Pressure had increased everywhere. The barometer was highest over Assam and Upper Burma, but a large area of high and uniform readings overlay North-Western and Central India while pressure was low over the Bay. The differences were small. North-westerly to north-easterly winds prevailed over the Bay, easterly winds on the west coast and variable airs and calms elsewhere. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Burma and the extreme north-east of India as well as over the central parts of the Peninsula, while elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. The excess was between 4° and 6° over North-West India and over the south of the Peninsula. Scattered showers of rain had been received over Upper Burma, Assam, the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Monday, 15th November.—The barometer was still rising over the greater part of the country. The high readings in the north-east had, however, given way and pressure ranged from a high-pressure area in the north-west and centre to a low-pressure area over the Bay. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature was unusually low over Upper Burma, Assam and East Bengal as well as over part of the west and south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the heat was excessive. Rain had again fallen over the same regions as on the 14th.

Tuesday, 16th November.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere. The fall had been greater in part of North-West India than elsewhere but the general conditions were unaltered. Westerly and south-westerly winds had appeared over the Gangetic Plain, but with this exception the winds were generally similar to those reported on the 15th. Rain had been received over Upper Burma and Assam and locally at Trivandrum and Trincomalee.

Wednesday, 17th November.—The fall of pressure noticed on the preceding day had ceased and the barometer was rising everywhere. High and uniform pressures continued to be reported from North-Western and Central India and relatively high pressures from Assam and Upper Burma, while the barometer remained low over the Bay. Pressure was in defect of the normal over Burma and generally about normal elsewhere. The winds were little changed. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was generally the same as on the 16th, but a remarkable increase of heat had occurred at the hill stations in the north-west. There had been practically no rain.

Thursday, 18th November.—There had been no change of importance in the pressure conditions over India and the winds were also unaltered. The mean temperature remained considerably below the normal over Burma and slightly below over Assam and parts of Bengal as well as over the west of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the heat was excessive. Only two stations reported any rain.

Friday, 19th November.—The pressure changes had been slight but, except along the foot of the Himalayas and in Burma, generally downward. The only change in the distribution was the appearance of a small but deep depression between Diamond Island and the Andamans. This storm was occasioning a severe east-north-east gale at Diamond Island and a strong north-east wind at Rangoon. Elsewhere there had been no important changes. The general conditions of temperature relative to the normal were the same as on the preceding day. Some showers had fallen in Lower Burma.

Saturday, 20th November.—The barometric changes were again slight and unimportant. East-north-easterly gales, but of less force than on the previous day, continued to prevail over Lower Burma. Elsewhere there had been no important changes. Temperature was very low over deltaic Burma and Tenasserim where showers had been received.

Temperature.—The weather as mentioned above has been practically rainless over the greater part of the country and the general temperature has been excessive. The greatest excess was reported from the north-west and was large over Baluchistan and part of the western desert. In Burma, on the contrary, showers have been moderately frequent, and the mean temperature of that province along with the neighbouring parts of Assam and of Bengal has been lower than usual.

The following table gives temperature data for the week:—

Province.	November 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·7	—0·4	—2·7	—2·5	—2·4	—3·3	—3·7	—2·2
Bengal and Assam	+0·9	+0·1	+0·4	+0·4	+0·4	+0·7	+0·2	+0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·0	+2·9	+2·8	+2·6	+2·9	+2·4	+2·4	+2·7
Punjab	+4·1	+4·0	+3·2	+2·6	+2·5	+2·8	+2·1	+3·0
Bombay	+0·6	+0·4	+0·7	—0·2	+0·4	+0·4	—0·1	+0·3
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·1	+2·0	+0·4	—0·1	+1·1	+0·9	+0·5	+0·8
Central India and Gujarat	+1·8	+1·8	+1·0	+0·7	+0·9	+0·3	—0·2	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana	+4·2	+3·3	+3·2	+1·8	+2·1	+1·7	+1·7	+2·6
Madras	+2·5	+1·5	+1·1	+1·0	+0·9	+0·6	+0·2	+1·1
Mean for whole of India	+1·9	+1·7	+1·1	+0·7	+1·0	+0·7	+0·3	+1·1

The mean temperature of the whole country was higher than usual on each day, but the amount of the excess decreased as the week progressed. The provincial variations show that there was a steady defect of temperature over

Burma and a fairly steady excess in the other provinces. The excess was over 2° in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Sind and Rajputana. A great excess of temperature was reported from the hill stations in the north-west from the 17th to the close of the week.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review has been confined to Burma, Assam, a few districts of Bengal and the south of the Peninsula and even in these regions has not been heavy, though in some instances exceeding the small amount of rain which is ordinarily anticipated. Where rain was received it fell almost wholly during the first two or three days of the week, the middle and close of the week having been fine and practically rainless throughout the whole country. The concluding table shows that rain in appreciable quantity, *i.e.*, of one-tenth of an inch or more, fell in only sixteen of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, all the Burma divisions except Central Burma, all the Assam divisions, Eastern, deltaic and Central Bengal, Malabar, South Central, Madras, the East Coast (North, Central and South) and Madras (South) in addition the divisions of Central Burma, Orissa, and North Bihar have received rain during the week, but the average actual rainfall of each of these divisions has been less than one-tenth of an inch. In all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been *nil*. The third column of the concluding table shows that the week's rainfall has been about half an inch in excess of the normal average in Tenasserim and in Upper Burma and has been in trifling excess in Assam and in East deltaic and Central Bengal and in North Bihar. In all other parts of the country where rain is anticipated during the week under review the fall has been less than usual. In most cases the deficiency has been small and unimportant, but over the south-west of the Peninsula the fall has been in defect by over half an inch, in the central division of the East Coast by three-quarters of an inch and in the south divisions of the East Coast and of Madras by over one inch.

The three last columns of the table which give rainfall data from October 17th to November 20th show that for that period there has been fair to good rain in Burma and Assam, heavy rain in West Bengal and the East of the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces and deficient rain almost everywhere else. Over North-West India there has been no rain throughout, but the most serious deficiency is shown over the Madras coast districts and the central districts of Madras, thus Madras (central) has received only 0·35″ instead of 4·39″, the East Coast (central) 1·49″ instead of 8·57″, the East Coast (south) 1·64″ instead of 11·06″ and Madras (south central) 1·92″ instead of 7·22″.

There have been no heavy totals reported this week, but Bhimavaram (Cocanada) has received 3·16″, Vedaranyam (Tanjore) 2·69″; Musiri (Trichinopoly) 2·05″; Srivilliputtur (Tinnevelly) 2·75″; and Periyakulam (Madura) 2·42″.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 20th November 1897.			Rainfall data from October 17th to November 20th 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 17th to Nov. 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·01	0	+0·01	6·34	5·26	+ 20
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·49	1·07	−0·58	4·61	6·52	− 29
	3. Central do.	0·04	0·47	−0·43	4·96	3·63	+ 37
	4. Upper do.	0·88	0·30	+0·58	3·42	3·53	− 3
	5. Arakan	1·02	1·04	−0·02	8·50	7·07	+ 20
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·13	0·07	+0·06	3·23	3·60	− 9
	7. Assam Surma	0·42	0·12	+0·30	3·05	3·13	− 3
	8. Do. Hills	0·19	0·14	+0·05	3·37	3·54	− 5
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·19	0·13	+0·06	2·34	2·07	+ 13
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·10	0·01	+0·09	1·91	2·53	− 25
	11. Central do.	0·21	0·02	+0·19	2·49	2·13	+ 17
	12. North do.	0	0·02	−0·02	0·51	2·19	− 77
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·19	−0·19	0·75	2·80	− 73
	14. Orissa	0·04	0·12	−0·08	4·96	4·30	+ 15
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	−0·02	1·89	1·47	+ 29
	16. South Bihar	0	0	0	2·41	1·32	+ 83
	17. North do.	0·02	0	+0·02	1·51	1·11	+ 36
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0	0	3·36	0·82	+ 310
	19. South Oudh	0	0	0	0·17	0·39	− 56
	20. North do.	0	0	0	0·02	0·26	− 92
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0	0	0·11	0·19	− 42
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0	0	0	0·04	− 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0	0	0·89	0·81	+ 10
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·08	− 100
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·07	−0·07	0·08	0·20	− 60
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·09	− 100
	27. South do.	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·13	− 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·24	− 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·13	− 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·18	−0·18	0	0·50	− 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·22	−0·22	0	0·43	− 100
	32. West do.	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·07	− 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0·51	0·72	−0·21	3·84	8·45	− 54
	34. Madras South Central	0·25	0·80	−0·01	1·92	7·22	− 73
	35. Coorg	0	0·05	−0·05	1·63	6·41	− 75
	36. Mysore	0	0·28	−0·28	0·41	4·80	− 91
	37. Konkan	0	0·13	−0·13	0·22	3·33	− 93
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·08	−0·08	0·86	3·47	− 75
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·11	−0·11	0·20	2·00	− 90
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·10	−0·10	0·44	1·79	− 75
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·07	−0·07	0·89	1·20	− 26
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·04	−0·04	0·82	0·96	− 15
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·03	−0·03	2·08	1·18	+ 76
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·59	− 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·32	− 100
	47. Sind	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·05	− 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0	0·01	− 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·00	−0·06	0·11	0·32	− 66
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·29	− 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·10	− 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·22	0·22	0	4·02	0·03	− 30
	52(A) Do do. (a)	0	0·25	−0·25	3·20	4·58	− 30
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·07	−0·07	1·30	1·02	+ 33
	54. Madras Central	0	0·24	−0·24	0·35	4·30	− 92
	55. East Coast Central	0·17	0·95	−0·78	1·49	8·57	− 83
	56. Do. South	0·51	1·82	−1·31	1·04	11·00	− 85
	57. Madras South	0·48	1·48	−1·00	4·09	8·30	− 43

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 25th November 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th November.*—Rainfall during the week was fair in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura; elsewhere there was practically no rain. The water-supply is generally sufficient under large irrigation systems, but more rain is urgently required in areas depending on local rainfall. Agricultural operations are general; wet crops are generally thriving, but dry crops and wet crops in parts are suffering for want of rain. Early dry crops give a reduced outturn owing to drought, and later dry crops show signs of withering. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair. Pasture is sufficient, but the supply of fodder is short in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices have risen except in Ganjam, Kistna, and the West Coast; the rise is sharp in the Carnatic, Central and some of the southern districts. No relief operations are in progress except in Bhadrachelam, where 6 men, 21 women, and 2 children, total 29, were gratuitously relieved in villages. There has been more rain along the coast since the close of the week, and prospects are brighter though they are not yet assured. In parts of the Carnatic and adjoining districts the outlook, though by no means hopeless, is not altogether encouraging.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th November.*—No rain fell during the week, except slight showers in one taluka of Kanara. More rain is wanted in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur. The standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, where they are affected by blight or excessive cold or are withering. Locusts have caused damage in two talukas of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar and in one of Karachi. Reaping of early crops and sowings of late crops are almost completed. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Belgaum; and is healthy elsewhere, except in two talukas of Kanara. Prices continue high in Shikarpur and are stationary in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Nasik and Ratnagiri. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 14¼, Bijapur 13¾, Sholapur 9¾, Poona 11, seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 959, Sholapur 9,482, Poona 1,967, Belgaum 782; total 13,190, of whom 11,852 are relief workers and 1,338 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,216 including 94 in poor-houses, Poona 3,116, Belgaum 139, total 5,471. Total number on relief 18,661.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th November.*—There was slight rain in parts of Orissa and of South-West and East Bengal during the week. The general prospects of the crops continue favourable except in the sea-board tracts of Chittagong, where the crops were much damaged by the recent tidal wave. The harvesting of winter rice is progressing. The spring and poppy crops are still being sown. In Champaran it is reported that unseasonably warm weather has necessitated a considerable re-sowing of poppy. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition. The price of rice continues to fall. New winter rice is beginning to come into the market in some districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st December.*—The weather is clear. The autumn crops have been practically harvested. Spring sowings are nearly completed and seed is coming on well. Poppy is being sown in places. Irrigation is in progress. Slight damage has been caused by locusts in Pilibhit. The markets are well stocked. Fodder is abundant. Prices are generally falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th November.*—Rainfall *nil.* Rain is wanted in most districts. The harvesting of autumn crops is nearly over. Sugarcane-

pressing and cotton-picking continue in most districts. Sowings for spring crops are generally in progress. The condition of the standing spring crops is generally good. The outturn is reported average in Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan. Insects and blight have damaged the cotton in Lahore and Gujranwala and are also injuring other crops in the former district. In Peshawar insects have attacked the seeds recently sown. The condition of cattle is fair in Delhi and Gujranwala and good elsewhere, except in Sialkot where they are losing condition owing to over work. Fodder is generally sufficient except in Sialkot where it is becoming scarce; in Gujranwala dry fodder is reported to be scarce. Prices are generally high; they are slightly falling in Umballa, Sialkot and Shahpur; slightly rising in Jullundur and Mooltan and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10 to 12, barley 13 to 17, maize 14½ to 21, gram 10 to 11, bulrush millet 15 to 21, and great millet 14 to 21, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th November.*—The weather is clear and cold. The reaping and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue with good results. The winter sowings have been practically completed. The young crops are thriving. The sugarcane crop is in good condition. Locusts have again appeared in Saugor but have caused very slight damage. Prices of wheat are steady or falling slightly; that of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has fallen to 21 seers in Nimar and is easy in most districts, except in Nagpur where it remains rather high. The rate for rice is generally lower and rules at 16 to 20 seers in Bilaspur and Sambalpur. There has been a further fall of 8,200 in the numbers on relief works and of 32,000 in those receiving gratuitous relief. The number of relief workers returned against Nagpur consists wholly of weavers. The numbers on relief works were—Narsinghpur 1,225, Betul 795, Nagpur 2,828, and Balaghat 3,821; total 8,669. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 12,569, Damoh 7,435, Jubbulpore 17,428, Mandla 20,885, Seoni 13,714, Narsinghpur 6,809, Hoshangabad 6,356, Nimar 1,862, Betul 9,626, Chhindwara 7,085, Wardha 823, Nagpur 5,282, Chanda 3,114, Bhandara 11,969, Balaghat 10,720, Raipur 11,833, and Bilaspur 14,760; total 162,-70. Total number on relief 170,939. There were also 8,489 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 2,980, women 3,330, and children 2,359. Dependants—men 5, women 12, and children 574, with 352 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 1,337, women 1,307, and children 4,149. Otherwise relieved—men 21,266, women 46,186, and children 50,275, with 36,807 unclassed. Wage prices—Narsinghpur 16½, Balaghat 11¼, and Betul 9, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th November.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of early paddy is in general progress. The crop prospects continue excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of early wet-weather paddy is nearly completed. Cultivation of island and cold-weather crops is in progress. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pakokku, fallen largely in Shwebo, considerably in Akyab, and slightly in Myaungmya; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th November.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice and sowing of mustard and pulses are in progress. The prospects of the late rice are generally good. Sugarcane is bad in places owing to excessive rains during the season. The manufacture of tea is nearly finished. Prices of common rice—Silchar 10½, Sylhet 13, Dhubri and Tezpur 9½, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, and Sibsagar 12, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th November.*—MYSORE: Fifteen cents rain in Civil and Military Station and slight rain in parts of Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug. Prospects are favourable. Prices have slightly risen in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan, and have fallen in Kadur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur.

COORG: Rainfall 10 cents. The rice crop is maturing. Picking of cardamoms has been completed and picking of coffee continues. The prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th November.*—BERAR: The weather is cold. No rainfall during the week. Cotton-picking and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continue. The winter crops are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. Ploughing operations have stopped throughout the province. Sowings continue in Ellichpur and Melghat talukas only. The fodder and water-supply are ample. The price of *jowar* has fallen considerably being due to the excellent monsoon harvest. Occupants of poor-houses—Buldana 17. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 16, Amraoti 12, Basim 18, Buldana 15, Ellichpur 11, and Wun 15, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Agricultural prospects are on the whole favourable, but rain is required in parts for the spring crops. Prices are rising in some places. Prices—wheat 5⅛, coarse rise 6⅛ and *jowari* 12, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th November.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The crops are in good condition, but have been damaged by locusts in some States in Bundelkhand and in parts of Bhopawar. The agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices are falling slightly. The prospects of opium are fair in Malwa; poppy sowing continues in Bhopawar. In Bundelkhand 3,840 persons were employed on famine relief works and 1,911 were relieved gratuitously. Total number on relief 5,751. Prices—10 to 20 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st December.*—Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. The standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Locusts have nearly left Jaisulmere but after doing considerable damage. The agricultural stock is in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Sirohi, Jeypore, Dholepore and Ulwar; and are falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore was 28.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 30th November.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still going on in some places. Prices are a little below normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th November.*—No rain. Weather has been cloudy lately, but is now clear though cold. Nights are beginning to be frosty. Wheat and barley are being sown.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . .	...	44	44	..	29	29	— 15
Bombay . .	19,441	8,107	27,548	13,190	5,471	18,661	— 8,887
Central Provinces	16,920	194,476	211,396	8,669	162,270	170,939	—40,457
Berar . .	...	36	36	...	17	17	— 19
Central India .	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	— 381
Rajputana . .	...	28	28	...	28	28	...
TOTAL .	39,867	205,317	245,184	25,699	169,726	195,425	—49,759

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 50.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1897.

No. 22.—Whereas the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal have, in accordance with the Resolutions published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated 23rd June, 1893, recommended the Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, G.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., C 14), has been pleased to nominate the said Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, G.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor-General.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1897.

No. 2550.—THE Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1898 which are not declared * by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of—

* Notification No. 5838-Misc., dated 26th November 1897.

(1) the Office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,

(2) the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed :—

I.—Muhammadan Holidays.

Id-ul-fitr—On the 23rd February; but if the moon be not visible on the 22nd, then on the 24th February.

Id-uz-zuha—On the 2nd May; but if the moon be not visible on the 22nd April, then on the 3rd May.

Muharram—On the 31st May and 1st June; but if the moon be visible on the 21st May, then on the 30th and 31st May.

Fátiha-e-Duázdahum—On the 1st August; but if the moon be not visible on the 20th July, then on the 2nd August.

II.—Hindu Holidays.

Durga-Lakshmi Puja—October 18th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

III.—Other Holidays.

Two days preceding Christmas Eve—December 22nd and 23rd.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th December 1897.

No 932.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 29th August 1897.

The 10th December 1897.

No. 940.—The services of Mr. E. Maconochie, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

SANITARY.

The 7th December 1897.

No. 2603.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Srirangam near Trichinopoly in the Presidency of Madras if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency or the centre and north of India are permitted to assemble at Srirangam on the occasion of the Vaikunta Exadasi Festival which will be held there from the 24th December 1897 to the 3rd January 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Trichinopoly and the adjacent stations of Tirurverumbur and Elamunur shall be sold from the 10th day of December until the 24th day of December 1897 at any station within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, the Hyderabad State and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to attend the Vaikunta Exadasi Festival.

The 10th December 1897.

No. 2626.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade regarding quarantine regulations at Malta is published for general information :—

(S. 2710.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, November 9, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Malta, intimating that the quarantine regulations in Government Notice of July* 1, paragraph 4, are amended as follows :—Passengers from Bombay or Kurrachee shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments for eight days' observation from the date of disinfection of clothing and articles likely to retain infection.

* *Published in the* Gazette of India *under Home Department Notification No. 1906, dated the 6th August 1897.*

PORT BLAIR.

The 10th December 1897.

No. 1178.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Temple, C.I.E., Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is granted furlough out of India for two years, with effect from the 20th January 1898, or from the date on which he avails himself of it.

No. 1181.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Anson, Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Temple, C.I.E., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th December 1897.

No. 487.—The Reverend W. F. Thompson, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 23rd December 1897.

No. 489.—The Reverend G. E. Nicolls, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Calcutta, the 6th December, 1897.

No. 3508—102-7.—Mr. H. H. Hayden, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th November, 1897, *vice* Mr. P. N. Datta, on furlough.

FAMINE.

The 8th December, 1897.

No. 3420—245-12-F.—Mr. H. J. McIntosh, I.C.S., is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December, 1897.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 9th December, 1897.

No. 2797—97-5.—The services of Captain A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th December, 1897.

No. 2801—6-33.—In supersession of this Department Notification No 2752, dated the 2nd December, 1897, the appointment of Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R.E., to the Survey of India Department, is cancelled at his own request.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th December, 1897.

No. 1763-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 306-G., dated the 24th February, 1897, Mr. F. Stork, Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 8th November, 1897.

No. 1767-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 420-G., dated the 11th March, 1897, Mr. F. Stork, Consul for Italy at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 8th November, 1897.

The 9th December, 1897.

No. 1771-G.—Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Banswara.

No. 1772-G.—With reference to the Notifications Nos. 280-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain C. J. Windham, and with effect from the 20th November, 1897.

No. 1774-G.—Mr. E. G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 7th December, 1897, *vice* Mr. A. Williams, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. A. Crawford, or until further orders.

No. 1775-G.—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, on being relieved of his appointment as an officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1776-G.—Captain H. I. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 1778-G.—Major C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Kotah, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Mr. E. G. Colvin may officiate as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, or until further orders.

No. 5084-F.—The services of Mr. J. G. Lorimer, officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, and Assistant Political Officer, Tochi Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th December, 1897.

The 10th December, 1897.

No. 1785-G.—Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th December 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1351.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Smyth, I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from 8th November, 1897, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. McBride Davis, M.D., D.S.O., with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 1352.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Reid, M.B., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from 1st November, 1897, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Lahore District, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, M.B., C.B., appointed Principal Medical Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1353.—Captain C. H. H. Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed to officiate in the Army Remount Department, in the vacancy caused by the deputation to Italy on special duty of Captain A. P. Westlake, D.S.O., Superintendent Hapur Remount Depôt. Captain Gough's appointment will take effect from the date of Captain Westlake's embarkation, *viz.*, the 18th September 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1354.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Alexander Nelson Hood, Manchester Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, 24th August 1897.

Second Lieutenant Richard Gardiner, The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), officiating Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, 28th October 1897.

Second Lieutenant Gardiner will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 28th October 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Guy Rutherford Prescott Wheatley, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry, 30th October 1897.

Lieutenant Marmaduke Henry Littledale Gale, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, officiating Squadron Officer, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 4th November 1897.

Lieutenant Frederic Christian Hirst, Manchester Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—10th November 1897.

Lieutenant Charles de Joncourt Luxmoore, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry, 12th November 1897.

Lieutenant John Grattan, Hampshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, 19th November 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1355.—The Governor General in Council sanctions the despatch into the Cis-Swat Utman Khel country of a force, as detailed below, for the purpose of enforcing the terms imposed on those tribes which have not yet complied with them —

(i) The Force will be composed as follows :—

1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers No. 5 Company Madras Sappers and Miners.

(ii) *Commands and Staff:—*

Officer Commanding the Force.—Colonel A. J. F. Reid, Indian Staff Corps.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.—Captain A. B. E. Dunsterville, East Surrey Regiment.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.—Major L. Herbert, Central India Horse.

Orderly Officer.—Lieutenant H. A. Vallings, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Intelligence Officer.—Lieutenant A. C. M. Watertield, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Field Engineer.—Captain H. J. Sherwood, R.E.

Provost Marshal.—Lieutenant H. E. Cotterill, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Signalling Officer.—Lieutenant W. H. Trevor, East Kent Regiment.

Commissariat Officer.—Captain A. R. Burlton, Indian Staff Corps.

Transport Officer.—Lieutenant R. S. Weston, Manchester Regiment.

Senior Medical Officer.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. O'Connor, M.D., I.M.S.

Senior Veterinary Officer.—Veterinary Lieutenant G. M. Williams, A.V.D.

No. 1356.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :—

Commands and Staff.

Superintendent, Army Signalling.—Captain E. V. O. Hewett, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, *vice* Captain E. W. M. Norie, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, appointed to the Chinese Boundary Commission.

1st Brigade Staff.

Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling.—Lieutenant J. W. O'Dowda, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, *vice* Captain E. V. O. Hewett, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, appointed Superintendent of Army Signalling with the Force.

TIRAH.

No. 1357.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties :—

Staff at the Base.

Captain C. E. H. Erskine, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master, Native Troops Depôt, *vice* Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, who has been permitted to rejoin his regiment.

(This cancels the correction published under the heading "Staff at the Base" in G. G. O. No. 1160 of 1897).

TOCHI.

No. 1358.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :—

Captain P. Malcolm, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Brigade, *vice* Captain H. B. Watkis, ordered to rejoin his appointment at Army Head-Quarters.

2nd Brigade Staff.

Provost Marshal Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. H. C. Henniker—Major, Rifle Brigade, *vice* Lieutenant G. A. H. Beatty, 9th Bengal Lancers, invalided.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1359.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 16th November, 1897, page 6308.

War Office, Pall Mall, 16th November, 1897.

MEMORANDA.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. McLeod, M.D., Retired Indian Medical Service, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel whilst a Professor at the Army Medical School, Netley. Dated 17th November, 1897.

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PENSIONS.

SUB-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1360.—First class Assistant Surgeon George Henry Stiles, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCE.

No. 1361.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonels' allowance, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel Lachlan Foster Jamieson, Unemployed Supernumerary List, 2nd December 1897.

Colonel John Edward Campbell, 10th December 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 1362.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

8th December 1897.

William Swinton Jacob.

Frederick Charles Laing.

Honourable Arthur Fullarton Napier.

Alfred Charles Hickley.

Richard William Arthur Denne.

Thomas Moore Kirkwood.

Alexander Percy Dunbar Carmatt Stuart.

Kenneth James Grant Dunolly.

Rupert Bohun Blunt Howe.

No. 1363.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Major Herbert Edward Porter—Dated 11th November 1897.

No. 1364.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army :—

Captain Henry Thomas King—Dated 17th November 1897.

Captain Thomas Henry Hardy—Dated 2nd October 1897.

No. 1365.—The temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel granted to Major K. M. Foss, in G. G. O. No. 799 of 1897 has effect from the 2nd July 1897, and not as therein stated.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1366.—*33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Larasap Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Buta, deceased, with effect from the 4th October 1897.

No. 1367.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Ranjit Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Shaikh Muhammad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 30th October 1897.

Jemadar Hambir Rao Nimbalkar to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major *vice* Ranjit Singh, promoted, with effect from the 30th October 1897.

Kote-Dafadar Ramchander Rao Dighay to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramchander Rao Mohite, promoted, with effect from 12th October 1897.

Kote-Dafadar-Major Teja Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mamchand Singh, transferred to the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), with effect from the 23rd October 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 1368.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army are granted meritorious service medals and long service and good conduct medals with gratuities under the provisions of paras. 5 and 6 of G. G. O. No. 689 of 1897 :—

PUNJAB COMMAND.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

No. 4, Jemadar Hukam Chand, No. 12, Eastern Division (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery.

No. 81, Havildar-Major Ganpat, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 80, Havildar-Major Bágh Singh, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 3, Havildar Nauranga, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.

No. 588, Havildar-Major Ghulám Muhammad No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

No. 166, Havildar Sher Singh, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

No. 29, Havildar-Major Nawáb Shah, No. (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

No. 695, Dafadar Mihan Bakhsh, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1511, Dafadar Fazl Hak, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 990, Kot-Dafadar Túngal Singh, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 120, Kot-Dafadar Sarwar Khan, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 128, Kot-Dafadar Shamsud-dín Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 2 8, Dafadar (Salutri) Míran Bakhsh, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 148, Dafadar Mír Alam Khan, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 764, Kot-Dafadar Musa'la Singh, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1164, Kot-Dafadar Devi Singh, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1726, Dafadar Budháwa Singh, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own), Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1754, Dafadar Mehardád Khan, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 28, Dafadar Abdul Majid, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1444, Dafadar Natha Singh, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 723, Dafadar Ram Kishen (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

No. 1569, Havildar Rám Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2165, Havildar Dosaunda Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2463, Havildar Sucheta, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1587, Havildar Burfí, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1970, Havildar Harnám Singh, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1965, Havildar Búta Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1954, Havildar Sharaf Dín, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 335, Havildar Gokal, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1195, Havildar Atar Sing, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 915, Havildar Hassar Khan, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1670, Havildar Negi, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 953, Havildar Shiu Lál, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 636, Havildar Lachman Singh, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1461, Colour-Havildar Natha Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 6, Havildar Mián Ahmad, 33rd (Punjabi Muhammadan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No. 787, Havildar Buta Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Infantry (Pioneers)

No. 23, Havildar Shián Singh, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 52, Havildar Bishn Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 118, Havildar Mahel Singh, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 38, Colour-Havildar Chur Singh, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 590, Havildar Khan Bahadur, 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1442, Havildar Wassáwa Singh 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 3266, Havildar Lehna Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3019, Havildar Khazána, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 516, Havildar Labh Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

B-1, Bugle Major Kadir Khan, 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3894, Havildar Jawand Singh, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 60, Havildar Basáwa Singh, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 66, Havildar Sher Singh, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 1298, Havildar Alim Ján, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 1937, Havildar Bhola, The (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

No. 2559 Colour-Havildar Gania Newár, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 12, Havildar Nam Singh Newár, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2105, Havildar Dalbír Púa, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 39, Havildar Kuldeb Sing Nagarkoti, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment

No. 1714, Havildar Raitu Lohár, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 18, Havildar Partiman Thápa, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 8, Bullock-driver Mansa, No. 12, Eastern Division (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery.

No. 25, Trumpeter Hakim, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.

No. 1181, Sowar Bahádur Khan, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1188, Sowar Madad Ali Shah, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1508, Sowar Mathra Dás, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No. 1180, Sowar Muhammad Hussain Khan, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1196, Sowar Kheva Khan, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 234, Farrier (Sowar) Fazal Beg, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 255, Sowar Fateh Khan, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 497, Sowar Ghulám Sarwar Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 687, Camel Sowar Muhammad Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 48, Sowar Fateh Singh, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 81, Sowar Muhammad Khan, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 157, Sowar Muhammad Khan, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1221, Sowar Jaswant Singh, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1211-A, Sowar Sawan Singh, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1683, Sowar Mihr Shah, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1693, Sowar Bakhshish Singh, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2037, Lance-Dafadar Bishan Singh, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1946, Sowar Jamál Khan, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 137, Lance Dafadar Narain Singh, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1750, Sowar Sabit Khan, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1791, Sowar Azímullah, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2463, Sepoy Sawan Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 3178, Sepoy Rúr Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2127, Sepoy Otam Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2187, Sepoy Kapúra, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2675, Sepoy Mohar Singh, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2695, Sepoy Omroz Khan, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1791, Naick Hast Khan, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2716, Sepoy Jai Kurran, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1981, Naick Nihál Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2056, Sepoy Mahan Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2772, Lance-Naick Ghulám Haidar, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 393½, Sepoy Hasan Khan, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 409, Sepoy Dala Singh, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1970, Naick Magar Singh, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1980, Naick Kuneya, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1640, Naick Khushál Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1620, Sepoy Jodh Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1811, Sepoy Kán Singh, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1813, Sepoy Mahtáb Singh, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 105, Sepoy Fazal Dín, 33rd (Punjabi Muhammadan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 125, Sepoy Sewai Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 105, Sepoy Lakha Misr, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2429, Sepoy Kharak Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1557, Naick Chiragh Dín, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 3418, Sepoy Urjan Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3089, Naick Lakhu, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3070, Sepoy Sattar, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 776, Sepoy Sundar Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3539, Sepoy Pír Bakhsh, 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 264, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Ganesha Singh, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 212, Sepoy Mihan Singh, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 2083, Naick Mith Singh, (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

No. 2018, Naick Rambír Newár, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2087, Rifleman Narbír Gurung, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 1713, Naick Dhan Singh Khattri, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

BENGAL COMMAND.

Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, with the words "For Meritorious Service," and a gratuity.

No. 12, Dafadar Abdul Ghafur Khan, His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.

No. 478, Kot-Dafadar Akbar Ali Khan, 1st Bengal Lancers.

No. 806, Kot-Dafadar Buta Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 3, Dafadar Hoshyár Ali, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 42, Kot-Dafadar Dwarika Singh, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 24, Dafadar Umrao Ali Shah, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 278, Kot-Dafadar Mumtáz Ali, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 710, Kot-Dafadar Shubráti Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1398, Dafadar Burriar Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 917, Kot-Dafadar Nihál Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1480, Dafadar Ghazan Khan, 1st Central India Horse.

No. 235, Dafadar Lál Singh, 2nd Central India Horse.

No. 1309, Colour-Havildar Bisesar Chaube, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 14, Colour-Havildar Rampat Súkal, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 30, Colour-Havildar Surju Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1299, Havildar Kandhái Misr, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 2, Colour-Havildar Punjáb Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1, Havildar Rustam Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 5, Havildar Kanhái Rám, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1, Havildar Bábu Lál, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1, Havildar Charittar Singh, 8th Bengal Infantry.

No. 30, Havildar Knarn Upadhya, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 22, Havildar Hardatt, 10th Bengal Infantry.

No. 24, Drum-Major Chhedi Khan, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1, Colour-Havildar Kirpa Rám, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 36, Havildar Jugráj Singh, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 18, Havildar Badri Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 4, Havildar Mardán Khan, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 74, Colour-Havildar Hayát Ali Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1738, Havildar Santkaran Rái, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1276, Havildar Setu Rái, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 439, Colour-Havildar Durga Datt Jaisi, 44th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1299, Colour-Havildar Nandbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1215, Colour-Havildar Sewdhar Thápa, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 157, Colour-Havildar Gujev Singh Rána, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 5, Colour-Havildar Sur Singh Thákur, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 95, Havildar Thákur Singh, Bhopal Battalion.

No. 3, Havildar Sheo Paltan Tiwári, Nepal Escort.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 30, Sowar Mumtáz Ali, His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.

No. 283, Lance-Dafadar Abdul Rahmán Khan, 1st Bengal Lancers.

No. 278, Sowar Lál Muhammad Khan, 1st Bengal Lancers.

No. 364, Sowar Mír Ináyat Ali, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 403, Sowar Daryao Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 79, Sowar Atar Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 516, Lance-Dafadar Nika Singh, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 425, Camel Sowar Shaikh Madár Ali, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 141, Sowar Túlsi Rám, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 163, Sowar Kharak Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 548, Sowar Wiláyat Ali, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 551, Sowar Faujdar Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1590, Sowar Bhagwán Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1597, Sowar Rúrh Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 338, Sowar Ghafúr Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 446, Sowar Bhola Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1062, Sowar Prem Singh, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 542, Sowar Umed Singh, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No 598, Sowar Binja Singh, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 2104, Lance-Naick Safri, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 2455, Sapper Said Khan, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 78, Naick Bindachal Upadhya, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 132, Sepoy Ramlautan Ojha, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 126, Lance-Naick Kanchan Rám, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 132, Sepoy Madho Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1432, Sepoy Sarfaráz Khan, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 3566, Naick Lála Tiwari, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 118, Sepoy Iláhi Khan, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 119, Sepoy Harparshad Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No 108, Sepoy Shaikh Madár Bakhsh, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 51, Naick Permeshwar-din, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 120 Sepoy Muhammad Hayát Khan, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 111, Sepoy-Musician Mír Kuroán Ali, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 110, Sepoy-Musician Muhammad Nabi Khan, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 49, Naick Barmah Singh, 8th Bengal Infantry.

No. 59, Naick Bhola Bakhsh, 8th Bengal Infantry.

No. 33, Rifleman Kishan Sing Pun, 9th Gurkha (Rifles), Bengal Infantry.

No. 102, Sepoy Prág Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 103, Sepoy Binda Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 77, Naick Prág Tiwari, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 104, Naick Kudratullah Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 35, Sepoy Kadir Bakhsh, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 37, Sepoy Ram Súkal, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 36, Sepoy Rámdatt Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 41, Sepoy Sarabdawán Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 168, Sepoy Shaikh Muhammad Ali, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 167, Sepoy Shaikh Kamarud-dín, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 50, Naick Ghulam Husain Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 49, Sepoy Kadir Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2136, Rifleman-Musician Wazír Khan, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

No 2523, Naick Múnalál, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1499, Naick (Armourer) Nabi Bakhsh, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1279 Naick Tikarám-Láma, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1330, Naick Ude Sing Khawas, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 313, Rifleman Balbir Thápa, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 297, Sepoy Hussain Bakhsh, Bhopal Battalion.

No. 8, Naick Raghubír Singh, Nepal Escort.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

No. 69, Dafadar Amjad Ali, Governor's Body Guard.

No. 330, Trumpet-Major Shaikh Imám, 1st Bombay Lancers.

No. 450, Dafadar Gyánu, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 1187, Kot-Dafadar Becher Lodh, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

No. 529, Kot-Dafadar-Major Mustafa Khan, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 2357, Kot-Dafadar Abdullah Khan, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 320, Farrier-Major Abdul Hakim Khan, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 1896, Kot-Dafadar Ghúlam Haidar Khan, 7th Bombay Lancers.

No. 142, Dafadar Ali Ahmad Khan, Aden Troop.

No. 239, Quartermaster-Havildar Gopál Máhádik, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

No. 545, Havildar Karámat Khan, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 1208, Colour-Havildar Mutáli, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

No. 2517, Havildar Lakhnák Itnák, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

No. 62, Colour-Havildar Raghunandan Singh, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 2161, Colour-Havildar Husaini Beg, 4th Bombay Rifles.

No. 1846, Havildar Santáji Bedar, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 550, Colour-Havildar Shaikh Ismail, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1373, Colour-Havildar Gharibshah Khan, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1834, Colour-Havildar Krishnáji Kadam, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 591, Colour-Havildar Jawáhir Singh, 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 213, Havildar-Major Moses, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 947, Colour-Havildar Hari Bané, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2491, Colour-Havildar Rámji Dhanaoté, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1251, Havildar-Major Bábáji Khadpé, 16th Bombay Infantry

No. 1158, Havildar Rámchandra Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 446, Colour-Havildar Moses Isaac, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1436, Colour-Havildar Ganpat Pavár, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2455, Havildar Shaikh Ismáil, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 752, Colour-Havildar Bhámmehtar Bhikmehtar, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 208, Havildar Amritráo Sindé, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

No. 2284, Quartermaster-Havildar Dulbá Surti, 25th Bombay Rifles.

No. 1887, Colour-Havildar Bángi Khan, 27th Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 817, Havildar Shaikh Muhiyuddin, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2791, Quartermaster-Havildar Lashkari Khan, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 327, Colour-Havildar Pálá Singh, 30th Bombay Infantry.

No. 134, Havildar Taij Ali, Malwa Bhil Corps.

No. 114, Drill-Havildar Sarabjít Singh, Deoli Irregular Force.

No. 172, Daffadar Juwand Singh, Erinpura Irregular Force.

No. 39, Havildar Dhulá, Meywar Bhil Corps.

No. 2370, Havildar Iláhi Bakhsh, Merwara Battalion.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 113, Lance-Dafadar Sakhárám Sindé, Governor's Body Guard.

No. 717, Naick Fateh Jang Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers.

No. 720, Naick Shámráo Máhádik, 1st Bombay Lancers.

No 657, Sowar Naráyanráo Dalvi, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 675, Sowar Kádir Beg, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 1155, Sowar and Farrier Akbar Ali, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

No. 1345, Sowar Usmán Khan, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 528, Sowar Abdur Rahím Khan, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 964, Naick Alah Ditta, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 1371, Sowar Alá-ud-din, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 1892, Naick Sardár Khan, 7th Bombay Lancers.

No. 151, Farrier Muhammad Bakhsh, Aden Troop.

No. 850, Sapper Murlidhar Bájpai, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 638, Sapper Ganu Sutár, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 2142, Naick Amrutá Sakpál, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

No. 2384, Private Hyem Samuel, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

No. 2481, Lance-Naick Isrámráo Máhádik, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

No. 218, Private Isrám Sáwant, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 1952, Private Bábáji Chikné, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 2203, Naick Shaikh Hasan, 4th Bombay Rifles.

No. 834, Naick Krishna Sewté, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 2121, Private Rangu Sindé, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 944, Naick Mahádeo Darji, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 915, Private Pitnák Pándnák, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1899, Naick Naráyan Sadu Moré, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1804, Private Sakhárám Jadháv, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1887, Private Shaikh Ishákh, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1903, Private Rámkisan Pandé, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 11, Private Hasan Khan, 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 1885, Private Esnák Nárnák, 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 158, Private Sámnák Itnák, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 562, Drummer Sudaknák Bábnák, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 989, Private Bápshet Korgáonkar, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 990, Private Rámá Dalvi, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2908, Private Náráyan Sáwant, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 344, Lance-Naick Haskelji Abrahamji, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1449, Private Itu Kadam, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1509, Private Krishnáji Jádhav, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2354, Private Domingo De Souza, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1037, Private Sakojiráo Bhoslé, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1066, Private Bálnák Rámnák, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1269, Lance-Naick Gondnák Bhágnák, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1409, Private Ráoji Ghadi, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1877, Lance-Naick Sáinák Dhondnák, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 1889, Fifer Lakhnák Satavnák, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 930, Naick Diego Rozario d'Lima, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 898, Private Ambáji Sáwant, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 364, Private Khudáwand Khán, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

No. 385, Private Isrám Pawár, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

No. 2291, Private Gopál Deoli, 25th Bombay Rifles.

No. 2292, Private Lakshman Pálav, 25th Bombay Rifles.

No. 674, Private Daulat Bhowar, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 739, Private Chimáji Bhoslé, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2897, Private Fateh Khan, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 184, Naick Hari Singh, Malwa Bhil Corps.

No. 183, Sepoy Nathu, Malwa Bhil Corps.

No. 581, Sepoy Lakshman Singh, Deoli Irregular Force.

No. 698, Sepoy Sálga, Deoli Irregular Force.

No. 561, Sepoy Haddá, Erinpura Irregular Force.

No. 768, Sepoy Debi-dat, Erinpura Irregular Force.

No. 98, Naick Gangá, Meywar Bhil Corps.

No. 223, Sepoy Kálá, Meyar Bhil Corps.

No. 1850, Sepoy Naggá, Merwara Battalion.

No. 2080, Sepoy Nizám, Merwara Battalion.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

No. 400, Havildar Ahmad Husain, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

No. 1233, Havildar Muhammad Sarwar, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1321, Havildar Abdul Azíz Khan, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 144, Troop-Havildar-Major Muhammad Umar, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 294, Havildar Shaikh Adam, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 798, Havildar Nicholas Jemonie, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 477, Havildar Shaikh Kasim, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 573, Havildar Munisámi, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1105, Havildar Joseph Arland, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 3008, Havildar Mathew Francis, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 4146, Havildar Appalasámi, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 705, Havildar Lazar Arogyam, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 461, Havildar Muhammad Yasín, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1005. Band-Havildar F. Muttayya, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 737, Havildar Harack Singh Gurung 10th Regiment (1st Burma Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry.

No. 410, Colour-Havildar Mallayya, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 16, Havildar Mehr Báz, 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

No. 1144, Band-Havildar Robert Paul, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2987, Colour-Havildar Narayanasámi, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1204. Havildar Muhammad Amín, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 985. Havildar Michael David, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2653, Havildar Narasimhulu, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3618, Havildar Perayya, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1234, Colour-Havildar Shaikh Abdullah, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1299, Havildar Narayanasámi, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 637, Havildar Abdul Azíz, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1118, Colour-Havildar Govinda Ráo, 23rd (or Wallajhabad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 405, Havildar-Major Ramasámi, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 807, Havildar Muhammad Salliah, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1930, Havildar Jagannatha Singh, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 853, Colour-Havildar Lakshmayya, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1260, Havildar Abdur Razzak Khan, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 414, Havildar Gopál Singh, 29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

No. 20, Havildar Jíwan Singh, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

No. 28, Colour-Havildar Baldeo, 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 11, Havildar Emám Dín, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

No. 21, Havildar Umar Dín, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 428, Private Shaikh Farid, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

No. 1269, Private Muhammad Alauddín, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1286, Private Sayyid Umar, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1237, Naigue Sayyid Mustafa, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1302, Private Sadasiva Ráo, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 191, Private Nuthed Khan, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 812, Private Muhammad Husain, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 240, Sapper Saminathan, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 390, Sapper Sebastian, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 287, Private Appayya, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 291, Private Shaikh Imám, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 799, Private Apanna, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1146, Private Koladi, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 691, Private Francis, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 735, Private Muhammad Hayát, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1190, Private Muhammad Núr, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1291, Private Palayam, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2936, Private Vadum, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3019, Private Shaikh Ismáil, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1641, Private Venkatasámi, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2155, Private Baupanayya, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 518, Private Shaikh Hayát, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 574, Private Muhammad Músa, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 529, Private Kanakayya, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 983, Private-Musician Frances Lopes, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 859, Private Subbarayadu, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1540, Private Sámi, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 507, Private Muhammad Fazil, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 578, Private Appadu, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 990, Private George Bradford, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2241, Private Ramasámi, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2825, Private Shaikh Ibrahim, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2828, Private Sanyási, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 709, Private Muhammad Músa, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 626, Private Nasír Khan, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1242, Private Shaikh Tipu, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1260, Private Muhammad Sharíf, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2472, Private Ramalingam, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3190, Private Appanna, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3218, Private Ramasámi, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3312, Private Narayanasámi, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 780, Private Ramanujulu, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1258, Private Abdul Karím, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1035, Private Paidayya, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1519, Private Appudu, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 629, Naick Karuppusámi, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 132, Private-Musician John Phillips, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1315, Naick Rám Singh, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1061, Private Laksmayya, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 332, Private Sayyid Nabi, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 368, Private Antony, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 603, Private Narayanasámi, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 879, Private Muhammad Husain, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1753, Private Shaikh Anwarullah, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2030, Private Muhiyuddin Sharíf, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 712, Private David, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 721, Private Mirulla Khan, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1182, Private Guranna, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1759, Private Viraraghavasámi, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 550, Private Natha Singh, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

No. 869, Dafadar Shamsud-dín Khan, 1st Lancers.

No. 445, Dafadar Abdur Rahím Khan, 2nd Lancers.

No. 521, Kot-Dafadar Wazir Singh, 3rd Lancers.

No. 511, Kot-Dafadar Ahmad Ali Khan, 4th Lancers.

No. 9, Farrier-Salutri Mirza Ali Beg, No. 1 Field Battery.

No. 238, Pay-Havildar Jafar Khan, No. 2 Field Battery.

No. 185, Havildar-Major Shaikh Kásim, No. 3 Field Battery.

No. 118, Havildar of Drivers Shaikh Basharat, No. 4 Field Battery.

No. 670, Havildar Lachhman, 1st Infantry.

No. 2401, Havildar Lál Ahmad, 2nd Infantry.

No. 1877, Havildar Sítal Singh, 3rd Infantry.

No. 787, Havildar Múrad Ali, 4th Infantry.

No. 1100, Havildar John Furlong, 5th Infantry.

No. 2353, Colour-Havildar Shiupál Singh, 6th Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 629, Sowar Surat Singh, 1st Lancers.

No. 643, Sowar Umar Daráz Khan, 1st Lancers.

No. 616, Sowar Mahmud Khan, 2nd Lancers.

No. 624, Sowar Muhammad Ibrahim, 2nd Lancers.

No. 572, Sowar Husain Ali Khan, 3rd Lancers.

No 2, Camel-Sowar Shaikh Abdul Ghafúr, 3rd Lancers.

No. 401, Sawar Sheik Muhammad Múrad, 4th Lancers.

No. 499, Sowar Shaikh Muhammad Unwar, 4th Lancers.

No. 51, Gunner-Naick Shaikh Abdullah, No. 1 Field Battery.

No 195, Gunner Maheser Singh, No. 2 Field Battery.

No. 331, Gunner Madho Singh, No. 4 Field Battery.

No. 867, Naick Hanumant Singh, 1st Infantry.

No. 702, Sepoy Hanumantu, 1st Infantry.

No. 2363, Sepoy Matadín Singh, 2nd Infantry.

No. 2388, Sepoy Rustam Khan, 2nd Infantry.

No. 1970, Sepoy Rajannah, 3rd Infantry.

No. 1996, Sepoy Sidi Abdullah, 3rd Infantry.

No. 607, Bugler Anthony James, 4th Infantry.

No. 640, Drummer Nursoo, 4th Infantry.

No. 1956, Sepoy Debidín, 5th Infantry.

No. 1334, Sepoy Ushaya, 5th Infantry.

No. 2152, Sepoy Ismáil Khan, 6th Infantry.

No. 2155, Sepoy Lalum Singh, 6th Infantry.

SPECIAL.

No. 1369.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified :—

Captain G. C. Beadon, District Judge, 2nd grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak,—12th December, 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1370.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Alec Gardiner, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd December, 1897, *vice* Ford-Anderson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1371.—*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

William Leeson La Touche, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lyon, resigned.

Spencer Oswald Heinemann, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Davidson, promoted.

Thomas Conyingham Britton Anderson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Newton, promoted.

No. 1372.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles*—

William Knox Johnson, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd December, 1897, to complete the establishment.

Charles Herbert West, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd December, 1897, *vice* McNair, transferred to the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1373.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Hamilton Merritt, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Williamson, transferred to the Madras Volunteer Guards.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 4th and the 10th December 1897:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps, 6th Bengal Cavalry.	Lieutenant R. M. Battye.	1st December 1897.	Thabi, Tirah.		
1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.	Lieutenant D. F. Walters.	6th December 1897.	Karachi.		
Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Central India Horse.	Captain E. E. Robertson.	7th December 1897.	Agar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 4th and the 10th December 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William Willoughby Taylor.	Major .	Indian Staff Corps (45th Sikhs).	28th July 1897	Intestate .	800 0 0		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December, 1897.

No. 497.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, is appointed Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 498.—Mr. E Lund, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam.

No. 499.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, in addition to his own duties, pending the arrival of Mr. E. Lund.

No. 500.—Mr. H. Rainier, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No. 501.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, and Officiating Government Examiner, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

The 8th December, 1897.

No. 502.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner, honorary rank, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway.

The 9th December, 1897.

No. 503.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 1301, dated the 5th August, 1897, Mr. J. Rickie, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th November, 1897.

The 10th December, 1897.

No. 504.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 920 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 8th December, 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 502, dated the 21st August 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th August 1895—the Government of India resolution No. 434 R. T., dated the 14th August 1895.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 80, dated the 24th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th February 1897—the Government of India resolution No. 159 R. T., dated the 20th February 1897.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No. 5453, dated the 10th November 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Indian Midland Railway Company, No. 6777, dated the 3rd November 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Indian Midland Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, which were published under Public Works Department

notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and 55, dated the 5th February 1897 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 6th February 1897), may be made applicable to the Saugor-Katni extension of the Indian Midland railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which may, for the time being, be in force on the Indian Midland railway to such portions of the Saugor-Katni extension of that railway as are situate in British territory from the date on which the said extension may be opened for the public carriage of passengers. If the line be opened by sections, the rules shall apply to each section from the date of such opening.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance.

TELEGRAPH.

The 10th December, 1897.

No. 505.—Mr. M. J. Brind, Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to Chief Superintendent, Class IV, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 19th November, 1897, and until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th December 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3582 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 4th December 1897 :—

No. 444 of 1897.—Thomas G. Rice, manager, Bengal Silk Co.'s filature, of Gonatea, Bengal, for an improved process of re-reeling silk.

No. 445 of 1897.—Charles Arthur Marchant, supervisor, P. W. D. Government workshops, Cuttack, for an invention to be called "Marchant's rotatory engine."

No. 446 of 1897.—Munindranath Bhattacharyya, M. A., B. L., Vakeel, High Court, Calcutta, residing at 11, Krishnaram Bose's Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta, for a paint for iron and steel—to be called "Titan paint."

No. 447 of 1897.—John Robert Williams, manufacturer, of No. 33 Evergreen place, in East Orange, Essex county, state of New Jersey, U. S. A., for improvements in machines for cutting out wrappers or binders for cigars and the like.

No. 448 of 1897.—The British Blahnik Arc Light Co., Ld., of 28 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, for improvements in electric arc lamps.

No. 449 of 1897.—Dossabhoi Shapurji Fraser, L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin.), residing at No. 102—4 Girgaon back road, Bombay, for improvements in the gearing and seat of cycles.

No. 450 of 1897.—Hugh Crawford Pinkerton, merchant, 8 Clive street, Calcutta, for improvements in or relating to bicycles.

No. 451 of 1897.—John Gustaf Adolf Rhodin, analytical chemist and electrical engineer, of 104 Gilda Brook road, Eccles, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for an improved electrolyser or electrolytic apparatus.

No. 452 of 1897.—Charles Henry Greaves, solicitor, and George Greaves, rope and twine manufacturer, both of Craven house, Gomersal, near Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in the construction of tyres for cycles and other vehicles.

No. 453 of 1897.—The Ore Atomic Reduction and Gold Extraction Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 83 Cannon street, London, for improvements in means for supporting and rotating barrels, cylinders and the like.

No. 454 of 1897.—The British and Colonial Colliery Supply Association, Limited, of No. 20 Abchurch lane, in the city of London for an improved manufacture of explosives.

No. 455 of 1897.—The British and Colonial Colliery Supply Association, Limited, of No. 20 Abchurch lane, in the city of London, for an improved manufacture of explosives.

No. 3583 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 199 of 1897.—Dadabhai Jivaji Sonavala, late manager of the Sorab Woollen Mills, of Gowalia Tank road, Bombay, for a new process for the easy production of chlorine gas for disinfecting purposes. (Specification filed 5 August 1897.)

No. 200 of 1897.—Charles John Westwood, gentleman, of Blake hall, and John George Baxter, gentleman, of the Mansion house, both of Wanstead, in the county of Essex, for improvements in buckles and the like. (Specification filed 2 December 1897.)

No. 266 of 1897.—John Mervyn Wrench, chief engineer, Indian Midland railway company, Jhansi, for a chief system of interlocking main and distant signals at small road side stations. (Specification filed 26 November 1897.)

No. 3584 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 118 of 1890.—William Burnett Mactavish and William Charles Hulbert's invention for an improved method of extracting copper and other metals from ores. (From 26 November 1897 to 26 November 1898.)

No. 142 of 1890.—Richard Stanfield and Thomas Clarkson's invention for an improved method and means for separating metals and heavy minerals from ores. (From 12 January 1898 to 12 January 1899.)

No. 144 of 1890.—Alfred Addison Blandy's invention for improvements in the production of new compounds for the manufacture of the soles and heels of boots and shoes and for other and various useful purposes, the said compounds being characterized by their vulcanizing, insulating and other qualities. (From 2 December 1897 to 2 December 1898.)

No. 3585 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 254 of 1892.—Walter Frederic Perman's invention for an improved machine for withering tea or other leaf. (Specification filed 31 August 1893.)

No. 319 of 1892.—Augustine Cooke's invention for improvements in appliance for the treatment of and pressing green tea leaf prior to the process known as firing. (Specification filed 4 September 1893.)

No. 41 of 1893.—Jogodiswar Ghatack's invention for navigating rivers, etc., for travelling, shooting, fishing or any other purposes by a new method. (Specification filed 28 August 1893.)

No. 73 of 1893.—William Crowder's invention for a flexible steel wire shackle and tether. (Specification filed 28 August 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 6th December, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November, 1897.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹
Calcutta	37,80,000	8,92,22,175	9,30,02,175	3,11,63,767	...	3,11,63,767
Allahabad	...	1,35,35,470	1,35,35,470	1,26,11,060	...	1,26,11,060
Lahore	...	1,85,56,315	1,85,56,315	1,30,20,895	...	1,30,20,895
Bombay	21,02,800	6,88,49,985	7,10,42,785	3,85,24,342	...	3,85,24,342
Karachi	...	90,57,205	90,57,205	48,03,750	...	48,03,750
Madras	16,85,610	2,55,08,440	2,71,04,050	1,12,18,792	...	1,12,18,792
Calicut	...	12,20,895	12,20,895	10,95,753	...	10,95,753
Rangoon	...	1,19,49,735	1,19,49,735	2,85,20,325	...	2,85,20,325
	76,58,410	23,88,00,220	24,64,58,630			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			..			
		Total	24,64,58,630	14,24,58,684	...	14,24,58,684
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
				Net Total		14,24,58,684
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
				Grand Total		24,64,58,630

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1855-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	Total.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th November, 1897	1,07,49,500	2,00,68,400	14,51,58,800	2,83,54,300	1,44,19,400	9,51,600	41,500	20,59,51,000	8,427	5,000	1,500	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,00,59,727
Add—																						
Amount of 3½ 1873-74 Coupoued notes transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	...	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th November, 1897	1,00,000	1,200	2,000	3,800	9,000	...	...	17,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November, 1897	1,500	4,000	2,04,000	3,000	1,000	...	...	2,10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,11,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November, 1897	...	4,000	5,55,000	...	19,000	...	...	6,18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,18,000
	1,08,47,000	2,00,75,600	14,59,69,800	2,83,61,300	1,44,48,800	9,55,000	41,500	20,83,32,400	8,427	5,000	1,500	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,19,10,627
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,43,900	10,01,700	3,46,800	30,000	4,400	...	15,27,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,27,400
Balance on 30th November, 1897	1,08,47,000	1,99,31,700	14,49,59,100	2,80,14,500	1,44,18,800	9,51,600	41,500	20,68,05,000	8,427	5,000	1,500	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	21,94,83,227

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1897, to 30th Sept., 1897, enfaces from India, 9,771 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,685 lakhs.
" 1st Oct., 1897, " 15th Oct., " ditto 22 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " 31st " " ditto 12 " ditto 19 "
" 1st Nov., " " 15th Nov., " ditto 1 lakh ditto 7 "
" 16th " " 30th " " ditto 9 lakhs ditto 15 "
9,771 lakhs. 8,685 lakhs.
8,037 "
Balance against India 842 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 7th December, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE following is a revised list of books, Acts and Regulations prescribed for the B.L. Examination in 1898 and 1899 :—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence; the History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.	Maine's Ancient Law; Markby's Elements of Law (3rd edition); Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence; Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.
2. The Law relating to Persons in their Public and Private Capacities, including the Law of Testamentary Succession.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, Chapters 1—4, Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6; Act IX of 1875 (Majority); Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards); Act IX of 1879 (B.C.), Parts I, II, and VII (Court of Wards); Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage); Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), except Parts III—V, XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL; Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act), except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act; Act V of 1881 (Probate); Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificate); Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XI (Wills); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Muhammadan Law, 2nd edition, Part III, Chapter III (Wills).
3. The Law of Property, including the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction; and Part I, Chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, Part II, Chapters 1, 2, and 4, Regulations I, VIII, XIX (Sections 1—7), and XXXVII (Sections 1—6, 10, 12, 15) of 1793; Regulation VIII of 1819; Regulation XI of 1825; Act XI of 1859, omitting Sections 4, 16, 49—52, and 56—62; Act I of 1865 (B.C.); Act VIII of 1885, omitting Sections 2, 31—36, 49, 56—60, 62—64, 69—71, 76—83, 93—158, and 186—196; Act VIII of 1876 (B.C.), Sections 8—16, 87—98; Act IV of 1893 (Partition Act).
4. The Law of Property, including the Laws of Transfer, Prescription, and Pre-emption.	Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act); Act III of 1877 (Registration Act), Part I, Section 3, Parts III, IV, VI, X, and XI; Act XV of 1877, Sections 26—28 (Prescription); Upendra Nath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XII (Religious and Charitable Endowments); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Muhammadan Law, 2nd edition, Part III, Chapters I, II, and IV (Gift *Hakk* and Pre-emption); Snell's Principles of Equity, Part I, Part II, Chapters I—VI.
5. The Law of Contracts and Torts.	Anson's Law of Contract; Pollock's Law of Torts, Chapters I—5, 7 and 9—10; Act IX of 1872; Act I of 1877.
6. The Law of Crimes and Criminal Procedure.	The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the whole of Chapters I—5 and such portions of Chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence; The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), except Parts 5, 8, and Chapters 38—40, 42—43, and 46.
7. The Law of Civil Procedure, including the Law of Evidence and the Law of Limitation.	Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, Introduction, Book I and Book IV; The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), Chapters 1—12, 15—22, 30—31, 33, 35—37, 40—43, 45—47; The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872); The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877), omitting Sections 26—28 and Schedule II.
8. The Hindu Law and the Muhammadan Law (with the exception of parts already included), and the Law of Intestate Succession.	Mitakshara, Chapter I, Sections 1—V, Chapter II, Sections 1—X; Dayabhaga, Chapters I, II, V, XI; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting Chapters 6—7, 11—12 and 13; Sirajiya (except the details as to succession of distant kindred); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Muhammadan Law, 2nd edition, Parts I and II; Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), Parts III—V.

NOTE.—*In the list of books for the B.L. Examinations, when any Act is named, it is to be understood to mean that Act with all subsequent amendments.*

J. H. GILLILAND, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 7th December 1897.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. THE following is a revised list of books, Acts and Regulations prescribed for the B.L. Examination in 1900 :—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence; the History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.	Maine's Ancient Law; Markby's Elements of Law (third edition); Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence; Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.
2. The Law relating to Persons in their Public and Private Capacities, including the Law of Testamentary Succession.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, Chapters 1—4, Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6; Act IX of 1875 (Majority); Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards); Act IX of 1879 (B.C.), Parts I, II, and VII (Courts of Wards); Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage); Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), except Parts III—V, XXX, XXXI and XXXV—XL; Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act), except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act; Act V of 1881 (Probate); Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificate); Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, Chapter XI (Wills); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Muhammadan Law, 2nd edition, Part III, Chapter III (Wills).
3. The Law of Property, including the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.	Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, Chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, Part II, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; *or* Nelson's Law of Property, omitting Chapters 3—14, 16-18; Regulations I, VIII, XIX, (Sections 1—7), and XXXVII (Sections 1—6, 10, 12, 15) of 1793; Regulation VIII of 1819; Regulation XI of 1825; Act XI of 1859, omitting Sections 4, 16, 40—52, and 56—62; Act I of 1895 (B.C.); Act VIII of 1885, omitting Sections 2, 31—36, 39, 56—60, 62—64, 69—71, 76—83, 95—158, and 186—196; Act VIII of 1876 (B.C.), Sections 8—16, 87—98; Act IV of 1893 (Partition Act)
4. The Law of Property, including the Laws of Transfer, Prescription, and Pre-emption.	Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act); Act III of 1877 (Registration Act), Part I, Section 3, Parts III, IV, VI, X, and XII. Act XV of 1877, Sections 26—28 (Prescription); Upendra Nath Mitra's Indian Law of Prescription and Easements; Golap Chandra Sarkar's Hindu Law, Chapter 14 (Endowment); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Muhammadan Law, 2nd edition, Part III, Chapters I, II, and IV (Gift, *Wakf* and Pre-emption); Snell's Principles of Equity, Part I, Part II, Chapters 1—VI.
5. The Law of Contracts and Torts.	Anson's Law of Contract; Pollock's Law of Torts, Chapters 1—5, 7, and 9—10; Act IX of 1872; Act I of 1877.
6. The Law of Crimes and Criminal Procedure.	The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the whole of Chapters 1—5 and such portions of Chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence; the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), except Parts 5, 8, and Chapters 38—40, 42—43, and 46.
7. The Law of Civil Procedure, including the Law of Evidence and the Law of Limitation.	Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, Introduction, Book I and Book IV; the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), Chapters 1—12, 15—22, 30—31, 33, 35—37, 40—43, 45—47; the Evidence Act (Act I of 1872); the Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877), omitting Sections 26—28 and Schedule II.
8. The Hindu Law and the Muhammadan Law (with the exception of parts already included), and the Law of Intestate Succession.	Mitakshara, Chapter I, Sections I—V, Chapter II, Sections 1—X; Dayabhaga, Chapters 1, II, V, XI; Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting Chapters 1—3, 6—7, 11—13, 20—21; Jogendra Nath Bhattacharyya's Commentaries on Hindu Law, Part II; Golap Chandra Sarkar's Hindu Law, Chapters 1—2, 12—13, 15; Sraddha (except the details as to succession of distant kindred); Ameer Ali's Student's Manual of Muhammadan Law, 2nd edition, Parts I and II; Act X of 1865 (Succession Act), Parts III—V.

NOTE.—*In the list of text-books for the B.L. Examinations, when any Act is named, it is to be understood to mean that Act with all subsequent amendments.*

J. M. GARLAND, *Registrar.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th December, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 91,50,272 11 6)	1,48,06,736	1	9
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 56,56,463 6 3)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,58,20,566	12	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,90,180	12	3
Sundries	25,48,557	7	10
RUPEES	9,15,66,041	2	0

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				66,62,544	0	0
Other authorised Investments				70,31,292	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,35,00,684	15	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,85,05,901	13	4
Bills discounted and purchased				1,60,09,273	7	4
Balances with other Banks				5,14,300	7	5
Bullion				3,102	4	0
Dead Stock				13,29,297	12	5
Stamps				10,100	2	6
Sundries				12,15,972	1	4
				6,60,72,529	7	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	85,90,876	0	1	2,54,93,511	11	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,69,02,635	11	4			
RUPEES				9,15,66,041	2	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 9th December, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 40·1.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act VI of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Jones, G. A., I.C.S.	Raipur District	25th November, 1897	The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, on 30th November, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
Peterson, P. (of S. *Bactria*).	Presidency General Hospital.	26th November, 1897.	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 1st December, 1897.	Ditto ditto.
Leicester Charles	Ditto ditto	28th November, 1897.	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 2nd December, 1897.	Deceased was a Guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. No Will found. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 10th December, 1897.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Mahamahopadhya Chandrakanta Tarkalankar, Sree Gopal Basu Mallik, Fellow for 1897-98, will deliver his second lecture on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and the Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 11th December, 1897, at 3 P.M. The lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject, will be open to the public.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 4th December, 1897.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th December, 1897.

No. 266.—Mr. T. Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th November, 1897.

No. 7915.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1669-G., dated the 18th November, 1897, Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, I.S.C., Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, relieved Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, as a temporary measure, of the duties of First Assistant, in the afternoon of the 23rd November, 1897.

By Order,
P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

No. 7917.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1670-G., dated the 18th November, 1897, Captain P. T. A. Spence, I.S.C., assumed charge of the duties of First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, from Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, I.S.C., with effect from the forenoon of the 25th November, 1897.

By Order,
A. B. DRUMMOND, *Lieut.,*
Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th November, 1897.

No. 7925.—Captain A. M. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Peshin, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave sanctioned in Foreign Department Notification No. 1662-G., dated the 16th November, 1897, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th idem.

By Order,
P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

Bangalore, the 30th November, 1897.

No. 5147.—Second Lieutenant Alfred Percy Barton officiates as Adjutant, with effect from the 1st November, 1897.

The 3rd December, 1897.

No. 5202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 67, clause (1), of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to authorise the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to require any person selling any article liable to Octroi, *viz.*, tobacco, betel-leaves or green or dry cocoanuts, to obtain from the Commission a license for the purpose, and to pay therefor such fees as shall, from time to time, with the approval of the Resident, be fixed in that behalf.

No. 2504.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I.-B., dated the 1st October, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased:—

(*a*) to grant licenses to the Reverend C. G. Craggs, the Reverend F. R. Wilson and the Reverend F. Goodwill, of the Wesleyan Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to grant licenses to the said Reverend C. G. Craggs, Reverend F. R. Wilson and Reverend F. Goodwill authorising them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

No. 5205.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August,

1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was, with certain modifications, declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased:—

(*a*) to grant licenses to the Reverend C. G. Craggs, Reverend F. R. Wilson and Reverend F. Goodwill, of the Wesleyan Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to grant licenses to the said Reverend C. G. Craggs, Reverend F. R. Wilson and Reverend F. Goodwill authorising them to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 1st December, 1897.

No. 246.—Mr. A. E. Cline, Superintendent, Warthganj Depôt, Punjab Mines Division, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, from the 14th to the 24th November, 1897.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 4th December, 1897.

No. 7.—*Errata.*—In Notification No. 5, dated the 19th November, 1897, *for* "in and out of India" *read* "out of India."

2. In Notification, dated the 22nd November, 1897, *for* "No. 5" *read* "No. 6."

J. HEXT,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers of Foot, dated at Dum Dum, this 3rd day of December, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—4098-M. F., Private William John Shanahan.
Age,—17 years 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Trade,—Coach painter.
Date of Enlistment,—24th July, 1895.
Place of Enlistment,—Tralee.

Parish and County in which born,—Sandown, Isle of Wight, Hants.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—27th November, 1897.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Dum Dum.

Marks,—*Nil.*

Under three years' service.

B. R. HAWES, *Major*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Munster Fusiliers.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. £	Name of Claimant.
H—442 of 1896-97	X-68—12700	500	Puran Miah, care of Paban Chandra Mallik, Pleader, Korantadih Post Office, District Ballia, N.-W. P.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General, In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 6th December, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December, 1897.

No. 8856.—Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 10th December, 1897.

The 9th December, 1897.

No. 8948.—Mr. G. S. Clifford, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted furlough for six months, with effect from the 1st January, 1898, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. M. Gorman is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. S. Clifford, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 6th December, 1897.

Barker Bros., the Medical Dispensary.
Barreo, J. J.
Beck Bros., Gunny Bags Manufacturer.
Bonse, R.
Buncher, A. James.
Butler & Co.
Clarkson, J. G.
Coiley & Co.
DeCean, Thos. D.
Doyle & Co., J.
Ferguson & Co., Alex. (Wine Merchants).
Gear, Mr. (Editor, Rechabita Magazine).
Harolds, Miss Littuce.
Hart, F.T.
Hart, S. P.
Hayley, C. P.
Heardon & Co.
Hen phill, H.
Indian Medical Agency, Booksellers and Publishers.
Ireland, Dr. J. S. A.
Khan Bros.
Klinger, F. Louis.
Lazaro & Stiller.
Levy & Co., M. (Photographers).
Manager, Crown Press and Lether Foundry.
Newton & Co.
Phillips, J., Partner in the firm of J. C. Phillman & Co., Pith Hat Manufacturers, etc.
Pulsometer, Engineering Coy., the Agent.
Rose, Downs and Thompson (Engineers and Founders).
Schinasi, J.
Secretary, Scientific "Dress Cutting" "Association."
Sewell and Crowther.
Thompson and Son.
Thorus & Co.
Windham, R.
Woodroff & Co., Paper Merchants.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Barnicot, Joseph.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Bellingham, Miss.
Bentzoni, Chas.
Binney, James.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Bond, Walter.
Brew, C.
Bruckman, T. D.
Brown Billy (of Glasgow).
Brown, W. H., Advance Agent.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bruce, H. Martin.
Bull, C.
Burgoss, R.
Campos, L. DaCosta.
Capel, C.
Church, A. B.
Clancey, D. J.
Colcombet, J.
Dally, H.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, J. E.
Deas, D.
Deavin, H. P.
Delafaye, R.
Del'Hoste, Colonel.
DeS. Crowle, Percival.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Duncan, Patrick.
Eaton, F. C.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Essa, Leon.
Farrell, Mr.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gabriel, A.
Gillet, Paul.
Goulden, W. E.
Hains, Captain.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Harcourt, Bath W.
Hardwick, A. A.
Hilerding, M. Alex.
Holt, George.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
Honston, Miss, care of Capt. E. Honston, R.E.
Hoseason, Wm, L.
Inman, Thos.
James, W., Member of the Philatelic Society of India.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jolliffe, Hon'ble George.
Jolliffe, Lady Alice.
Jones, K. C.
Keep, Chas. J.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lincoln, Frank.
Lumsden, G.
Mathesins, C.
McCallum, E.
McNab, R.
McNamee, R.
McQuilen, W. J.
Meineke, Bruno.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Morrison, Miss E.
Moulin, Charles.
Naskidol, M. T.
Niblett, Charles.
Norman, Isaac.
Norman, Miss Nellie.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Oliver, Mrs. C.
Palmer, E. L.
Pepin, E. A.
Perham, Miss Gertrude.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Phelps, T. T.
Philben, E.
Poniriska, Marie Madamela Comtesse.
Pierce, Percy.
Ralph, Mr.
Rankin, Reginald.
Rayleigh, Lady.
Rayleigh, Lord.
Reading, G. A.
Ridsdale, H.
Rollinson, Geo. H.
Ross, Johnny.
Rowbotham, H. M.
Rowbotham, Mrs.
Seed, W. J.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, Arnold P.
Smith, T. C.
Smyth, L. G.
Southwell, J.
Stavridi, A. G.
Sundee, Donald.
Thaddens, F. G.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Troyte, H.
Unger, G. E.
Vigar, C.
Walker, P. A.
Wall, T. D.
Waller, Mr.
Weldon, Miss.
William, H.
Williams, F. F.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wobbekind, C.
Wood, Mr.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W., Revd.
Crazier, J. E.
Dease, P.
Earl, J. S.
Fischer, Morris.
Hirsch, J.
McKeown, Ada.
Morton, Mrs.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palmer, E. L.
Palommo Luis D'Castro.
Plant, T. Showell.
Rossac, J.
Row, J.
Wilson, R. A.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aron, Clara.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Buksh, N.
Bodycot, F.
Baxter, Miss.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham, Graham, Miss.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
Cowasji Hormusji.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
Dracott, C. H.
Ehrmundart, E. I.
Fosse, C. F. de La.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Hutchinson. S. St.
Kerrigan, F. H.
Langley, F.
Lanun, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Moses, James.
Mohammad Hosein.
McDonald, G.
Munsiff, I.
Nesbitt, B., Mrs.
Pringle, Andrew.
Roodow, James.
Rohand, L., Monsieur.
Richards, W. E.
Radmore, F.
Siva, Marco.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.).
Silberstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Twarri, Chetoo.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 6th December, 1897.

Cowie, E. H.
Donohue, Mrs.
Floyd, A. E.
Johnson, J. H.
Lee, L. H.
Oddie, H. J.
Reilly, C.
Robertson, W. T. M.
Rogers, B.
Sankey, H. H. B.
Shord, Mrs.
Steedsman, W.

The 11th December, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	16th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	15th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	11th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	13th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Massilia.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	16th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	11th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
South African Ports. . .	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Umsinto.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	19th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Steamer *Aglaja.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at ₹200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, ₹2-4. Price of each number ₹1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume ₹5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price ₹8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price ₹1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price ₹3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price ₹3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892). (in six sheets). Price ₹12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *₹2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *₹5;* per pound tin, *₹10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *₹3;* per eight-ounce tin, *₹6;* per pound tin, *₹12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته ے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعے کمپنی باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے هرایک مقزم سرکاري اور ایك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لیے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی — یعے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه : آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه : ایك پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعے کمپنی باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه : آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه : پیك پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته ے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بهی بکتی هی - ماسوائے قیمت مذکورهٔ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه : آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه : اور ایك ڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, ₹15, or, post-free, ₹15-12.
½ „ ₹7-8, „ ₹8.
¼ „ ₹3-12, „ ₹4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১৫৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৫৲০
½ আধ „ „ ৭৲০ „ ৮৲
¼ সিকি „ „ ৩৲০ „ ৪৲০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনী ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার প্রমাণ দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depot at ₹62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials	(1895).	₹2-6.
„	II.	Masonry	(1891).	₹1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry	(1889).	₹1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork	(1892).	₹1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant	(never published).	

* Date of Edition on sale.

VOLUME II.*

Section VI.	Buildings	(1891),	₹1-4.
„ VII.	Bridges	(in the Press).	
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	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	15·3	21·25	34	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	18·7	18·7	38·25	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	13·6	27·2	63·75	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	18·7	24·05	51·85	63·75	94·35	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	22·1	59·5	76·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bassein	17	25·5	51	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13·94	27·2	42·07	62·22	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	17·55	21·25	54·4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	20·74	27·03	54·57	53·21	73·44	51·08	..	...	...	..	..	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Pakôkku	18·7	28·05	51	59·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	25·5	40·8	51	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Akyab	20·91	22·1	41·82	44·2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	25	25·2	50	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	31·5	41·25	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	.	45	[illegible]	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	..	...	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	...	...	35	..	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35·2 and 42·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...
Calcutta	...	...	50	45	45	47·5	..	...	40	37	40	32·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	40	40	...	50	..	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	35·31	40·70	50	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	53	45·7	50·25	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	29·00	33·2	50	52·5	...	.	...	..		...
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	...	37·2	41·0	38·75	41·0	...	35·0	30·38	...	20	...
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	45	38·1	42·19	48·1	...	30·5	37	..	..	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	42·08	44·4	42·03	44·4	...	30·5	30	..	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	25·00	33·4	...	40·4	40·0	40·5	47·5	50·4	35·12	39·7	41·87	34·5
Central—												
Cawnpore	20·50	30·5	40	50	35·00	45·5	43·75	55·2	35·1	42·7	...	37·3
Jhansi	22·50	25·0	50	50	47·04	45·4	40·22	57	30·1	40	25·12	36·4
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	36·25	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	53·28	51·9	41·50	51·0	...	57·3	27·81	40·8	25·5	39·4	
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	18·75	26·7	...	...	34·00	47	...	..	24·38	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	21·3	...	40	...	31·06	...	...	...	23·28	...	26·67	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	23·12	26·7	...	..	40	50	...	...	30·38	...	...	...

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dal.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Burma —
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	Tavoy.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	68	48·45	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Thôngwâ.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Henzada.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	67·15	46·24	...	...	...	..	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam —
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpara.
..	.	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal —
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	.	...	50	36·2	..	...	400	370	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	..	.	55	40	67·5	41·2	350	420	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	350	Midnapur.
60	35	...	...	36·25	32·5	47·5	37·5	45	40	320	330	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	42·5	65	40	315	300	Bardwan.
..	...	...	...	...	...	46·25	37·5	57·5	40	320	350	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	30	24·1	50	30·6	72·5	44·4	330	340	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...		...	...	35·78	...	35·78	26·4	352·8	355	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	19·37	26·2	25	33·1	40·62	35·0	38·75	35·6	2..	2..	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	26·25	31·9	45	37·2	42·19	35·2	300	300	Bhagalpur.
...	..	22·19	26·6	25·78	30·8	42·08	28·9	56·87	50	248·28	300·0	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces —
												Eastern—
33·59	30·7	...	...	30·31	34·4	48·18	39·4	56·40	50·7	292·76	277·6	Benares.
												Central—
25	...	...	...	25	36·4	40	42·1	53·33	...	266·67	266·7	Cawnpore.
25·42	40	...	...	25·42	35·5	41·04	40	40	...	245	241·9	Jhânsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	..	...	40	...	....	45	...	270	Meerut.
23·12	43·7	...	...	26·25	36·0	52·5	44·7	59·60	41·2	277·19	300	Agra.
												Submontane west—
24·58	...	...	...	...	...	43·96	40	...	...	265	250	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
25	...	...	...	43·12	...	43·12	...	...	...	280	...	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	25	33·3	40·94	40	...	...	256·25	260	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897—*continued.*

Districts.	Gór.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	37'5	37'5	100	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37'5	43'7	65	95	...	...	40	24'4	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35'87	[illegible]	51'25 and 63'75	62'5 to 82'5	...	...	...	...	1'62(*a*)	2'25(*a*)
Calcutta	...	...	36'25	40	70	80	..	...	6'5(*a*)	7(*a*)	5'25(*a*)	6(*a*)
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	35	32'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5(*a*)	7(*a*)
Pabna	...	..	39'06	43'1	70	80	...	...	...	...	7'5	6'2
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	50	106'7	...	...	'17(*b*)	'06(*b*)	'17(*b*)	'17(*b*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	32'5	31'2	65	25	...	...	20(*a*)	20(*a*)	3'19(*a*)	4'12(*a*)
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	...	36'25	37'5	30	30	...	...	3'12	3'7	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Jihágalpur	...	...	38'12	40	62'5	60	.	...	...	..	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36'25	35'5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	66'56	51'2	...	...	...	...	...	63'7	...	.	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	55'21	48'5	...	...	77'5	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	48'59	51'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	..	...	...	...	...	...	125	70	...	..	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	63'12	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	2'81	...	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	66'[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'81	5'1	...	...

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	45	55	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	35 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·87	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·3	...	...	42·71	51·4	...	...	27·5	41·4	133·33	40
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	24·37	26·6	70	44·7	38·12	44·4	37·5	47·2	30	36·4	30·62	33·3
Central—												
Lahore	23·54	25·7	46·35	47	34·37	42·8	35·09	50·8	25	...	22·19	...
South-eastern—												
Delhi	28·05	28·6	42·08	50	37·19	45·7	80	48·4	25·75	42·7	33·33	38·1
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25·78	26·7	47·76	49·2	32·06	42·2	34·79	48·5	24·22	36·4	...	33·3
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	30	50·32	50	35·57	47·8	38·12	50	26·25	35·0	40	30·8
Western—												
Multan	18·18	24·2	42·08	38·1	39·01	40	43·28	44·4	28·54	34·8	25	34·6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	46·25	57·5	42·55	42	...	...	28·75	24·1	31·56	28·7
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	37·50	37·5	...	...	25	31·9	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	41·87	44·4	65	65	30	33·7	35	33·7
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	45·7	...		...	...	...	...	...	37·3
Poona		...		54·4	...	46·6		...	...		...	41·8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar		32·9	...	...	...	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	41·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guzarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	51·2	...	...	...		...	30·3
Ahmadabad	...	27·5	...	50	60	52·5		...	...	35	...	35
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	31	44·8	41	41·5	86	46	...	...	33	32·5
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	43·45	47·06	42·12	42·12	47·06	50	...	...		...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	38	30	44	38	73	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...		...	42·50	...	...	...	...	36·54	32·69
Ellichpur	...	...	...	60·62	57·14	47·06	66·66	53·12	...	...	44·37	35·33
Amraoti		...	50·87	66·25	56·87	44·37	60	56·25	...	...	40	30·75
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·12	22·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·37	20·3
Cuddapah	27·92	31·9	47·03	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	27·1
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	26·75	26·8	45·08	40	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Tanjore	24·45	18·1	48·38	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·86	20·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	27·43	25·45	45·71	39·31	73·47	54·86	98·74	65·82	...	...	14·62	21·03
Bangalore	22	19·50	53·5	47·19	65·5	58·77	63·5	49	...	...	20·62	27·43

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
35·16	44·4	...	...	27·97	39·2	44·43	43·6	...	...	305	355·5	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern
25	40	...	...	23·75	36·4	38·75	38·1	56·25	40	330	330	Ferozpur.
												Central—
26·67	...	...	...	24·22	...	46·04	31·5	55·16	55·2	328·02	336·8	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
2	42·7	...	...	38·07	36·9	47·03	42·7	44·37	50	305	320	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	40	...	...	23·54	33·3	36·77	37·7	...	...	...	345	Amritsar.
												Northern—
31·98	42·2	...	...	30·16	36·2	41·04	40	59·27	...	291·25	304·7	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
29·63	34·8	...	...	25	30·8	42·08	38·1	...	...	320	355·6	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
36·25	34·2	...	...	...	...	46·56	43·1	72·5	...	330	380	Karachi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·12	39·4	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
..	...	..	...	65	32·5	...	...	...	...	380	360	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
37·66	46·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	50·1	...	...	..	...	...	45·6	...	47·6	...	383·3	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
34·37	36	...	...	...	...	...	46·8	...	46·8	...	...	Surat.
...	40	...	30	...	...	...	40	...	50	...	320	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	..	...	...	48	35·6	48	39	318	335·5	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	..	43·25	35·56	53·31	48·5	240	240	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	...	.	48	34	53	38	280	280	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	42·31	...	...	...	...	Bâsim.
66·66	44·44	...	...		...	61·5	66·67	61·5	44·44	320	263·33	Ellichpur.
40	30·25	...	...	...	...	50	44·37	61·50	44·37	300	250	Amraoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
21·87	17·5	...	...	...	...	60	50	...	...	400	456·9	Coimbatore.
...	...	20·26	29·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	359·93	394·2	Salem.
												Central—
..	...	...	...	...	...	31·98	44·4	...	...	412·08	443·8	Bellary.
19·63	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	400	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	20·67	22·3	...	...	35·68	34	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	59·84	46	...	...	345·62	412·2	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	20·21	16·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
26·09	23·7	...	...	...	...	25·68	25·6	...	...	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	20·57	15·67	...	...	23·93	20·16	68·57	52·11	346·62	413	Mysore.
...	...	18·75	20·27	...	...	32	25·59	49	50·84	411·74	453·78	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896 AND 1897—*concluded*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	53·33	61·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6·4	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	40	42·5	95	8	3·12	6·7	6·25	10
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	29·6	110·31	72·7	10	...	7·29	7·4
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...		...	123·07	80	50	80	5	5	2·66	8·7
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	47·8	...	...	...	5	5·31	6·1
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	30·8	94·22	72·7	4·43	13·3	10	14·7
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	114·3	133·33	80	3·07	4·4	6·67	7·3
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	85	80	...	...	135	150	105	65	...	5·2	...	...
Shikárpur	60	35·7	...	...	...	40·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	59·6	...	...	...	73·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	73·3	...	...	...	83·3	...	75	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39·25	38·56	70	80	115	70	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	43	43	100	150	100	52	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	320	200	76·25	76·25	3	3	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	1·06(*a*)	1·31(*b*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	73·12	65·6	...	...	...	...	100	57·5	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	102·76	94·2	51·61	49·7	...	...	6·56	6·6
Central—												
Bellary	63·38	55·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	83·33	50	61·40	42·3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	1157·6	49·4	...	...	131·67	131·7	57·6	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·28	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	111·67	89·7	...	...	...	...	5·36	6·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·55	46·62	...	...	374	374	109·08	70·12	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	68·5	64·37	...	...	256·87	428·55	85·69	68·5	3·5	4·29	13·71	15

(*a*) Per 100 pullies. (*b*) Per head load.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Rajputana—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
										Panjab—
2·5	5	...	...	50	40	...	...	75	60	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
5	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	86	86	*Central—* Lahore.
5	6·1	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	3·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
4·43	7·7	...	...	55	50	...	...	60	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
2·5	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	50	Karachi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	8·44	9·4	0 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...		...	42	...		...	17	Sholapur.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	6·7	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	40	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
..	8·7	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	100	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	45	...	...	35	32	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur.
										Berar—
..	..	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	Bijapur.
10	8·12	...	...	60	50	..	...	50	50	Ellichpur.
...	.	...	...	50	55	...	...	80	100	Amraoti.
										Madras—
...	..	..	...	80	77·5	80	77·5	50	60	*South central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
...	.	...	...	80	75	80	75	140	86·67	*Central—* Bellary.
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	..	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	*Southern—* Madura.
										Mysore
3·56	3·20	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore.
...	..	...	...	200	(144 to 200	...	...	120	50 to 100	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1897. (*The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 15	12 0	11 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 12	10 8	10 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Kangoon	6 12	6 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 0	12 15	12 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Thatmadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 9	14 13	13 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	12 1	11 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 6	9 11	12 6	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 10	10 12	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 13	9 11	10 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 11	11 3	7 12	...	...	...	...
Lakokku	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 2	9 15	10 10	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 14	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 9	10 10	13 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 10	11 4	10 1	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	—	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 14	6 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 6½	6 6½	...	...	5 11½	5 5	8 12	7 4	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	14 8	10 —	9 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	9 9	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	11 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	9 —	8 5	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backergunj	...	...	...	...	5 — and 10 —	5 12	9 — and 12 —	7 — and 9 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	5 —	6 8	11 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 4	9 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 9	9 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	5 8	5 —	11 4	11 4	7 —	6 2	11 —	10 5	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	6 —	7 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 2	5 14	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 6	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6 and 11 —	9 4 and 1. 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 —	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 12	5 12	8 —	7 4	9 —	9 —	6 —	7 8
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnegarh)	8 7	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 11	10 —	9 1	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	7 —	6 10	13 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Makua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
				11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	6 12	9 6	20 —	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thongwa.
...	...	...	...	6 10	7 10	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thatawadi.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 6	11 6	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	5 15	7 —	...	...	5 10	6 4	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	15 8	15 9	7 1	7 9	14 6	14 6	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	9 4	6 7	...	...	6 2	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pookkoo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 7	28 7	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	17 11	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 2	15 —	15 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	6 14	7 4	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
				6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	4 8	5 4	6 —	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
				6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goalpara.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	10 —	10 —	Kamrup.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 11	...	...	5 8	5 5	8 —	8 4	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Naga Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergunj.
...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	5 14	6 2	10 8	10 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Mymensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 8 and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Calcutta.
...	...	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...			

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	12 8				...
Bardwan	...	...	..	..	7 8	7 14	9 12	9 12	..		...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 0	..		..	...
Murshidabad	8 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 — and 12 —	9 — and 11 —	..	.	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	7 12	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	8 10	..	.	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12	6 —	8 10 and 9 12	7 2 and 8 10	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	7 8	7 8	8 4	...	6 —	5 4	9 — and 11 4	7 8 and 9 —	...	.	...	...
Malda	...	8 —	...	...	...	6 —	10 9	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 8	5 4	6 4	6 —		.	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	5 6½	5 6½	8 6½ and 10 3	8 6½ and 9 9½	..	.	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	..	.	.	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	.	.	.	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 2	7 3	...		6 14	5 12	11 13 and 14 7	10 8	.	.	..	...
Cuttack	7 8	7 14	...	..	8 9	8 9	12 8	13 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 6	10 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	14 8	12 — to 13 —		...	.	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	..	..	12 —	10 —	14 —	12 —		...		...
Manbhum	8	8 4	9 —	10 —	10 4	9 —	11 8	11 —	...		...	...
Lohardaga	6 8 to 7 8	5 8 to 7 8	...	...	6 8 to 8 —	6 8	10 — to 14 —	10 —	...	...		...
Palamau	7 14	8 —	10 2	10 2	9 —	10 2	12 6	11 13	.	..	...	...
Hazaribagh	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	10 —	9 —				...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	8 14½	9 7½	8 9½	10 8	5 4	5 12½	8 10½	8 11½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 8	8 12	11 —	10 12	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Patna	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	9 —	9 — and 6 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	...	...	...
Shahabad	9 — and 7 8	9 8 and 10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 — and 8 8	9 — to 10 —	9 — and 9 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 9	8 —	...	...	5 2	5 —	11 11	11 11	..		..	..
Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	11 6	11 6	7 9	7 4	8 14	8 14	...	.	...	...
Darbhanga	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 —				...
Muzaffarpur	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	8 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	..	...
Saran	9 8	9 8	10 —	9 —	6 —	5 12	11 4	11 —			..	...
Champaran	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 8	6 4	6 8	12 8	12 8		...		...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 4	8 5	11 9	11 —	5 6	5 7	7 15	8 4	...	...	11 12	11 12
Benares	9 10	9 14	12 3	11 5	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	9 3	12 7	...
Ghazipur	9 —	9 4	11 6	11 3	5 8	5 8	9 4	9 12	7 —	7 —	12 4	8 12
Jaunpur	9 8	9 —	11 8	12 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	9 —	...	...	..	...
Allahabad	9 8	9 —	12 8	11 4	5 —	5 —	10 4	9 4	...	...	13 —	12 —
Central—												
Banda	9 —	9 —	12 8	11 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	9 8	13 —	10 8	...	...
Fatehpur	9 —	8 12	12 —	12 —	5 12	5 8	10 12	10 —	...	..	14 4	...
Hamirpur	8 15	8 7	11 10	11 5	6 —	6 —	7 11	7 6	12 3	10 3	12 3	9 14
Jalaun	9 8	9 —	13 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —
Cawnpore	10 12	10 4	14 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 4	...	..	15 8	14 —
Jhansi	9 8	9 12	13 —	13 4	6 —	6 12	8	9 —	14 —	14 —	15 8	13 —
Etawah	10 6	9 13	13 —	14 10	4 8	4 8	10 11	9 8	12 8	10 12	14 13	11 2
Farukhabad	10 6	9 9	15 5	12 15	5 1	5 1	5 7 to 5 —	5 7 to 6 13	15 —	...	3 10	11 14
Mainpuri	10 13	10 4	14 4	13 4	4 8	4 8	10 —	8 —	10 —	...	14 4	13 4
Etah	11 12	10 12	10 4	14 2	5 4	5 8	8 4	8 2	17 8	...	15 12	14 12
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	11 —	13 —	15 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	13 —
Agra	9 8	9 8	14 4	14 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	17 12	9 4	17 —	15 —
Muttra	11 —	9 12	15 8	10 —	6 —	5 12	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	15 12
Aligarh	10 4	10 4	15 —	13 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	14 8	14 12
Bulandshahr	11 —	11 8	15 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	7 12	16 9	15 —	14 12	15 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	9 4	8 12	11 —	10 12	5 4	5 4	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 6	4 7	4 7	10 6	10 2	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 9	8 2	11 11	10 13	5 6	4 15	11 4	9 14	9 —	9 —	12 9	12 9
Basti	11 —	11 —	11 6	11 8	7 5	7 5	10 10	10 10		10 —	...	

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	*9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	...	*9 —	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 2	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	7 11	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	10 8*	11 13*	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8 and 10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	16 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	9 2	9 2	Manbhum.
22 —	20 —	...	...	0 12 to 7 8	7 — to 7 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
18 —	20 4	...	...	8 7	8 5	10 14	18 9	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	Palámau.
20 —	20 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	15 12	15 —	10 —	9 8	8 —	8 —	Hazaribagh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	8 0½	...	9 15½	9 13½	14 11½	15 12	9 7½	9 7½	9 15½	9 15½	Monghyr.
...	14 8	10 4	8 8	9 —	8 12	13 8	14 —	8 4	9 4	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
19 8	20 —	14 —	14 —	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	Patna.
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8 and 14 —	13 8	9 —	9 —	10 — and 10 4	10 4	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	9 9	8 —	...	10 4	6 6	8 —	10 10	9 —	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	15 2	15 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
19 —	19 —	...	...	8 8	9 12	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 4	10 —	9 12	Darbhanga.
16 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	8 12	15 8	17 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
18 8	18 8	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Saran.
20 —	21 —	...		10 8	10 8	17 —	18 —	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 —	12 —	10 8	13 8	7 13	7 11	11 8	12 3	6 6	6 8	9 11	9 10	Mirzapur.
14 14	12 11	13 9	12 11	8 11	7 15	13 4	13 —	7 1	6 12	10 13	11 6	Benares.
14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	8 4	8 —	13 4	12 12	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
14 —	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	14 —	12 8	6 6	7 —	10 8	9 —	Jaunpur.
15 —	14 —	15 —	13 —	9 —	8 —	13 8	13 —	9 12	8 12	10 8	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	17 —	17 —	9 4	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 8	13 8	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	10 —	10 4	10 2	8 14	13 —	12 2	7 0	7 2	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
9 —†	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —†	8 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
15 —	...	17 —	10 8	9 4	8 12	10 —	13 8	10 —	10 4	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
10 —	...	10 —	10 8	9 6	9 8	15 8	14 4	9 12	9 4	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
17 3	17 —	15 —	10 —	8 4	8 14	10 7	10 8	7 —	6 11	10 12	10 12	Etawah.
...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	7 13	17 8	16 —	9 14	9 9	11 12	11 12	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 5	17 4	17 —	7 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
16 —	18 8	...	...	9 12	8 12	19 4	16 12	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	18 —	18 —	7 —	9 8	15 8	15 —	6 12	7 —	12 4	12 6	Agra.
...	...	14 —	14 —	9 8	10 12	17 —	16 —	11 4	11 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	16 —	15 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 4	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
15 —	13 —	...	...	5 15	6 0	13 4	11 8	6 11	7 1	9 3	9 3	Azamgarh.
14 12	14 —	...	...	6 9	7 10	13 15	13 15	6 12	6 6	10 —	9 10	Gorakhpur.
10 3	18 —	13 15	14 6	8 10	8 8	14 —	17 —	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Basti.
17 8	17 8	14 —	14 —									

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbi (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 12	10 12	17 —	16 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 —	13 —	17 8	15 —
Delhi	10 4	10 10	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	15 8	14 —
Rohtak	9 12	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	20 —	12 —	17 —	15 —
Karnál	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	16 —	13 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 13	11 12	13 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —
Ludhiána	12 —	12 —	16 —	14 8	...	...	7 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	9 —	8 —
Jalandhar	13 —	13 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —
Hoshiárpur	12 8	13 8	15 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	18 8	17 8	12 4	12 8
Gurdáspur	12 8	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 2	8 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	8 12
Sialkot	11 4	11 8	14 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	‡	14 —	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	9 —	9 12	14 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 8	7 —	11 —	8 8
Kangra	13 —	12 8	18 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 8	...	...	6 12	5 12	9 12	9 12	12 4	12 4
Hazára	12 10	12 2	19 8	18 8	...	...	8 4	7 10	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pesháwar	11 —	11 —	14 —	17 —	...	...	7 5	7 2	15 —	15 —	11 —	12 —
Kohat	8 12	8 15	11 12	11 8	...	...	8 2	8 9	‡	‡	11 8	12 12
Bannu	11 8	11 4	17 10	18 2	...	...	8 15	7 5	16 4	17 8	16 9	14 11
Western—												
Sháhpur	13 —	13 —	19 —	16 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	16 —	14 —	16 —
Jhang	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	17 —	18 —	13 —	16 —
Multan	10 —	10 4	13 8	13 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 8	14 8	13 —	11 —
Montgomery	11 2	11 12	13 —	*	...	...	8 8	7 —	‡	‡	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	11 —	10 5	14 —	12 8	...	...	5 10	5 5	18 12	17 8	13 12	13 12
Muzaffargarh	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	11 —	14 —	13 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 5	10 10	14 6	13 12	...	...	7 13	7 13	14 11	15 —	14 9	15 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 10	9 —	...	...	6 7	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 —	13 —	12 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	13 —	18 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Shikarpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	18 —	13 8	13 —
Quetta	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 12	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Dharwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 10	8 2	9 10	9 2	10 7	10 7	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 10	9 4	6 8	6 8	5 15	5 15
Kolába	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 14	9 7	10 12	9 14	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	10 7	10 7	8 10	7 15
Thána	6 6	6 6	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 4	9 4	*	*	10 13	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	7 6	6 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	13 1	12 12	8 8	8 8
Belgaum	7 1	7 1	...	...	8 1	8 10	8 6	8 15	13 8	11 7	11 11	9 12
Satára	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 5	6 3	8 8	7 15	8 —	7 10
Sholapur	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 5	8 5	10 12	9 6	10 12	10 12
Bijapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	5 9	8 1	14 6	14 6	14 2	14 2
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 4	6 11	8 6	7 13	10 9	9 6	10 6	9 3
Khándesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	8 5	8 5	8 —	8 —
Nasik	7 3	7 3	...	...	7 6	6 10	8 1	7 5	15 6	*	12 11	7 12
Dhulia	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 8	7 9	12 15	12 1	14 11	11 15
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 14	7 14	11 12	9 11
Broach	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	9 8	10 8	9 8
Kaira	7 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	*	13 —	11 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	*	*	*9 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	9 8	13 —	11 —
Godhra	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 12	7 8	9 —	8 —	*	...	11 2	10 2
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 5	5 8	8 —	8 —	*	*	12 8	12 8
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 13	9 4	10 4	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 7	4 10	9 2	7 10	9 13	9 3	...	...
Khandwa	7 12	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	*
Hosnangabad	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 4	7 —	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...
Betul	6 —	7 3	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	8 7	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	9 6	8 12	...	...	8 12	7 8	12 8	9 6	11 8	10 15	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	8 1	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued*.
†	†	†	†	10 8	10 4	14 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	*South-eastern—*
†	†	13 —	12 —	10 —	9 8	15 8	15 —	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	Gurgáon.
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Rohtak.
												Karnál.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 12	19 8	19 8	‡	‡	* 12 4	12 4	*Submontane—*
‡	‡	15 —	13 8	11 —	11 —	19 —	10 4	6 12	6 12	12 12	12 8	Ambala.
‡	†	12 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	18 —	‡	†	13 —	13 —	Ludhiána.
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 8	19 —	19 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
‡	14 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	10 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Hoshiárpur.
‡	†	10 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 8	10 —	14 —	15 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Amritsar.
												Siálkot.
13 —	11 —	9 —	7 —	10 —	8 14	16 —	12 8	6 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	*Hills—*
‡	‡	*	*	10 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	7 8	7 —	11 —	10 —	Simla.
												Kángra.
*	*	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 8	13 —	12 12	*	*	13 8	13 8	*Northern—*
†	†	‡	‡	9 —	8 4	10 8	15 8	†	†	11 —	11 —	Rawalpindi.
†	†	14 —	11 —	9 6	8 12	10 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	Hazára.
†	†	‡	‡	7 8	7 8	10 13	12 12	†	†	14 —	14 4	Peshawar.
13 2	13 2	7 4	7 8	10 2	9 9	17 10	15 15	4 10	4 11	20 —	20 —	Kohát.
												Bannu.
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	11 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	*Western—*
10 —	10 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	Sháhpur.
†	†	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	15 8	13 —	‡	†	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
‡	‡	†	†	10 8	11 12	14 —	*	*	*	12 8	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	11 4	10 15	10 —	10 —	4 6	4 6	15 —	15 —	Montgomery.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 6	9 —	‡	‡	*	*	12 —	12 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	†	‡	†	9 14	9 6	‡	†	‡	†	10 —	9 4	Muzaffargarh.
												Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
		...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
		...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
		...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
		...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
		...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 14	6 14	5 12	6 —	5 12	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	12 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
9 6	9 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 6	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 2	5 11	10 3	10 3	Alibag.
9 9	9 9	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 3	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 8	10 8	Dharwar.
19 —	17 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	7 13	7 5	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	6 5	5 15	...	...	5 15	5 10	9 15	10 2	Satara.
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 —	11 —	Sholapur.
20 4	20 4	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
12 13	12 13	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 3	10 3	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 11	6 11	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
12 10	9 3	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	6 7	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 8	9 12	9 12	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Surat.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 —	Kaira.
14 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	12 —	Godhra.
13 12	12 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
*	*	...	...									*Káthiawár—*
*	*	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	70 —	70 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	*	7 8	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	7 7	7 3	...	...	5 15	6 —	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	6 14	7 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 3	7 3	Betul.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 12	...	...	8 2	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1897—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 11	6 2	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	9 15	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 4	11 3	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	7 5	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 15	7 7	10 14	9 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	11 3	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 2	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 4	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	9 8	13 —	8 4
Basim	7 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	6 12	6 12	10 8	10 —	...	...
Akola	6 14	7 7	...	...	4 13	5 5	6 —	6 6	10 5	10 7	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	6 —½	6 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	5 —
Wun	6 12	8 —	...	...	5 6	5 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	12 —	8 —	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 7½	5 7½	*	*	4 14½	4 14	5 3½	5 3½	9 9	8 7½	11 2½	9 13
Bolaram	5 4	5 4	*	*	5 4	5 4	7 2	6 11	10 5	9 1	...	*
Chauarghát	5 4	5 12	*	*	5 8	6 —	7 12	7 8	9 12	10 4	10 8	*
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 6	15 3	14 5	15 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	15 10	16 —	19 5	20 2
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 10	14 6	12 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 2	10 8	14 14	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 0	13 0	18 14	18 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 14	13 11	12 3	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 5	...	...	17 13	16 11
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 13	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	13 —	11 8	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 6	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 13	12 11	11 13	13 3	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	20 —	23 2
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	9 10	...	...	20 3	20 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 11	10 2	15 2	20 5	17 2
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 5	14 10	14 10	14 11	15 6
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	5 7	...	...	7 8	7 2	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	5 5	5 7	5 12	5 10	6 11	6 15	7 1	7 13	18 14	15 13	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 —	7 —	6 8	8 8	8 —	...	9 12	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 —	5 12	5 8	5 12	8 —	7 8	8 4	8 —	20 —	...	...	...
Hassan	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 1	5 12	6 1	6 5	8 6	8 6	10 8	10 12	14 15	14 7	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	22 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	8 10	8 10	6 7	15 10

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 12	9 2	*Central*— Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	...	...	7 2	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	9 4	7 10	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 8	9 —	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Bálaghát.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Bnandára.
...	...	...	...	9 5	7 10	...	...	7 11	6 8	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 2	6 8	...	...	6 4	5 12	9 8	9 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	7 12	7 —	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	7 6	7 10	...	...	6 —	6 14	11 —	11 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
11 8	10 9	*	*	6 5	6 8⅓	*	*	6 9	6 5⅓	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	6 11	6 11	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	*	*	*	7 4	7 10	*	*	*	*	9 —	9 —	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 —	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
20 2	19 11	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	Salem.
												Central—
17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
17 5	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Cuddapah.
15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
12 8	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
16 8	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
12 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
15 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
18 13	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	N. Arcot.
17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 13	S. Arcot.
24 10	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
19 —	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
18 10	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
19 —	19 —	...	...	5 8	6 10	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
19 8	19 7	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	11 13	10 2	10 8	10 3	Bangalore.
24 —	24 —	...	...	5 —	6 8	...	12 —	12 —	12 4	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
24 —	24 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	13 —	...	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
25 —	25 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	Hassan.
20 —	20 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
19 7	21 —	...	...	7 14	8 2	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	Shimoga.
20 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
17 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	..	5 10	5 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and ... Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons grat... relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 20th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 27th November, 1897.			For the week en... the 4th December		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	T...
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	...	1,371	1,371	...	661	661	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Bellary	...	970	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Anantapur	...	604	604	...	482	482	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Godavari	...	26	26	...	19	19	...	44	44	...	29	
	Total Madras	...	(1)2,977	2,977	...	(2)1,162	1,162	...	44	44	...	29	
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	1,763	197	1,960	1,516	...	1,516	1,339	...	1,339	969	...	
2	Sholapur	25,751	5,905	31,710	17,404	4,703	22,107	10,002	2,888	13,550	9,482	2,156	1...
3	Poona	9,301	7,956	17,317	9,020	5,505	14,531	6,011	5,080	11,091	5,850	3,116	8
4	Satara	4,008	550	5,158	4,008	...	4,008	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Belgaum	1,334	...	1,334	976	...	976	833	139	972	782	139	
6	Dharwar	220	989	1,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Bombay	43,037	15,657	58,694	33,590	10,208	43,798	19,445	8,107	27,552	17,083	5,411	22
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	2,437	22,436	24,873	2,154	18,928	21,082	...	16,461	16,461	...	12,569	12
2	Damoh	...	13,266	13,266	...	10,791	10,791	...	9,053	9,033	...	7,435	7
3	Jabalpur	1,405	28,175	29,580	...	20,125	20,125	...	18,705	18,705	...	17,428	17
4	Mandla	768	25,180	25,948	...	23,283	23,283	...	21,977	21,977	...	20,885	20
5	Seoni	20	11,545	11,571	35	10,035	10,070	...	8,997	8,997	...	6,857	6
6	Narsinghpur	1,577	10,889	12,466	1,456	9,520	10,970	1,426	8,113	9,539	1,287	6,747	8
7	Hoshangabad	...	8,702	8,702	...	8,192	8,192	...	6,902	6,902	...	6,356	6
8	Nimar	...	2,310	2,310	...	2,044	20,044	...	1,987	1,987	...	1,862	1
9	Betul	4,955	11,797	16,752	2,713	10,018	12,731	2,322	9,560	11,882	1,147	9,274	10
10	Chindwara	3,899	13,135	17,034	521	9,606	10,127	...	8,215	8,215	...	7,685	7
11	Nagpur	...	11,140	11,140	...	11,544	11,544	...	9,003	9,003	...	8,110	8
12	Chanda	...	10,722	10,722	...	9,869	9,869	...	7,103	7,103	...	3,114	3
13	Bhandara	5,687	19,928	25,615	1,021	18,450	19,471	...	15,253	15,253	...	11,969	11
14	Balaghat	9,556	13,268	22,824	7,895	11,798	19,693	4,590	10,927	15,517	4,350	10,191	14
15	Raipur	22,202	26,996	49,258	17,259	17,004	34,263	7,250	17,573	24,823	...	11,833	11
16	Bilaspur	20,974	54,513	75,487	4,534	39,943	44,477	...	25,083	25,083	...	14,760	14
17	Wardha	...	594	594	...	738	738	...	899	899	...	823	
	Total Central Provinces	73,546	284,602	358,148	37,588	231,888	269,476	15,588	195,871	211,459	6,784	157,298	164

(1) Includes 2,242 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) ,, 1,143 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
[2] There were also 8,489 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 13th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 20th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 27th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 4th December, 18		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Tota
Burma.												
Myingyan	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	...	...
Total Burma	9,342	2,563	11,905	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	...	...
Berar.												
Buldana	...	49	49	...	60	60	...	36	36	...	17	1
Total Berar	...	49	49	...	60	60	...	36	36	...	17	1
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	5,279*	...	5,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulburga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	...	...	3,007†	...	3,007	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bir	...	312	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar	...	234	234	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgandal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hyderabad	5,279	546	5,825	3,007	200	3,207	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	3,886	9,934	13,820	3,563	2,790	6,353	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751
Gwalior	—	33	33	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central India	3,886	9,967	13,853	3,563	2,809	6,322	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751
Rajputana.												
Dholpur	...	38	38	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	28	28
Total Rajputana	...	38	38	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	28	28
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	135,090	316,399	451,489	83,500	248,283	331,787	44,356	208,186	252,542	27,707	164,694	192,401

* Includes Lingsagar, Naldrug, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal.
† Includes Naldrug and Lingsagar.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, ally show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Dated 11th December, 1897. *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 28TH NOVEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1896.	Week ending 28th November, 1896.			Week ending 27th November, 1897.			Earnings from 1st July to 28th November, 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 27th November, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	11,63,915	671	1,737	12,13,000	698	2,12,23,566	2,30,65,000	18,41,434	...
Bengal Central	158	125	18,905	151	125	22,700	182	4,39,947	5,12,000	72,053	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	802	1,17,574	130	802	1,14,000	129	19,71,003	18,58,000	...	1,13,0
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	133	754	1,10,189	147	752	1,15,000	153	20,96,904	23,01,000	2,04,096	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	2,983	99	21	2,800	124	52,778	03,900	11,122	...
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	410	40	9	800	89	30,794	24,300	...	6,4
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda)	191	1,815	3,88,087	214	1,815	3,85,000	212	69,67,559	70,29,000	61,441	...
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	747	44	17	500	29	15,741	10,100	...	5,6
South Indian	101	1,042	1,60,897	154	1,042	1,46,000	140	35,91,104	36,37,000	45,896	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,274	79	54	4,000	74	1,00,372	1,12,000	5,628	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier)	109	1,165	1,32,824	114	1,165	1,15,000	99	26,69,188	28,13,000	1,43,812	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	102	290	28,909	98	290	33,800	114	8,50,504	8,10,000	1,53,496	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	128	702	1,20,888	107	815	1,14,000	140	20,52,820	21,60,000	1,07,174	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	12,168	61	200	15,300	77	2,57,123	2,51,000	...	6,1
Assam-Bengal	57	159	10,385	65	280	23,700	83	2,11,164	3,40,000	1,34,836	...
Burma	145	880	1,74,483	195	888	1,39,000	157	24,94,090	27,30,000	2,40,910	...
TOTAL	218	9,900	24,50,798	243	10,054	24,41,400	242	4,40,34,723	4,77,31,300	28,90,577	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	198	2,797	5,74,070	205	2,883	6,44,000	223	1,08,90,019	1,43,27,000	34,36,981	...
Oudh and Rohilkund (including the metre gauge link)	181	810	1,65,517	204	875	1,70,000	194	29,93,895	30,68,000	74,105	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	3,74,435	460	817	4,12,000	504	74,67,240	69,94,000	...	4,73,2
East Coast	89	500	50,344	114	538	64,000	119	9,44,505	12,14,000	2,69,435	...
Special gauges—											
Jomat	87	28	1,411	50	25	300	12	48,649	33,800	...	14,8
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	...	(*b*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,949	11,74,373	237	5,138	12,90,300	251	4,23,44,308	2,56,36,800	33,02,452	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*c*)	348	1,490	9,28,595	422	1,491	5,42,000	364	1,03,09,522	95,10,000	...	7,99,5
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	3,11,994	077	401	2,40,000	541	45,98,720	40,51,000	...	5,47,7
Madras	447	840	1,94,737	232	840	2,03,000	242	44,70,184	46,77,000	2,06,818	...
TOTAL	330	2,791	11,35,326	407	2,792	9,85,000	353	1,93,54,424	1,82,38,000	...	5,40,4
GIAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	249	17,040	47,58,497	270	16,614	47,16,700	202	8,68,03,315	9,22,00,100	53,42,585	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	27,916	174	160	31,300	196	5,42,860	7,05,000	1,62,140	...
Farkesur	242	22	6,150	280	22	5,400	245	1,17,189	1,12,000	...	5,1
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	17,300	43	...	(*d*) 28,600	28,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	4,838	73	66	6,900	100	1,82,167	1,90,000	7,833	...
Bengal Dooars	170	30	5,913	104	30	9,600	307	1,41,497	1,48,000	6,503	...
Dibru-Sadiya	101	78	14,521	184	78	10,800	215	2,50,413	3,27,000	70,587	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	55	2,000	30	...	39,700	39,700	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	12,390	243	51	12,000	235	3,16,902	3,16,000	...	9
TOTAL	174	413	71,534	173	870	1,01,000	110	15,57,028	18,00,300	3,00,472	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	2,189	30	74	1,400	19	40,328	29,500	...	10,8
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,232	63	114	7,500	66	1,90,992	1,20,000	...	70,9
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,701	50	35	1,900	54	(*d*) 31,984	27,800	...	4,1
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	60,279	181	334	72,000	210	12,47,013	14,23,000	1,75,387	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	111	13	1,607	123	13	900	69	31,910	20,200	...	11,7
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	105	11,213	104	108	15,300	142	3,25,982	2,27,000	...	98,9
Kolar Gold-fields	347	10	3,500	350	10	4,000	400	72,089	89,500	16,811	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	60	5,127	78	66	5,400	82	1,15,852	1,35,000	19,148	...
The Gackwar's Mehsana	65	93	6,015	65	93	5,100	55	1,25,187	1,07,000	...	18,1
Kolhapur	74	29	1,059	36	29	1,200	41	44,129	33,000	...	11,1
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	49	72	5,334	74	79	2,800	35	69,721	70,900	1,179	...
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	4,500	4,500	...
Cooch Behar	59	22	1,723	79	22	1,200	55	25,077	17,700	...	7,3
TOTAL	115	965	1,07,500	111	990	1,19,500	120	23,21,470	24,05,100	...	10,3
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	38,060	114	334	34,300	103	5,46,716	5,42,000	...	4,7
Jetalsar-Rajkot	70	40	4,044	88	40	6,400	135	69,314	76,900	7,586	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	3,400	67	...	47,100	47,100	...
Jounpore-Bickaneer	61	364	25,087	69	304	17,300	48	4,37,857	4,02,000	...	35,8
Godeypore-Chitor	43	66	2,149	30	66	2,500	45	50,459	49,500	...	9,9
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	6,657	71	94	9,000	96	1,35,052	1,46,000	10,948	...
TOTAL	70	898	75,997	85	949	73,100	77	12,45,398	12,03,500	18,102	...
GRAD TOTAL	225	19,919	50,13,526	252	20,849	50,10,300	241	9,19,87,411	9,70,41,000	56,53,589	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipah railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 10th to the 27th November, 1897.
(*e*) Total earnings from the 15th June to the 28th November, 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIII of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 28th November, 1896. Earnings. Mean mileage worked.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 27th November, 1897. Earnings. Mean mileage worked.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th November, 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 27th November, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
East Indian	666	1,735	11,63,915	671	1,737	12,13,000	698	3,40,95,219	3,79,36,000	38,40,781	...
Bengal Central	140	125	18,905	151	125	22,700	182	6,48,034	7,37,000	88,966	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,17,574	136	862	1,11,000	129	35,39,039	35,24,000	...	15,039
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itárai)	139	752	1,10,189	147	752	1,15,000	153	34,59,672	39,37,000	4,77,328	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	2,083	99	21	2,600	124	89,821	98,500	8,679	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	410	46	9	800	89	47,587	40,800	...	6,787
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda	212	1,815	3,88,087	214	1,815	3,85,000	212	1,27,61,754	1,22,09,000	...	5,52,754
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	747	44	17	500	29	39,732	24,300	...	12,432
South Indian	105	1,042	1,00,897	154	1,042	1,46,000	140	60,25,344	60,87,000	61,656	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,274	79	54	4,000	74	1,75,841	1,83,000	7,159	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal Mysore Frontier Section)	110	1,165	1,32,844	114	1,165	1,15,000	99	47,25,067	49,50,000	2,24,933	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	28,969	98	296	33,800	114	10,60,429	13,22,000	2,61,571	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	702	1,20,088	107	815	1,14,000	140	36,05,054	40,01,000	3,35,945	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	12,103	61	200	15,300	77	4,90,172	5,12,000	21,828	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	10,385	65	280	23,700	83	3,05,040	5,87,000	2,21,960	...
Burma	175	886	1,72,493	195	883	1,38,000	157	43,55,569	40,82,000	6,28,431	...
TOTAL	232	9,900	24,50,798	248	10,054	24,41,400	242	7,55,36,372	8,11,30,600	55,94,228	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	211	2,797	5,74,076	205	2,883	6,44,000	223	1,85,03,944	2,15,36,000	30,32,056	...
Oudh and Rohilkund (including the metre gauge link)	193	810	1,65,517	204	875	1,70,000	194	53,36,875	54,92,000	1,55,125	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,74,425	460	817	4,12,000	504	1,03,73,779	98,76,000	...	4,97,779
East Coast	94	500	50,944	114	538	64,000	119	16,05,016	19,10,000	3,04,384	...
Special gauges—											
Jornat	73	28	1,411	50	25	300	12	68,596	60,300	...	8,296
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)5,056	(d) 4,200	...	856
TOTAL	219	4,949	11,72,373	237	5,138	12,90,300	251	3,58,93,565	3,88,78,500	29,84,032	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,490	6,28,595	422	1,491	5,42,000	364	2,01,09,960	1,69,73,000	...	31,36,960
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	3,11,994	077	401	2,40,000	521	99,21,550	92,02,000	...	6,59,550
Madras	250	840	1,94,737	232	840	2,03,000	242	73,02,180	70,79,000	3,79,814	...
TOTAL	397	2,791	11,35,320	407	2,792	9,85,000	353	3,73,33,690	3,39,14,000	...	34,19,997
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	255	17,040	47,58,497	270	18,014	47,10,700	262	14,87,63,930	15,39,23,100	51,57,104	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	100	27,910	174	100	31,300	196	8,73,203	10,53,000	1,79,797	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,150	280	22	5,400	245	2,00,134	2,02,000	...	4,134
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...							
Metre gauge—					402	17,300	43	...	(f)28,600	28,600	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	4,838	73	66	6,000	100	3,20,682	2,99,000	...	21,682
Bengal Dooars	140	30	5,913	104	30	9,000	267	1,98,051	2,07,000	8,949	...
Dibru-Sadiya	105	76	14,321	154	78	10,800	215	4,19,800	5,30,000	1,10,140	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	55	2,000	36	...	(g) 50,100	50,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	12,390	243	51	12,000	235	5,48,863	5,24,000	...	24,863
TOTAL	170	413	71,534	173	870	1,01,000	116	25,72,793	28,99,700	3,26,907	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Gooma	28	74	2,189	30	74	1,400	19	64,983	62,400	...	1,583
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,232	63	114	7,500	66	3,09,200	2,20,000	...	89,200
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,701	50	35	1,900	54	(h)31,984	67,400	35,416	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	60,279	181	334	72,000	210	20,74,129	22,03,000	1,28,871	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,607	124	13	900	69	90,905	42,300	...	48,605
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	108	11,213	104	108	15,300	142	6,01,431	4,49,000	...	2,12,434
Rajpura-Bhatinda	330	10	3,380	339	10	4,000	400	1,07,157	1,30,000	28,843	...
Kolar Gold-fields											
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frtn. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	5,127	78	66	5,400	82	1,77,370	2,10,000	32,630	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,015	65	93	5,100	55	3,01,990	2,15,000	...	80,990
Kolhapur	70	29	1,009	58	29	1,200	41	77,138	64,000	...	13,138
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	5,334	74	79	2,800	35	1,52,198	1,43,000	...	9,198
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	(i) 4,500	4,500	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,728	79	22	1,200	55	43,592	35,000	...	8,592
TOTAL	125	968	1,07,500	111	990	1,19,500	120	40,91,317	39,16,000	...	1,74,714
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	38,060	114	334	34,300	103	11,52,191	10,97,000	...	55,191
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	40	4,044	88	40	6,400	135	1,20,999	1,31,000	10,001	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	3,400	67	...	(j) 77,200	77,200	...
Jodhpore-Bikaneer	67	364	25,087	69	304	17,300	48	7,07,033	7,44,000	...	23,633
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,149	30	60	2,900	48	89,721	81,400	...	8,321
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,057	71	94	9,000	96	2,54,085	2,55,000	915	...
TOTAL	82	893	75,997	85	949	73,100	77	23,84,029	23,85,000	971	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,919	50,13,528	252	20,820	50,10,300	241	15,78,14,070	16,31,25,000	53,10,330	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipath railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June, 1896.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1897.
(e) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon,
(f) Total earnings from the 10th to the 27th November, 1897.
(g) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 27th November, 1897.
(h) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 28th November, 1896.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 27th November, 1897.
(j) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 27th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. Saturday, November 27th, 1897.

Over the Bay area the weather has been slightly unsettled during the week under review. The low pressure area which for some considerable time past has been established over the east of the Bay has, during the present week, been transferred westward to the Madras coast. Within this low pressure area a small centre apparently formed on Wednesday, the 24th, and this small storm passed inland close to but to the north of Madras on the morning of the 25th. It occasioned over three inches of rain at Madras and was followed by a period of showery weather over the southern half of the Madras Presidency which lasted until the close of the week. In all other parts of the Indian region the weather has been very quiet and fine. Pressure has been steadily highest over the north-west and centre and relatively high over the north-east, while slight to moderate gradients have prevailed between these two areas of high pressure and the low pressure area over the Bay. Abnormal southerly and south-westerly winds have been reported from the South Madras coast, and in Lower Burma the wind directions have been more easterly than usual, but elsewhere the winds have been fairly normal. In Burma on all days and in Bombay on most days the weather has been cooler than usual, but in all other parts of the country the mean temperature of the week has been more or less excessive.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 21st November.*—The barometric changes had been everywhere slight or small. Pressure was highest in North-West India, relatively high in North-East India, and low over the Bay. The distribution was nearly normal. Calms prevailed over Northern and Central India, easterly winds on the Burma coasts, and northerly winds in other parts of the Bay area and easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. The force had decreased at Diamond Island and increased at the Circars stations. The mean temperature had been higher than usual over North-West India and the central parts of India and of the Peninsula, and below the normal average elsewhere. There had been practically no rain.

Monday, 22nd November.—The barometric changes continued slight, but were generally upward. The distribution of pressure was the same as on the 21st. The winds were also practically unaltered. The variations of temperature from the normal were generally small, but there had been a moderate to large excess over the Gangetic Plain, a moderate excess in the North Punjab and part of Madras and of Orissa, and a moderate deficiency over Upper Burma, Cachar and East Bengal. There had been no rain anywhere.

Tuesday, 23rd November.—The barometer had risen briskly over the West Punjab and changed slightly elsewhere. Pressure was high over North-West and North-East India, while a small area of low pressure was appearing off the mid-Madras coast, where pressure was in moderate defect of the normal. The winds had backed to north-west all along the Madras coast, but elsewhere the directions were practically unchanged. The mean temperature was higher than usual over the Gangetic Plain and Bihar as well as over Orissa and the Circars, and was lower than usual on the Konkan coast and over part of North-East India, while elsewhere the variations from the normal were small. A few drops of rain had fallen in Orissa and Ganjam, where the weather was cloudy.

Wednesday, 24th November.—The barometric changes were again slight, but in Madras pressure was giving way. Pressure remained high over North-West and North-East India, but the low pressure area over the Bay had been transferred westward and was shown off the Madras coast. In this region pressure was in slight defect of the normal, while over North-East India it was in moderate excess. At Madras the wind was south-south-westerly and at Cuddalore and Negapatam nearly westerly, while at Cocanada the direction

was north-easterly and the wind was blowing a gale. Elsewhere the winds were practically unchanged. There was a considerable excess of temperature over Bihar and over Madras. Light showers had been received over Upper Burma, Cachar, Lower Bengal, Ganjam and the east of the Central Provinces.

Thursday, 25th November.—Pressure had increased in most places, but at Madras there had been a slight fall. The lowest pressures had been established over the south-west of the Bay, while pressure remained high in the north-west and north-east. A small storm crossed the coast close to but to the northward of Madras soon after 8 A.M., and strong southerly winds and heavy rain (3″) were reported from Madras. North-easterly winds continued at Cocanada and generally the winds were the same as those reported on the 24th. The mean temperature remained high over the Gangetic Plain and Madras. At Cuddapah the excess was over 7°. In addition to the rain at Madras about half an inch had been received at Nellore.

Friday, 26th November.—A local increase of pressure was reported from Madras, but elsewhere the barometer was generally falling. Pressure was highest over North-West India and lowest over the south-west of the Bay. The wind had shifted to north-west along the Madras coast from Madras southward, but elsewhere the directions were generally unchanged. The mean temperature was high over the greater part of Madras (Kurnool +7°·6), relatively high over the Gangetic Plain and over the western desert, low in Lower Burma and approximately normal elsewhere. Showers had been received over the southern half of Madras and over Mysore.

Saturday, 27th November.—The barometer had continued to fall almost everywhere, but there had been no important change in the distribution. Pressure was lower than usual over the Bay area, and was about normal elsewhere. A westerly wind had appeared down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the directions were generally unaltered. The temperature variations were irregular, but the heat was generally considerably less than usual over Lower Burma and the central parts of the country, and considerably greater than usual over the greater part of the Peninsula and over the western desert and Baluchistan. Fairly general showers had been received over the southern half of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The principal features in the temperature conditions have been the excess of heat which has prevailed during the week over the Gangetic Plain and southward over the eastern half of the Peninsula, and the low temperatures which have prevailed over Assam and Burma. These conditions were most marked on the 26th and 27th, when the variations were +7°·6 at Kurnool and −4°·6 at Moulmein and +6°·3 at Kurnool and −7°·9 at Tavoy.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	November 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−2·0	−0·5	−0·5	−0·5	−1·1	−1·0	−1·4	−1·0
Bengal and Assam	−0·7	−0·3	+1·2	+1·2	−0·1	+1·1	+1·2	+0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·5	+3·8	+3·1	+2·5	+1·9	+1·8	+1·5	+2·4
Punjab	+2·2	+1·7	+1·6	+1·2	+1·4	+0·9	+1·1	+1·4
Bombay	−0·8	−0·4	−0·5	−0·1	−0·5	+0·8	+1·0	−0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·9	+1·0	+1·9	+1·6	+0·5	+0·4	−1·4	+0·7
Central India and Gujarat	+0·2	+0·6	+1·0	+1·0	+0·4	+0·2	−0·6	+0·4
Sind and Rajputana	+1·1	+0·6	+0·1	0	+0·1	+0·2	−0·2	+0·3
Madras	−0·1	+0·8	+1·1	+2·5	+3·4	+3·4	+2·7	+2·0
Mean for whole of India	+0·4	+0·8	+1·0	+1·0	+0·7	+0·9	+0·4	+0·7

The mean temperature of the whole country was thus nearly normal on each day of the week. The provincial variations show that in Burma for the week the heat was less than usual; in Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana it was normal, and in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Madras it was excessive.

Rain.—The rainfall has been lighter and more restricted even than last week. It has, however, fallen over much the same districts. Effective rain, that is, rain exceeding one-tenth of an inch, has fallen in eleven divisions, *viz.*, Central Burma, Arakan, Assam (Surma and Hills), Orissa, Malabar, South Central Madras, Central Madras, South Madras and the East Coast, (Central and South), while light rain averaging less than one-tenth of an inch has been received in Upper Burma, East Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Coorg, Mysore and the East Coast (North). In all the other divisions there has been no rain. Among the divisions reporting effective rainfall the following are the principal amounts:—Arakan 1·10″, the East Coast (Central) 0·82″, the East Coast (South) 0·87″ and Madras (South) 0·76″. In North-East India the rainfall occurred as light showers falling at different times during the week, while the rainfall over the south of the Peninsula all occurred during the last three days of the week.

The third column of the table shows that in Arakan no rain is expected during the week under review, and hence that the whole of the amount received, 1·10″, was in excess of the normal. It also shows that in parts of Assam and of Lower Bengal as well as in South Madras the rainfall of the week was in trifling excess of the average, but that in all other parts of the country the falls were less than the small anticipated amounts. In parts of the east and south of the Peninsula the deficiencies were between half and three-quarters of an inch, but elsewhere the deficiency was unimportant.

The three concluding columns of the rainfall table exhibiting the state of the seasonal rainfall show an even more unfavourable condition than was the case last week. In parts of Burma, of Assam, of Bengal, and of the east of the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces the rainfall since October 17th has been heavier than usual, but elsewhere there has been general deficiency. This deficiency is absolutely largest and is most important in Madras, where the autumn rains have very largely failed, thus Madras (Central) has received for the whole period an average of only 0·63″ instead of 4·83″, the East Coast (Central) 2·31″ instead of 10·03″, the East Coast (South) 2·51″ instead of 12·70″, Madras (South) 5·45″ instead of 9·02″, Malabar 4·06″ instead of 8·89″, Madras (South-Central) 2·04″ instead of 7·78″, Coorg 1·66″ instead of 7·06″ and Mysore 0·46″ instead of 5·14″.

Though the general rainfall during the week under review has been scanty in Madras certain stations in the south have received moderate local falls, thus Chitvel (Cuddapah) has received a total of 3·13″, Gudur (Nellore) 4·54″, Madras 3·58″, Kalahasti (North Arcot) 2·59″, Mannargudi (Tanjore) 2·68″, Tinnevelly 2·45″, and Sivagunga (Madura) 6·44″.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 27th November 1897.			Rainfall data from 17th October to 27th November 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 17th Oct. to 27th N. v.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6·34	5·26	+ 21
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·36	—0·36	4·01	6·87	— 33
	3. Central do.	0·11	0·33	—0·22	5·07	3·96	+ 28
	4. Upper do.	0·05	0·10	—0·05	3·47	3·63	— 4
	5. Arakan	1·10	0	+1·10	9·69	7·04	+ 27
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·07	0·29	—0·22	3·35	3·89	— 14
	7. Assam Surma	0·15	0·08	+0·07	3·20	3·21	0
	8. Do. Hills	0·16	0·06	+0·10	3·54	3·60	— 2
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·01	0·03	—0·07	2·35	2·15	+ 9
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·05	0·04	+0·01	1·90	2·57	— 24
	11. Central do.	0·02	0·01	+0·01	2·51	2·14	+ 17
	12. North do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0·51	2·20	— 77
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·03	—0·03	0·75	2·83	— 73
	14. Orissa	0·15	0·33	—0·18	5·11	4·63	+ 10
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	—0·02	1·89	1·49	+ 27
	16. South Bihar	0	0·02	—0·02	2·41	1·33	+ 81
	17. North do.	0	0·02	—0·02	1·51	1·12	+ 35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·02	—0·02	3·36	0·85	+ 295
	19. South Oudh	0	0·02	—0·02	0·17	0·41	— 59
	20. North do.	0	0·04	—0·04	0·07	0·29	— 93
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·01	—0·01	0·11	0·20	— 45
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0	0	0	0·04	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·02	—0·02	0·89	0·83	+ 7
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·10	— 100
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·07	—0·07	0·08	0·27	— 66
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·10	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·15	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·29	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·16	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·60	— 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·33	—0·33	0	0·76	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·11	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·22	0·44	—0·22	4·06	8·89	— 54
	34. Madras South Central	0·12	0·56	—0·44	2·04	7·78	— 74
	35. Coorg	0·03	0·05	—0·02	1·00	7·00	— 76
	36. Mysore	0·05	0·34	—0·29	0·40	5·14	— 91
	37. Konkan	0	0·05	—0·05	0·22	3·38	— 93
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·08	—0·08	0·86	3·55	— 76
	39 Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·06	—0·06	0·20	2·15	— 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·11	—0·11	0·44	1·90	— 77
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·02	—0·02	0·8	1·22	— 27
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·03	—0·03	0·82	0·99	— 17
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·06	—0·06	2·08	1·24	+ 68
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·59	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·32	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·06	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·10	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·12	—0·12	0·11	0·45	— 76
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·30	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·03	0·89	—0·86	4·65	7·52	— 38
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	0	0·57	—0·57	3·20	5·15	— 38
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·10	—0·10	1·36	1·12	+ 21
	54. Madras Central	0·27	0·44	—0·17	0·03	4·83	— 87
	55. East Coast Central	0·87	1·40	—0·04	2·31	10·03	— 76
	56. Do. South	0·87	1·03	—0·76	2·51	12·70	— 80
	57. Madras South	0·70	0·69	+0·07	5·45	9·02	— 40

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, *the 2nd December 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th December.*—Rainfall *nil* or inappreciable in the Circars and the Deccan; elsewhere it was generally normal or better, except in the extreme north of the Carnatic group. The water-supply is sufficient under the Godavari, Kistna and Tinnevelly irrigation systems, but is in some defect elsewhere. More rain is urgently required in the latter areas, especially for dry crops. Agricultural operations are general. Wet crops are still in good condition, but dry crops are generally suffering, and wet crops in parts are also suffering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair. Pasture is sufficient, but the supply of fodder is short in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are on the whole somewhat easier. Relief operations have been closed in Bhadrachalam. One test work has been opened in the Nellore district with 150 workers. The recent rainfall has much improved matters, but prospects are not yet assured. The present outlook in North Nellore is not encouraging.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Rain is wanted in the Deccan and Karnatak for the spring crops which are withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur. Spring *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been blighted in parts of Poona and Ahmednagar and crops have been generally damaged by locusts in parts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. The standing crops are otherwise good. The harvesting of autumn and the sowing of spring crops continue in several districts. Supplies of fodder, water, and food-grains are sufficient. The agricultural stock is healthy. Prices are generally falling. In affected districts prices were—Belgaum $14\frac{6}{7}$, Bijapur $14\frac{1}{10}$, Sholapur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Poona $11\frac{3}{8}$, seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 909, Sholapur 7,943, Poona 6 059, Belgaum 860; total 15,771, of whom 13,810 are relief workers and 1,961 dependants. Of relief workers—4,649 are men, 6,481 women, and 2,680 children. Of dependants—16 are men, 263 women, and 1 682 children. On gratuitous relief — Sholapur 2,147, including 71 in poor-houses, Poona 3,739; total 5,885, of whom 2,086 are men, 2,127 women, and 1,673 children. Total number on relief 21,657.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th December.*—There was no rain during the week; prospects remained unchanged. The harvesting of winter rice is everywhere in progress. The spring poppy, sugarcane, and other standing crops promise well. A flight of locusts is reported to have passed over Deoghur on the 2nd instant. The fodder-supply is everywhere reported sufficient except at Kurigram in Rangpur and at Sirajganj in Pabna. The price of common rice is falling with the appearance of the new grain in the market.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th December.*—The weather continues clear. Rain is needed in places to forward the crops which so far are reported to be in good condition. Irrigation is being resorted to where possible. Prospects are favourable. Locusts have appeared in Dehra and Almora and have caused slight damage in the former district. Supplies and fodder are abundant. Prices are falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th December.*—Rainfall *nil.* Rain is generally wanted. The harvesting of autumn crops is almost over. Cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing continue in most districts. Sowing for spring crops is generally in progress. The condition of the standing spring crops is generally good. The outturn is reported good in Hissar and Rohtak on canal irrigated lands. The yield of cotton is average in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan and below average in Lahore. Blight and insects are damaging the crops in

Lahore and Gujranwala. Grasshoppers are destroying seedlings in Peshawar and white ants are injuring the spring crops in parts of Sialkot. Cattle are losing condition in Sialkot owing to overwork but are in good condition elsewhere. Fodder is scarce in Amritsar; is becoming scarce in Sialkot; and is sufficient elsewhere. In Gujranwala dry fodder is reported to be scarce. Prices are generally high; they have risen in Dera Ismail Khan, fallen in Umballa, and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13, barley 14 to 18, maize 14½ to 21, gram 10 to 12, bulrush millet 14 to 20, and great millet 14 to 25, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th December.*—The weather is, clear and cold. The reaping and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue with good outturns. Pressing of sugar cane is commencing. The winter sowings have germinated well and the young plants are thriving everywhere, except in parts of the Hoshangabad and Seoni tahsils of the Hoshangabad district, where they are reported to be suffering from insufficiency of moisture. Some damage from locusts to *ringni juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is reported from the Ramtek tahsil of Nagpur. Prices—wheat is steady; rice and *juari* are generally falling; *juar* is selling at 24 seers the rupee in Nimar. Relief works have been closed in all districts except in Balaghat. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have decreased by 51,000. The number on relief works in Balaghat was 3,295. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 8,649, Damoh 5,704, Jubbulpore 15,193, Mandla 18,950, Seoni 1,957, Narsinghpur 5,406, Hoshangabad 6,596, Nimar 1,557, Betul 8,365, Chhindwara 5,919, Wardha 894, Nagpur 69, Chanda 946, Bhandara 8,509, Balaghat 6,165, Raipur 7,913, and Bilaspur 8,670; total 111,462. Total number on relief 114,757. There were also 9,465 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 1,108, women 1,395, and children 792. Dependants—man 1, women 4, and children 580. Poor-houses—men 1,053, women 1,035, and children 3,756. Otherwise relieved—men 14,325, women 32,897, and children 32,321, with 25,490 unclassed. Wage prices—Balaghat 11¼ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th December.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of early paddy continues, and reaping of the main wet-weather crop has commenced in places. Prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of early paddy is nearly completed, and reaping of late paddy has commenced. The standing crops are generally in good condition. More rain is required in parts of Pakokku, Minbu, and Yamethin. The price of paddy has increased largely in Akyab and slightly in Myaungmya; decreased largely in Minbu; considerably in Thayetmyo and Mandalay; and slightly in Rangoon, Pakokku, and Shwebo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th December.*—The weather is seasonable. The harvesting of late rice is progressing. Mustard and pulses are being sown. The prospects of the late rice are good in the Surma Valley and in Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur, Naga Hills, and Garo Hills, and are fair in other places. The condition of sugarcane is good in Cachar and Lakhimpur; elsewhere it is fair. The manufacture of tea is nearly finished and pruning has commenced in places. Prices of common rice—Silchar and Sibsagar 12, Sylhet 14, Dhubri 10½, Gauhati 10, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 9, and Nowgong 8, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th December.*—MYSORE: Fifty cents rain in Civil and Military Station and slight rain in parts of the State. The standing crops are in fair condition. Prices have fallen in Bangalore and Tumkur; and have risen in Hassan and Kadur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in five districts.

COORG: The rice crop is maturing. Coffee-picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th December.*—BERAR: The weather is cold. Cotton-picking and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continue. The winter crops are in good condition in all districts. Sowings have been completed. Fodder and water are sufficient for requirements. The prices of food-grains show a tendency to fall. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 16, Amraoti 14, Basim 18, Buldana 13, Ellichpur 16, Wun 17, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Agricultural prospects on the whole continue favourable, but rain is wanted in parts for the spring crops. Rice sowings will be limited as tanks have not been filled. The hot-weather rice crop has been harvested. Spring sowings have been completed. The prices of grain, though stationary, show a tendency to rise in parts. Prices—wheat 5⅛, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 12½, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th December.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. A great scarcity of drinking water is felt in two States of the Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The crops are in good condition but have been damaged by locusts in some States in Bundelkhand and in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; and are falling in other agencies. Opium sowing is in progress in Bhopawar. In Bundelkhund 3,568 persons were employed on famine relief works and 1,129 were relieved gratuitously. Total number on relief 4,697. Prices 10 to 20 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th December.*—The harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. The standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. The autumn crops have been damaged by locusts in Jeysulmere to the extent of eight annas in the rupee. Agricultural stock is good and fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Pertabgarh; are steady in Kotah, Jeypore, Dholepore, Ulwar; and are falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore was 20.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 7th December.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 30th November.*—Prices are generally stationary. Sowings for the spring crops are in progress. Locusts are still in Reasi tehsil and are doing damage to standing crops; measures are being taken for their destruction.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th December.*—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is fine and cold but has just begun to cloud up. Wheat and barley are still being sown. Price—7¼ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	...	29	29	150	...	150	+ 121
Bombay . .	13,190	5,471	18,661	15,771	5,886	21,657	+ 2,996
Central Provinces	8,669	162,270	170,939	3,295	111,462	114,757	—56,182
Central India .	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697	— 1,054
Rajputana . .	..	28	28	...	20	20	— 8
TOTAL .	25,699	169,709	195,408	22,784	118,497	141,281	—54,127

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1895.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th December 1895.—The Honourable Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S I., of the Indian Civil Service, having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General of India, with the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, has this day (afternoon) assumed charge of the Office under the usual salute.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th December 1895.—The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain John William Currie to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Captain George Coryton Lister to be an *Aide-de-Camp* on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1897.

No. 13474-*I.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the grounds of Government House on Thursday, the 13th January, 1898, at 9-30 P.M.

Admission to Government House on the occasion will be by tickets only.

All persons desirous of attending, except members of the above-mentioned Orders and members of the Consular body who will be invited by the Foreign Department, are requested to apply for tickets to the undersigned not later than the 3rd January, 1898, *after which date no applications will be received.* Tickets will be issued on or after the 8th January, 1898.

Applications for tickets should have the word "Investiture" written on the outside of the envelope.

Gentlemen attending the ceremony who are entitled to wear uniform will appear in *Full Dress*, and those not entitled to wear uniform will appear in *Evening Dress*.

The carriages of those having the private entrée will enter the Government House grounds by the south-west gate, set down opposite the private entrance in front of the gun, and will be passed out by the south gate.

The carriages of those not having the private entrée will enter by the north-east gate, and set down before reaching the grand stairs.

The gates of Government House will be closed at 9-15 P.M., after which no carriages will be allowed into the Government House grounds until the ceremony is over.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th December, 1897.

No. 23.—In accordance with Rule III of the Regulations, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to nominate Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E., Honorary Magistrate, Nagpur, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1897.

No. 955.—The services of Mr. T. W. Holderness, of the Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Allahabad Division, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

No. 957.—The services of Mr. T. Millar and Lieutenant H. C. Beadon, Assistant Commissioners, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

MEDICAL.

The 13th December 1897.

No. 1519.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. S. Peck, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bengal.

The 17th December 1897.

No. 1531.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government of Bombay, for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assume charge of their duties:—

Captain P. J. H. Aplin, 7th Bombay Infantry.

Captain T. R. A. G. Montgomery, 21st Bombay, Infantry.

Captain F. H. Domenicletti, 28th Madras Infantry.
Captain H. G. Benn, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.
Lieutenant F. S. Walker, 22nd Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant H. C. Scott, 11th Madras Infantry.
Lieutenent H. P. Keelan, 7th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant A. N. Davidson, 7th Madras Infantry.
Lieutenant W. F. Lang, 14th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant C. H. Rowcroft, 4th Bombay Cavalry.
Lieutenant A. R. C. Savile, 1st Bombay Lancers.
Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither, 7th Bombay Infantry.

SANITARY.

The 17th December 1897.

No. 2672.—In continuation of the Notification in the Home Department, No. 2603, dated the 7th December, 1897, under section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council hereby extends the prohibition of the sale of tickets at any Railway Station within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, the Hyderabad State and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to attend the Vaikunta Exadasi Festival to January 10th, 1898.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th December 1897.

No. 1581.—Captain A. S. Rooke, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, is granted furlough out of India for six months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th December 1897.

No. 503.—The Reverend J. O'F. Willcocks, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

No. 506.—The Reverend J. A. R. Brookes, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

E. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 14th December, 1897.

No. 1852—32-5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments and additions to the rules relating to Colonial Emigration as issued with the Notification of the Government

of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94 E., dated 18th March 1886, and amended by subsequent Notifications, namely :—

1. After Rule 6 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"6-A.—The District Magistrate shall cause to be maintained a register in the following form, in which shall be recorded the particulars concerning each license countersigned by him under section 28 of the Act."

Form of Register.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Date of counter-signature of license.	Number borne by the license.	Name, caste, and age of recruiter.	Father's name.	Residence of recruiter.	Date on which license expires.	Date of cancellation, if license is cancelled under section 24 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

2. To Rule 9 the following paragraph shall be added, namely :—

"No sub-depôt shall be established except on a license from the District Magistrate, and before granting a license for a sub-depôt the Magistrate shall satisfy himself that the accommodation specified in Rule 10 has been provided."

3. To Rule 11 the following paragraphs shall be added, namely :—

"Sub-depôts situate elsewhere than at the head-quarters of the district or sub-division shall be inspected in like manner at least once in each six months by a Magistrate or by a Police officer of rank not lower than that of an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

"The District Magistrate shall cause to be maintained a register of inspections made under this rule."

4. In Rule 19 for the last twenty-nine words the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"and such name may be noted in the column of remarks for future reference, columns 15 to 17 being left blank."

FAMINE.

The 14th December, 1897.

No. 3449—245-17-*F.*—Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th December, 1897.

GENERAL.

The 16th December, 1897.

No. 3623—120-24.—The services of Mr. F. G. Sly, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 3rd January, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 18th December, 1897.

No. 37-S. I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire held a Ceremonial of both Orders at Government House, Allahabad, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 29th November, 1897.

At this ceremony His Excellency the Grand Master, in accordance with Her Majesty's Commands, invested the Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with the Insignia of the First Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Excellency, on the same occasion, decorated Mr. Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule, of the Indian Civil Service, with the Badge of the Third Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Colonel Russell Richard Pulford, Royal Engineers, with the Badge of the Third Class of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The following Members of the two Orders attended:—

William John Cuningham, Esq., K.C.S.I. (Secretary of the two Orders.)
Raja Sir Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E.
Raja Jai Krishan Das Bahadur, C.S.I.
Henry Babington Smith, Esq., C.S.I.
Kunwar Harnam Singh, C.I.E.
Raja Jagmohan Singh, C.I.E.
Surgeon-Colonel Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E.
Colonel Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., C.I.E.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 15th December, 1897.

No. 38-S. I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Government House grounds on Thursday, the 13th January, 1898, at 9-30 P.M.

The Members of the two Orders present in Calcutta on the 13th January, will be expected to attend, and they are requested to communicate their addresses to the undersigned not later than the 10th January.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th December, 1897.

No. 4488-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend F. R. Wilson and the Reverend F. Goodwill, Ministers of the Wesleyan Mission, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths, for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the said Act, whom they baptize or whose funeral ceremonies they perform.

The 15th December, 1897.

No. 1802-*G.*—The services of Mr. P. F. Dease, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st December, 1897.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 1818-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur M. Riés as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur Gués.

No. 1822-*G.*—The following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 2nd July, 1897, and until further orders :—

Captain F. R. M. C. deR Manduit, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class and an officiating Special Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant D. O. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to officiate as a Special Assistant Commissioner.

Munshi Azizuddin, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1897.

No. 5360-*Gl.*—Mr. W. Blakeman, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to be Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 14th October, 1897, *vice* Mr. F. C. Brewin.

The 14th December, 1897.

No. 5416-*Gl.*—The following substantive appointments are made in the Financial Department, with effect from the 12th November, 1897 :—

Mr. F. C. Harrison to class III of Accountants General.

Mr. R. A. Gamble to class I of the Enrolled List, and to continue to officiate in class II of Accountants General.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department.

The 15th December, 1897.

No. 5425-*Gl.*—The services of Mr. W. H Michael, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 22nd November, 1897.

Mr. J. P. Bedford is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the same date.

No. 5442-*Gl.*—Mr. F. Whymper, Deputy Post Master General, Burma, is granted furlough out of India for 13 months, with effect from the 12th November, 1897, and the following appointments are made in consequence of his leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. J. W. W. Welsh to officiate in the second grade of Deputy Post Masters General and to be in charge of the Burma Circle, and

Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, to officiate temporarily in the third grade of Deputy Post Masters General and to be in charge of the Eastern Bengal Circle, with effect from the 30th October, 1897

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 5461-*Gl.*—Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, Indian Civil Service, is appointed substantively to class IV of the Enrolled List of the Financia Department, with effect from the 11th December, 1897, and is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 5473-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

November 1897.

Lakhs of Rupees

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In November		To end of November		Whole Year.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Actuals, Preliminary 1896-97.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	72	39	9,84	9,75	26,59	24,84
Opium	46	47	3,52	4,40	5,82	6,41
Salt	80	67	5,59	5,47	8,73	8,42
Stamps	42	36	3,17	3,15	4,84	4,78
Excise	39	37	3,50	3,68	5,67	5,61
Provincial Rates	18	9	1,69	1,63	3,62	3,50
Customs	41	34	2,75	2,90	4,49	4,49
Assessed Taxes	17	14	1,16	1,19	1,72	1,73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	3	27	29	57	50
Registration	3	3	33	31	44	40
Tributes from Native States	3	3	30	29	90	88
Other Civil Revenue	30	24	2,22	2,37	3,84	3,67
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,95	3,16	34,34	35,49	67,23	65,35
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—60	—51	—2,53	—2,55	—3,79	—3,73
Opium	—2	—2	—2,19	—2,30	—2,65	—2,43
Famine Relief	—13	—1	—2,11	—6	—1,49	—60
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,02	—1,93	—16,29	—15,93	—20,77	—25,86
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,77	—2,47	—23,12	—20,84	—34,70	—32,67
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
(The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.)						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	—6	—4	—31	+ 1,32	+56	+59
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+6	+4	+17	+19	+31	+25
Military Receipts	+3	+6	+40	+53	+71	+84
Military Issues	—1,78	—1,43	—12,19	—10,77	—10,41	—10,91
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+18	+8	+1,08	+1,54	+2,68	+2,85
State Railways	+1,30	+1,12	+9,33	+8,14	+15,05	+13,12
East Indian Railway	+46	+41	+3,51	+3,30	+4,98	+5,03
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+20	+21	+1,04	+1,88	+2,04	+2,91
Telegraph	+0	+7	+51	+48	+86	+76
TOTAL	+2,26	+1,89	+10,97	+15,64	+26,51	+24,05
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—57	—55	—7,55	—4,40	—9,31	—8,42
State Railways	—85	—97	—7,51	—7,33	—13,04	—11,07
East Indian Railway	—10	—19	—1,06	—1,30	—2,44	—2,15
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	—1	—10	—42	—16	—45
Telegraph	—5	—7	—41	—46	—87	—71
TOTAL	—1,51	—1,79	—17,23	—13,97	—20,42	—23,90
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,10	—1,27	—12,19	—7,66	—14,74	—14,48
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—2	—2	+2,73	+3,79	+3,42	+5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	—7	—3	—13	...	—12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	—14	—1,91	—7,45	—8,02	—9,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rio per £	...	—1,54	—5,00	—11,48	—13,00	—14,97
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—7	...	62	—1,37	+27	—1,03
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—9	—1,77	—4,83	—16,64	—17,93	—20,83
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—1	—2,35	—5 80	—9,05	—14	—2,63
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,08	9,80	13,87	16,50	13,46	16,50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,07	7,45	8,07	7,45	13,32	13,87

J. F. FINLAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th December 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1374.—With reference to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the G. G. Os. noted in the margin, exempting the Commandants of Burma local battalions from the rule in Article 270(*a*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, limiting the tenure of Regimental Commands to seven years, it is hereby notified that this concession applies only to those officers who were first appointed Commandants of Burma Battalions; all those subsequently appointed are subject to the provisions of Article 270(*a*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

Nos. 231 and 1111 of 1890. Nos. 8 of 1892 and 811 of 1893.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1375.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Eliot, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Commissary General, is confirmed in his officiating appointment, with effect from the 7th November 1897, *vice* Colonel W. Cooke, retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1376.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants appointed to the Madras establishment in G. G. O. No. 1036 of 1897, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—

James Allen Dredge, 18th September, 1897.

Robert Welland Knox, 11th September, 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1377.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

Robert Abbott Carpenter, Officiating Wing Officer, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—30th March, 1897.

William Weymouth Van Someren, attached to the 30th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—8th October, 1897.

Norman Meredith Geoghegan, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry,—22nd October, 1897.

No. 1378.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Francis Ludlow Wood, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Officiating Wing Officer, 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—3rd December, 1895.

Lieutenant Alexander Coburn Edwardes, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),—22nd October, 1896.

Lieutenant William John Phœlim Preston, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—24th October, 1896.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1379.—Paragraph 15 of Major-General Sir B. Blood's Despatch No. 5, dated 27th October 1897, published in G.G.O. No. 1317 of the 3rd December 1897, is revised and should read as follows:—

15. The right column under Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian, 38th Dogras, consisting of six companies and a detachment of sappers, was directed along the eastern side of the Mamund Valley on the villages of Shinkot, Chingai 1st, Damadolah and Badam Kili; the central column under Colonel Goldney, 35th Sikhs, consisting of ten companies (4 of the Buffs and 6 of the 35th Sikhs), four guns, one squadron and a detachment of sappers, was directed against the villages of Munar, Hazarnao and Badalai; while the left column, under Major Campbell of the Guides, was composed of seven companies (2 of the Buffs and 5 of the Guides), and a detachment of sappers, and was directed along the right bank of the Watelai ravine parallel to the centre column.

TIRAH.

No. 1380.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers may assume their duties:—

1st Division.

Assistant Quarter Master General Major A. A. Barrett, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, *vice* Major E. A. G. Gosset, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, invalided.

2nd Brigade of 1st Division.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Major E. Hegan, 5th Dragoon Guards, *vice* Major A. A. Barrett 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment: appointed Assistant Quarter Master General, 1st Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

TOCHI.

No. 1381.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1195 of 1897, Captain R. S. Maclagan, R.E., and Captain G. P. Campbell, R.E., are appointed Field Engineers, Tochi Field Force, with effect from the 6th September and 9th August 1897, respectively, the dates on which they joined for duty in the Tochi Valley.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1382.—Whereas under the powers conferred by Article 191 of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) as amended by Act XII of 1894 the Governor-General in Council has power, by notification, to apply the provisions of those Articles to any force raised and maintained in India under the authority of the Governor-General in Council; and whereas the Hyderabad Contingent is a force so raised and maintained; the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to notify that from and after the 17th day of December 1897, the whole of the provisions of the said Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) as amended by Act XII of 1894 shall apply to the Hyderabad Contingent.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1383.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette, dated 23rd November, 1897, pages 6531 and 6532.*

War Office, Pall Mall,
23rd November 1897.

* * * * *

The Hong Kong Regiment, Major John M. A. Retallick, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, to be Commandant with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in China and Hong Kong whilst so employed, *vice* Major H. T. Faithfull, Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 29th October, 1897.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Withers McQueen, K.C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th November 1897.

Major-General Edmund Faunce, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 8th November, 1897.

Colonel William Alexander Lawrence to be Major-General. Dated 8th November, 1897.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, Commissary-General Madras Command, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 6th January, 1897.

* * * * *

India Office, 23rd November, 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 5th September, 1897.

Stephen Francis Biddulph.

Dated 10th September, 1897.

Brevet Major Henry D'Urban Keary, D.S.O.

Eden Vansittart.

Frank Lewis Jones.

Dated 11th September, 1897.

Arthur William Forbes.

George Arthur Welman.

Charles William Westbrooke Burton.

John Maxwell Carpendale.

Dated 19th September, 1897.

Brevet Major George Borlase Stevens.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles Joseph Windham. Dated 1st September, 1897.

Lieutenant Albert Andrew. Dated 8th September, 1897.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Robert Hutchinson, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 7th April, 1896, but to rank from 29th March, 1893.

Lieutenant Walter John William Brackenbury, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 21st July, 1896, but to rank from 3rd October, 1894.

Lieutenant Kenrick Horace Lloyd, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 4th August, 1897, but to rank from 11th October, 1894.

Lieutenant John Charles Pulleine Craster, from the Northumberland Fusiliers Dated 19th December, 1895, but to rank from 27th October, 1894.

Lieutenant Archibald Campbell Hobson, from the Royal Lancaster Regiment Dated 25th November, 1895, but to rank from 25th January, 1895.

Lieutenant Richard Percival Wemyss Quin, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 31st July, 1897, but to rank from 11th May, 1895.

Lieutenant George Knowles, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 6th August, 1897, but to rank from 10th June, 1896.

Lieutenant Robert John Cuming, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 2nd August, 1897, but to rank from 8th August, 1896.

Lieutenant William Thurburn Barry, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 24th July, 1897, but to rank from 23rd December, 1896.

Lieutenant Harold Lake Compton Turner, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 24th July, 1897, but to rank from 30th June, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Charles Valentine Keyes. Dated 5th July, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Reginald Seymour Thomas, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 11th July, 1897.

Lieutenant James David Stirling, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers Dated 29th July, 1897, but to rank from 21st July, 1897.

Second Lieutenant Addison Dawsonne Strong. Dated 16th August, 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William Cooke. Dated 7th November, 1897.

Colonel George Carew Fenwick. Dated 21st November, 1897.

Major Charles Stevens. Dated 13th November, 1897.

Captain Clement Henry Billings, Half-Pay List. Dated 12th November, 1897.

* * * * *

ERRATUM.

The name of Lieutenant Walter George *Hodgson*, Indian Staff Corps, whose promotion to the rank of Captain was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd October, 1897, is as now stated and not as given in that Gazette.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1384.—Herbert Aubrey Armstrong, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1385.—The class constitution of the 1st, 8th and 9th Bombay Infantry, as notified in G. G. O. No. 311 of 1895 is altered from—

2 Cos. Konkani Mahrattas.
2 „ Dekhani Mahrattas.
2 „ Mahomedans (Bombay).
2 „ Punjabi Mahomedans.

to

2 Cos. Konkani Mahrattas.
2 „ Dekhani Mahrattas.
2 „ Mahomedans (Rajputana and Central India).
2 Cos. Punjabi Mahomedans.

G. G. O. No. 896 of 1897 is hereby cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1386.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Medical Establishments.

The promotion of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Scott Reid to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, published in G. G. O. No. 899 of 1897, has effect from the 9th June 1897, and not as therein notified.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William John Butterworth Bird,—15th December 1897.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

15th October 1897.

Bertram Robert Graham.

14th November 1897.

Spencer Maxwell Tahourdin.
Henry Roger Evelyn Pratt.
Walter Leslie Dundas.
George Henry Sawyer.
Louis Ridley Vaughan.
Vere Gordon Menzies.
William Marshall Fordham.
Edward Charles Lloyd Wallace.
Kenneth Henderson.
Ilion Arthur Keble.
George Alfred MacWatters.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1387.—*Madras Command*—

Store Sergeant Samuel Knight to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 14th September 1897, *vice* Sub-Conductor George A. D. Hamilton, deceased.

No. 1388.—Sub-Conductor Arthur Dorsey, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor James Brookes, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor James Brotherston to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant Andrew Pearston to be Sub Conductor, with effect from the 28th October 1897, *vice* Conductor Michael Donaghue, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1389.—*19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Jagat Singh to be Subadar, Drill Havildar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharak Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

No. 1390.—*1st Regiment of Madras Lancers*—

Jemadar Abdur Razzak to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Nasiruddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaik Mahmud, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd November 1897.

Jemadar Sayyid Abdur Rahman to be Subadar, and Havildar Muhi-ud-din Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Abdur Rahim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th November 1897.

No. 1391.—*2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers*—

Jemadar Ghaus Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Muhammad Usmán to be Jemadar, in room of a native officer borne on the strength of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

No. 1392.—*20th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Rur Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Badal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Lehna Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jhanda Singh, Sardar Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th September 1897.

No. 1393.—*27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Shere-din to be Subadar, and Havildar Sháh-Pasand to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Shah, deceased, with effect from the 15th August 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1394.—*4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Subadar Lehna Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Hayatulla to be Subadar, and Havildar Alam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shahnawaz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

No. 1395.—*2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.*—Jemadar Marbai Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Manraj Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Gajia Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1897.

Havildar Dirg Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Hamal, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

Jemadar Amar Sing Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Chandar-bir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Pars Ram Thapa, transferred to the pension, establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1396.—Lieutenant H. M. Grove, Indian Staff Corps, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay with effect from the 17th October 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 1397.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1871, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer an annuity of £10 on pensioned Quarter-Master-Sergeant John Thomas Hockley, Royal Engineers, with effect from the 25th June, 1897, *vice* pensioned Quarter-Master-Sergeant Owen Burns, deceased.

No. 1398.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity for the quarter ending 30th September, 1897 :—

Sergeant William Markham, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Fort St. George.

Acting Sergeant-Major John Dooge, Burma Railway Volunteer Corps.

First class Sergeant-Instructor Joseph William Ford, Madras Railway Volunteers

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1399.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Second Lieutenant H. W. Moore resigns his commission.

No. 1400.—*Madras Artillery Volunteers*—

John Alexander Mackenzie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Clarke, resigned.

No. 1401.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

Lieutenant Robert Stewart Menzies to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 1402.—*Karachi Artillery Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant G. H. Boner resigns his commission.

No. 1403.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Pryce, Indian Staff Corps, to be Commandant, with effect from the 1st December 1897, *vice* Colonel Stewart, who has vacated the appointment.

No. 1404.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Wallace Ronaldson, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Elrington, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Collis Paul Chater, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Johnstone, resigned.

No. 1405.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Victor Pont, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 1406.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Robert Woodburn Gillan, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th December 1897, *vice* Clinton, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 1407. *Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Denis Calnan to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd October 1897, to complete the establishment.

James Duckworth, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th September 1897, *vice* West, promoted.

Walter George Bevis, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th December 1897, *vice* Webster, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 1408.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain L. P. Johnson resigns his commission.

No. 1409.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

William Henry Clifford, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th December, 1897, *vice* Hearsey, promoted.

No. 1410.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain T. A. Tomlinson, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1411.—The following promotions and reversion are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E.	Officiating Superintending Engineer, class III.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	3rd October 1897.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Glennie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Officiating	7th October 1897.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Officiating	15th October 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 11th and the 17th December 1897 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery	Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. C. King.	6th December 1897.	Madras.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and the 17th December 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Alfred Ernest Hunt	2nd Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.	12th July 1897.	Believed to be intestate.	10 8 0	...	

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th December, 1897.

No. 506.—2nd Lieutenant Robert John Graham Traser, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Military Works Department, is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

The 14th December, 1897.

No. 507.—Mr. A. R. Kälberer, Officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th December, 1897.

No. 508.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 485 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st January, 1898.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 16th December, 1897.

No. 509.—Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana and Central India, is temporarily transferred to Bengal.

No. 510.—Mr. P. E. Raven, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is temporarily transferred to Rajputana and Central India.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 513.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley section of the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company.

No. 515.—Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, officiated as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways and was deputed on special duty with the Government of India in the Public Works Department from the afternoon of the 6th October, 1897, to the afternoon of the 1st November, 1897.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 516.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 91, dated the 5th March, 1895, Mr. R. N. Burn, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December, 1897.

No. 517.—With reference to Notification No. 369, dated 7th September, 1896, the services of Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 22nd October, 1896.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 512.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 929 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1897.

General Rules for railways under construction.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480 R., dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 1726—8 C. R., dated the 1st December 1897, forwarding letter No. 1083 C. E.—18 C., dated the 30th November 1897, from the Agent of the Burma Railways Company.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Burma Railways Company has applied for leave to adopt, on the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley section of the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley section of the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Burma for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 514.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 930 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 1726—8 C. R., dated the 1st December 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Burma Railways Company, No. 1083 C. E.—18 C., dated the 30th November 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Burma Railways Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars

Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and 55, dated the 5th February 1897, (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 6th February 1897), may be made applicable to the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley section of the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which may, for the time being, be in force on the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company, to the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of those railways from the date on which the said extension may be opened for the public carriage of passengers. If the extension be opened by sections the rules shall apply to each section from the date of such opening.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Burma for information and guidance.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TELEGRAPH.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 511.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates and for the periods specified:—

NAME.	From	To	Dates and periods.
Mr. A. J. L. Grimes	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade.	12th to 20th November, 1897, inclusive.
Mr. W. P. Henderson	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade.	12th November, 1897, and until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th December 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3626 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 11th December 1897:—

No. 456 of 1897.—John Wallace, C.E., of 27 Medows street, Fort, Bombay, for an improved drilling machine.

No. 457 of 1897.—John Wallace, C.E., of 27 Medows street, Fort, Bombay, for an improved lathe.

No. 458 of 1897.—Henry Stanhope Philippe, civil engineer, of Monghyr, in the presidency of Bengal, but at present residing at Calcutta, for an improved foot-rule and set-square.

No. 459 of 1897.—Herbert Manners, indigo-planter, of the Ilmasnugger Concern, Samastipore, Bengal, for improvements in or relating to the boiling of indigo, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 460 of 1897.—The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, of 34 Portman Square, in the county of London, for a yielding seat applicable as a saddle for velocipedes.

No. 461 of 1897.—Charles Wetherwax, manufacturer, of Best, Rensselaer county, in the state of New York, United States of America, for an improved process of removing gummy and other matters from vegetable fibres.

No. 462 of 1897.—Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe, engineer, of Lincoln, and William Page Hurst, gentleman, of Nottingham, for improvements in apparatus for cooling tea leaf in course of manufacture.

No. 463 of 1897.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited, of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of water-proof fabrics.

No. 464 of 1897.—Charles Grey Hill, gentleman, of Arnot Hill, in the county of Nottingham, and Rudolph Weiss, engineer, of 143 Great Alfred street, in the city of Nottingham, for improvements in or relating to circular weaving apparatus.

No. 465 of 1897.—Herbert Edward Rooke, assistant, Central Provinces mineral association, Raneegunge, for improvements in a combined sleeper and chair for railways.

No. 466 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved night soil cart.

No. 3627 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 234 of 1897.—George Henry Clarkson, assistant telegraph superintendent, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi, for improvements in and connected with electric signalling on railways. (Specification filed 27 October 1897.)

No. 259 of 1897.—Messrs. H. Sydney Jones, executive engineer, P. W. D., R. M. Ry., Ajmere, and Frank Jones, assistant foreman, R. M. Ry., Ajmere, for a link to interlock the levers used to actuate the points and signals of railways. (Specification filed 29 November 1897.)

No. 3628 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 79 of 1880.—Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for a machine of a new construction for expressing the juice of the sugarcane and for expressing or pressing any other compressible material or substance. (From 6 December 1897 to 6 December 1898.)

No. 209 of 1891.—George Macallan's invention for improvements relating to the blast pipes of locomotives and other high pressure engines. (From 25 January 1898 to 25 January 1899.)

No. 216 of 1892.—Bruce Green's invention for improvements in or connected with coin-reed or coin-operated sight-testing apparatus. (From 12 December 1897 to 12 December 1898.)

No. 224 of 1892.—Messrs. Joseph Lindsay and John Nicoll Lindsay's invention for improvements in apparatus for forming cranks on shafts. (From 6 December 1897 to 6 December 1898.)

No. 167 of 1893.—Messrs. George Earl Church and George Watson Ettenger's invention for improvements in the construction of metallic underframes of railway carriages and wagons. (From 5 January 1898 to 5 January 1899.)

No. 3629 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 10 of 1893.—James Walter Champion Stevens' invention for a revolving table which is so constructed as to be suitable for advertising purposes, to be called the "Stevens' advertising table." (Specification filed 7 September 1893.)

No. 213 of 1893.—George Washington Smiley and Forest William Dunlap's invention for improvements in wheels for bicycles and other vehicles. (Specification filed 5 September 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 14th December, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th December, 1897.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹
Calcutta	55,65,000	8,99,87,865	9,55,52,865	3,01,75,202	...	3,01,75,202
Allahabad	...	1,12,42,230	1,12,42,230	1,29,61,145	...	1,29,61,145
Lahore	...	1,91,20,230	1,91,20,230	1,20,25,570	...	1,20,25,570
Bombay	24,91,050	6,05,13,530	6,00,04,580	3,80,01,892	...	3,80,01,892
Karachi	...	1,03,52,210	1,03,52,210	46,00,125	...	46,00,125
Madras	1,38,435	2,67,95,155	2,69,33,590	1,04,65,427	...	1,04,65,427
Calicut	...	12,44,250	12,44,250	16,24,058	...	16,24,058
Rangoon	...	1,12,95,180	1,12,95,180	2,83,07,665	...	2,83,07,665
	81,94,485	23,65,50,650	24,47,45,135			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			19,24,105			
		Total	24,28,21,030	13,58,21,084	...	13,88,21,084
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
				Net Total		13,88,21,084
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
				Grand Total		24,28,21,030

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th September, 1897.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												₹ a. p.			
				II.—In the Vernacular spoken in the Province.											
Urch Parparammal Ammaney.	Tamil	A. A. Devasagayam.	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printed at the Victoria Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Publisher, A. A. Devasagayam.	6th September, 1897.	88 pages.	Octavo.	1st edition.	1,000	Printed	0 4 0	A. A. Devasagayam, New Cherry, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	8th September, 1897.	A lyric poem on the life of St. Barbara. There are several mistakes in the book.

11 B

BANGALORE;
The 23rd November, 1897.

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th December, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	64,89,560	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	78,77,792	8	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 85,54,696 2 5				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,40,79,978	10	7
Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 59,83,741 11 0	1,45,38,437	13	5	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,84,15,068	2	8
				Bills discounted and purchased	1,04,00,779	12	3
				Balances with other Banks	4,75,343	0	2
				Bullion	2,972	10	0
				Dead Stock	13,25,701	5	10
				Stamps	10,450	3	6
				Sundries	12,17,100	9	10
					6,03,01,706	14	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,59,57,823	7	10				
				₹ a. p.			
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,18,289	14	2	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ₹ 81,90,803 3 8	2,53,47,051	11	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ₹ 1,71,50,248 7 9			
Sundries	29,34,207	6	10				
RUPEES	9,16,48,758	10	3	RUPEES	9,16,48,758	10	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th December, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 30·8.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 34 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Lovett, W. J.	Civil Hospital, Pakokhu.	27th November, 1897	The Deputy Commissioner of Pakokhu, on the 2nd December, 1897.	Deceased was Head Constable of Police at Pakokhu. No Will found. No application.
Finch, W. R.	At the Shahpur Indigo Factory.	7th November, 1897	The District Judge of Tirhoot, on the 8th December, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
Watts, Charles	At the Sialkot Tea Estate in Lakhimpur	14th November, 1897	The Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on the 8th December, 1897.	Dit.o ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 18th December, 1897.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Second L.M.S. Examination:—

In Alphabetical order.

Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar	Medical College.
Das, Saradaprasad	Ditto.
Datta, Priyanath	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	Ditto.
Ghosh, Surendranath	Ditto.
Indra, Mahendranath	Ditto.
Karmakar, Taraknath	Ditto.
Laha, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Mitra, Sureschandra, I	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra, II	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	Ditto.
Niyogi, Sasidhar	Ditto.
Sen, Anangamohan	Ditto.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 10th December, 1897.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL,

The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Calcutta, the 15th December, 1897.

No. 1866.—Under Rule VII of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May, 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the 4th quarter of 1897-98 has been fixed at 1*s.* 3 1/32*d.*, the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being R8-2-11 approximately.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December, 1897.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Baboo Gopaul Chunder Dass, Attorney-at-law, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Registrar, with effect from the 13th idem, owing to the absence on furlough of Mr. J. H. Hechle.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1897.

No. 23.—Offices reported opened and closed during November, 1897:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
Abozai (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	20th Nov.	Opened.
Amritsar Bustu Rama Dhab.	Punjab	25th „	Closed.
Amritsar Mareeth Mandi.	Ditto	25th „	Opened.
Bagh (Field Office)	North-West Frontier.	18th „	Ditto.
Bara Fort (Field Office).	Ditto	11th „	Closed.
Ditto	Ditto	24th „	Opened.
Bhadkal	Bombay	21st „	Ditto.
Bombay Malabar Point.	Ditto	20th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	23rd „	Closed.
Chandur (Amraoti)	Central Provinces	10th „	Opened.
Dungagali	Punjab	11th „	Closed.
Gharmal	Ditto	18th „	Ditto.
Ghora Dhaka	Ditto	10th „	Ditto.
Ilam Gudr (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	19th „	Opened.
Kuldana	Punjab	15th „	Closed.
Maidan (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	3rd „	Opened.
Mandalay Race Course.	Burma	2nd „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	6th „	Closed.
Mashobra	Punjab	3 th „	Ditto.
Mastura (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	1st „	Opened.
Meerut Race Course).	North-Western Provinces.	16th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	20th „	Closed.
Patri (Ahmedabad	Bombay	16th „	Opened.
Taungtha (Famine Relief Camp).	Burma	28th „	Closed.
Thobba	Punjab	1st „	Ditto.
Umballa Race Course.	Ditto	2nd „	Opened.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Abohar	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th Nov.	Opened.
Ancharaghat	Eastern Bengal Railway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Asrani	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Badhlada	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Bahadurgarh	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Bairagnia	Tirhoot State Railway.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Bakhshan Khan	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Baran	Gonda-Bara Railway.	27th ,,	Ditto.
Bareta	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Borat	Eastern Bengal Railway.	8th ,,	Closed.
Bulluana	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th ,,	Opened.
Chabiana	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Chak Abdalla	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Chaweka Road	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Chetwa	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Debiganj	Eastern Bengal Railway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Dera Bakha	Southern Punjab Railway.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Dhamthan	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Gaddarbaha	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Goalundo (Doulatdia).	Eastern Bengal Railway.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Gosaingaon	Jowhat State Railway.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Hasilpur	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Himatti	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Hasamalad	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Idar Ahmednagar	Ahmedabad Parantij Railway.	23rd Oct	Ditto.
Jakhal	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th Nov.	Ditto.
Jhansi Rest Camp	Indian Midland Railway.	5th ,,	Ditto.
Jhind	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Julana	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Karainthi	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Kharawar	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Kinana	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Kot Fatteh	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Kushmi	Bengal North-Western Railway.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Lalsuhaura	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th ,,	Ditto.
MacLeod Ganj Road.	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Mansa	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Maur	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Minchinabad	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Malout	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Nanglai	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Narwana	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Pakki	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Panjkosi	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Rohtak	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Rojhanwali	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Sampla	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Sheikhwahan	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Sujawalpur	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Tamewali	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Tavargatli	Southern Mahratta Railway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Tamewah	Southern Punjab Railway.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Tohana	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.
Uchana	Ditto	10th ,,	Ditto.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 11th December, 1897.

No. 24.—Mr. K. L. D. Gompertz, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eleven months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd November, 1897.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December, 1897.

No. 267.—The following probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. E. C. J. Bond	17th December, 1897.
Babu Jagdamba Prasad	17th November, 1897.
Mr. H. C. H. Cooper	24th ditto.
,, C. E. C. French	14th ditto.
,, C. J. Veale	24th ditto.
,, P. R. Anderson	27th ditto.
,, F. G Hardinge	25th ditto.
,, C. A. O'Donel	10th December, 1897.
Munshi Ahmed Ali, Khan Bahadur	15th November, 1897.
Babu Hanuman Prasad	15th ditto.
Mr. C. S. Littlewood	15th ditto.

The 16th December, 1897.

No. 268.—The services of Captain A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, *vide* Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 2797—97-5, dated 9th December, 1897, the following promotion is made with effect from the 10th December, 1897:—

Lieutenant A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 269.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 10th October, 1897, *vice* Babu Sarat Chunder Sen, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, resigned:—

Mr. J. Donaghey, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 270.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 14th December, 1897, *vice* Mr. H. W. Peychers, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, retired:—

Mr. E. G. Little, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. C. H. McA. Fee, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. J. Connor, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, on the same list.

Mr. J. McHatton, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 271.—Mr. P. K. Vaughan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is reduced to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 7th August, 1897, his name being placed first in that grade.

No. 272.—Mr. H. W. Biggie, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is brought on the effective list, with effect from the 5th September, 1897.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 3rd, till Monday, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th December, 1897.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th December, 1897.

No. 8156.—Lalla Gela Ram, Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Bori, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th December, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lalla Janji Ram, Naib-Tahsildar of the 2nd grade and Naib-Tahsildar of Bori, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Bori, during the absence on leave of Lalla Gela Ram or until further orders, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

Bangalore, the 11th December, 1897.

No. 5325.—Captain George Kelso Martin is transferred to the Supernumerary list.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th December, 1897.

No. 89.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1897, and until further orders.

G. H. LEMAISTRE,
for Director.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at ₹200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1895.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1897.

No. 9397—Mr. R. N. Vear, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. J. Hughes is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Vear, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 15th December, 1897.

Abbett, Dr. W. L.
Barker Bros., the Medical Dispensary.
Barrie, J. J.
Beck Bros., Gunny Bags Manufacturers.
Buncher, A. James.
Burt, C. H. (District Engineer).
Butler & Co.
Cassel & Co., Ld. (Publishers).
Clarkson, J. G.
Colley & Co.
Doyle & Co., J.
Gear, Mr. (Editor, Rechabita Magazine).
Harding & Co. (Dealers in Iron).
Harolds, Miss Littuce
Hart, F. T.
Hart, S. P.
Hayley, C. P.
Hemphill, H.
Indo-Burma Agency Co., Ld.
Ireland, Dr. J. S. A.
James, Lionel (Correspondent).
John Watson & Co.
Khan Bros.
Klinger, F. Louis.
Lazaro & Stiller.
Levy & Co., M. (Photographers).
Lewiss & Co., G. E.
Manager, Crown Press and Letter Foundry.
Martin & Co. (Booksellers).
Rhodda & Co., Chemists.
Rowbotham & Co.
Schinasi, J.
Secretary, Committee of the Indian Manufacturers & Arts Exhibition.
Stavely & Starr.
Thompson & Son.
Thorus & Co.
Turner, Miss
Compton.
Wickham, R.
Woodroff & Co., Paper Merchants.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Barnicot, Joseph.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Bellingham, Miss.
Bentzeni, Chas.
Baney, James.
Bion Mary, Mrs.
Bobby, M. Prof.
Bond, Walter.
Brew, G.
Brockmar, T. D.
Brown Bnty (of Glasgow).
Brown, W. H., Advance Agent.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Burgoss, R.
Capel, C.
Church, A. B.
Campbell, M. D.
Colcombet, J.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, J. E.
Deas, D.
Delatoye, R.
Del'Hoste, Colonel.
Dettmer, Henry.
Devonshire, E. T.
Duncan, Patrick.
Eaton, F. C.
Essa, Leon.
Farrell, Mr.
Ferrer, J. B.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fowle, W. F.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gabriel, A.
Gardner, Honb. H. A.
Gunn, Miss Nell.
Hannon, Alix.
Hains, Captain.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Harcourt, Bath W.
Hardwicke, A. A.
Heard, Fred. W.
Holt, George.
Holtom, Mrs. Jane E.
Honri, John.
Honeton, Miss, care of Capt. F. Honston, R.E.
Howie, John.
James, W., Member of the Philatelic Society of India.
John, B. J.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jolliffe, Honble George.
Jolliffe, Lady Alice.
Jones, K. C.
Jone, Miss B.
Keep, Chas. J.
Klein, Arthur.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lincoln, Frank.
Lumsden, G.
Lynch, Mrs. M.
McCartney, W. N.
MacCallum, E.
McNab, R.
McNamee, R.
Mencke, Bruno.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Molter, E.
Morrison, Miss E.
Moulmi, Charles.
Naskidol, M. T.
Niblett, Charles.
Norman, Isaac.
Norman, Miss Nellie.
Oakes, Miss Mary, care of Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Oliver, Mrs. C.
Palmer, E. L.
Pepin, E. A.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Phelps, T. T.
Philben, E.
Pomeska, Marie Madame la Comtesse.
Pierce, Percy.
Ralph, J. B.
Ralph, Mr.
Rankin, Reginald.
Rayleigh, Lady.
Rayleigh, Lord.
Ridsdale, H.
Ross, Johnny.
Sale, Mrs.
Shaw, Wm.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, Arnold Pye.
Smith, F. C.
Smyth, L. G.
Southwell, J.
Spencer, T.
Staveli, A. G.
Sunder, Donald.
Thompson, J.
Thorne, C
Thorne, Charlton.
Troyte, H.
Unger, G. E.
Vigat, C.
Walker, P. A.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Wall, T. D.
Walter, Mr.
Ward, F. Wyndham
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Wilson, R.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wobbekind, C.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Agent, Indo-Burma Agency.
Christian, C. W., Revd.
Crozier, J. E.
Dease, P.
DeSouza, Joao Rafael.
Fischer, Morris.
Hake, O. G.
Hilferding, Alex.
McKeown, Ada.
Mencke, Bruno.
Moffat, D.
Morton, Mrs.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palmer, E. L.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Plant, T. Showell.
Poninski, Etienne Mons, LeComte.
Rossac, J.
Row, J.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Zemin, John.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aaron, Clara.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Buksh, N.
Baxter, Miss.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham, Graham, Miss.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
Cowasji Hormosji.
DeMonte, Anges, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
Dracott, C. H.
Fierunsdorf, E. I.
Fosse, C. F. De La.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Gaynor, G. H.
Kerrigan, F. H.
Langley, F.
Launn, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Moses, James.
Mohamed Hoosain.
McDonald, G.
Muraliff, I.
Macartney (Telegram).
Fringle, Andrew.
Roodaw, James.
Rohand, L., Monsieur.
Richards, W. E.
Radmone, F.
Siva, Marco.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.).
Silberstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Twarti, Chetoo.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 13th December, 1897.

Collins, Miss.
Cowie, E. H.
Floyd, A. E.
Lee, L. H.
Oddie, H. J.
Reilly, E.
Robertson, W. T. M.
Rogers, B.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 18th December, 1897.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	23rd Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	18th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan	24th ,,	Per French Str. *Dupleix.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	23rd ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	18th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
South African Ports. . .	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Umsinto.*
Mauritius	20th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Steamer *Agiaja.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF WEEKLY PARCEL EXCHANGE WITH QUEENSLAND *viâ* TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

With effect from the 1st January, 1898, postal parcels for Queensland will be forwarded weekly to destination *viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo, by the contract steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies, instead of by the present four-weekly service *viâ* Bombay, Aden, and Torres Straits. The rates of postage and other conditions applicable to this exchange will remain unaltered.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd December, 1897.

POSTAL NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF THE PARCEL POST TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Parcels may now be sent by post from India to Western Australia at the rates of postage and subject to the conditions entered in the schedule below :—

Name of Colony.	Rates of Postage (Prepayment compulsory).	Limit of Weight.	Limits of Size. Maximum.	Limits of Size. Minimum.	Limit of Value.	Specially Prohibited contents. (For general prohibitions, see clause 220 of the *Indian Postal Guide*).
	₹ a.	lb			£	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA .	For each pound or fraction thereof . 0 12	11	Six feet in girth and length combined or 3½ feet in length.	Three inches in length by 2 inches in width and 2 inches in depth, or 12 cubic inches in all. NOTE.—A parcel measuring, say, 12 × 2 × 1 inches would not be refused on the ground that it was less than 2 inches in depth, as its cubic measurement would be 24 inches, or double the prescribed minimum cubic measurement.	50	Letters, liquids, coins, gold or silver bullion, apples, pears, quinces. All other fruits are disinfected before being distributed. NOTE.—Parcels for this colony should always contain the *name of the colony* in the address.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 6th December, 1897.

POSTAL NOTICE.

ENTRY OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE INTO THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Information has been received that the Orange Free State will enter the Universal Postal Union on the 1st January, 1898.

2. All classes of correspondence may already be sent from India to the Orange Free State at the Union rates of postage and under the rules applicable to correspondence addressed to Union countries, and no change in the present rates or rules will, therefore, be necessary.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 27th November, 1897.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته ے برٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک ليے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا برٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب ے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتی هی — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته ے بڑے بڑے دواخانے اور ديسی دواخانوں مين بهی بکتی هی — مناسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين ۴ چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين ۸ آٹهه آنه : اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين ۱۲ باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post-free,	R15-12.
½ "	R7-6,	"	R8.
¼ "	R3-12,	"	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৲০
½ আধ „ „	৭৲০	„	৮৲
¼ শিকি „ „	৩৲০	„	৪৲০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনী ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depot at R62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

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Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

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„	III.	Carpentry	(1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork	(1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant	(never published).	

* Date of Edition on sale.

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891), R1-4.
„	VII.	Bridges	(in the Press).
„	VIII.	Roads	(in the Press).
„	IX.	Railways	(1891), R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works	(1873), R1-8.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1897 edition). R3.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R8

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MANUALS.

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XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.)† R8.

† Date of Edition on sale.
Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

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XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. R3.

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4a.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 8a.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. R1-4.

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Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

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Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.
Map of Roorkee. R1.
Thomason College Calendar for 1891, 1892, 1894,* and 1895,* each R1.
Ditto ditto for 1896.* R4-12.
Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). Sa.
Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.
Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.
Ferrotype Printing Processes. Sa.
Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-2.
Ditto, Supplement, 1895. 2a.
Ditto, ditto, 1896. 2a.
Irrigation by Rajbahas, 12a.
Irrigation Tract, No. I. Sa.
" " " II. Sa.
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Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kutcha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.
Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. Sa.
Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. R1.
Vol. II, Estimates. R1.
Shakesperian Readings, viz.:—
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3. Macbeth,
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Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

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Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1804 and 1808 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

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Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

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Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the following classes of the College can be obtained on application to the Curator:—
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Lower Subordinate Class.
Mechanical Apprentice Class
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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1897, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876 :—

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Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1904 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
„ three issues	„ 55	„ 39	„ 24
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Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

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All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

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NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

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List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

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The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1 (2a.)

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1 (2a.)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1896. R2 (8a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1896. R2 (2a.)

Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893—96. R1 (2a.)

Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896. R7 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1896. R1 (2a.)

Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1896. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 31st March, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Report on the Rail borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (9a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1896-97. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Report on the River-borne Trade of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1895-96. R5 (6a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1896-97. R1 (3a.)

Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March, 1896. 8a. (1a.)

Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition. 8a. (2a. 6p.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in Bengal. 6a. (2a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—

for 1896. 2a. (1a.)

for 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1896. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1897. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1896. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1896-97. 14a. (4a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6a. (1a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapters XVI and XIX. 12a. (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1897. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2-8.

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96. R. 1-4 (4a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-96. 5a. (1a.)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals. Second edition, 1895. 4a. (3a.)

Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, Esq., R3-8 (4a.)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river, canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, Esq., M. INST C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, Esq., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, Esq., 4a. (2a.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Steam-launch Construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2*a*.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10*a*.)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3*a*.)

Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2*a*.)

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Ditto ditto Bhagalpur „ R1-4 (2*a*.)

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Ditto ditto Chittagong „ 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto Orissa „ R1-8 (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto Chota Nagpur „ R1 (2*a*.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4*a*. (3*a*.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1*a*.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4*a*. (1*a*.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895-96. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1897. R3 (4*a*.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5*a*.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5*a*.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4*a*.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3*a*. (1*a*.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition) R1 (4*a*.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3*a*.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3*a*.)

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Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6*a*.)

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Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4*a*.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5*a*.)

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Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6*a*.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1897. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1896. R1-8 (4*a*.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the Dis-trict of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5*a*.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cul-tivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4*a*. (1*a*.) (Edition of 1895.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4*a*.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96 R1-8 (3*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4*a*.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.S., 1896. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2*a*.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registra-tion Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration De-partment in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nag-pur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2*a*.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a*.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a*.)

Vocabulary of the Lepcha Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2*a*.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Governm at Promissory Note No. 125078 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Mokhoda Súndori Dasi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KATTAYANI DASI,

Holder of Certificate of the Estate of late Mokhoda Súndori Dasi, Múrshedábád.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	15·3	17 to 20·4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	18·7	18·7	38·25	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	13·6	25·5	63·75	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	17	25·5	47·6	63·75	93·5	48·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	19·55	55·25	76·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	17	25·5	51	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13·94	17·17	42·67	62·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19·55	21·25	54·4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	20·23	27·03	54·57	63·58	71·57	62·39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	17·85	27·2	51	59·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	25·5	40·8	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	19·04	20·4	38·08	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	20	23·7	42·08	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	33·75	42·5	45·62	55	...	...	32·5	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	32·5 and 40	38·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	50	45	45	45	...	...	35	35	35	32·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	39·37	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	37·97	40·6	48·12	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	50	41·1	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	29·06	32	50	51·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	33·12	38·7	38·75	43·7	...	...	30	31·9	17·5	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38·12	40	39·37	43·4	...	...	40	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	40	53·3	42·19	50	...	...	30·78	34·5	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	21·87	32·6	40	54·9	39·06	52·1	45·47	56·5	31·25	41·8	27·29	35·8
Central—												
Cawnpore	19·53	32	36·35	49·2	38·07	55	43·23	61·6	24·63	44·5	22·24	40
Jhánsi	21·04	28·6	49·22	53·1	40	50	47·08	57·2	24·63	40	20·04	38·1
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	38·12	50	...	...	...	...	...	40
Agra	...	...	50	52·2	40	51·4	...	58·1	25	44·7	20·94	40·6
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	18·18	26·7	...	48·5	34·74	48·4	...	...	23·49	43·2	...	39·1
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	21·25	30·9	40	53·5	38·54	58·3	42·08	59·4	26·67	41·4	22·19	40·3
Northern—												
Fyzabad	23·12	26·7	...	...	39·06	50	...	...	30·78	...	...	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	71'4	56'1	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	72'76	48'11	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	36'2	...	...	400	370	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	41'9	60	43'7	350	415	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	320	Midnapur.
37'5	40	...	...	30	35	47'5	37'5	42'5	37'5	320	320	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	49'37	40	62'5	53'1	300	305	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	46'25	37'5	57'5	40	340	350	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	30	30	52'5	45	72'5	47'5	330	340	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35'78	26'6	35'78	26'4	352'5	340	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	17'5	26'2	19'06	30	35	34'4	36'25	38'7	270	230	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	20	30	40	34'4	42'08	35	290	285	Bhágalpur.
...	..	20	28'6	23'44	33'3	40	...	57'19	50	266'56	...	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
28'28	40'7	...	...	27'19	34'9	40'16	42'3	58'65	51'2	293'38	278'1	Benares.
												Central—
24'22	...	...	...	21'93	37'3	38'07	43'3	55'16	...	255'99	256	Cawnpore.
23'85	39'4	...	...	24'11	38'1	36'35	39'4	40	50	245	241'9	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	43'75	...	...	...	...	275'3	Meerut.
22'67	45'6	...	...	...	37'2	43'28	45'5	56'87	41'7	272'19	285	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
23'49	41	...	...	...	...	43'23	43'2	...	...	260	235	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
23'75	43'8	...	...	25	37'6	43'12	43'9	...	54'1	275	252'5	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	25	34'8	38'12	40	...	...	256'25	260	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	37·5	40	100	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37·5	44·4	65	95	...	...	40	30	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	36·87	40	47·5 and 67·5	65 to 82·5	...	...	...	...	1·75(*a*)	2(*a*)
Calcutta	...	...	35·62	40	70	70	...	...	6·25(*a*)	7(*a*)	6(*a*)	6(*a*)
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	35	33·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(*a*)	6(*a*)
Pabna	...	...	39·06	43·1	70	80	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·2
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	50	...	...	...	·17(*b*)	·06(*b*)	·17(*b*)	·17(*b*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	31·87	31·2	65	25	...	...	20(*a*)	20(*a*)	3·19(*a*)	3·62(*a*)
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	36·25	37·5	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·7	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	40	38·1	80	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36·25	35·2	100	114·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	66·72	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	53·33	47	...	...	70	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·28	51·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	63·96	50	...	...	75	75	120	...	3·12	3·7	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	3·1	...	...

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	35	50	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·87	2·5	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	Fyzabad.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	42·66	50	...	...	22·81	42·7	30·78	40
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	26·25	33·3	80	50	36·87	53·3	36·85	57·1	27·5	40	30	40
Central—												
Lahore	30·68	36·6	59·84	52·5	35·52	51·1	39·01	61·9	25·78	44·4	22·92	41·9
South-eastern—												
Delhi	26·67	28·6	40	50	37·19	51·5	40·99	59·3	25	45·7	22·86	42·7
Submontane—												
Amritsar	27·6	33·3	50	57	34·06	50	36·35	56·1	24·22	40	...	36·4
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	28·6	57·45	66·8	36·35	49·4	38·12	52·5	25·78	37·2	28·59	36·2
Western—												
Multan	19·06	27·6	42·03	40	40	48·5	44·43	55·2	25·94	37·2	25·78	37·2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	44·06	41·9	45	42·5	...	...	28·75	26·2	30·94	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	39·53	44·1	...	...	27·19	...	25·04	35
Quetta	...	...	...	...	41·87	44·4	65	65	30	33·7	35	38·1
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3
Poona	...	...	...	51·4	...	54·5	...	...	...	...	...	40·4
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	52·9	...	...	...	57·4	...	...	...	...	...	43·6
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·9
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	..	...	54·8	...	...	...	...	...	34·6
Ahmadabad	...	30	...	50	...	57·5	...	...	...	40	27·5	40
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	39	48	41·5	48	56	56	...	...	33	34·5
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	30·19	44·44	39	44·19	44·44	50	...	...	32·06	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	38	44	44·5	40	53·5	51	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	51·85	46·43	...	...	...	...	30·76	34·61
Ellichpur	...	...	80	72·7	57·14	47·06	66·66	53·53	...	...	44·37	34·79
Amráoti	...	...	56·87	64·25	56·87	50	56·87	56	...	...	30·25	34·37
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	32·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·01	40·4
Cuddapah	27·92	31·9	47·03	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·81	35·9
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·75	25·2	45·68	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28·38	20·5	52·08	40·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·22	25·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	26·47	26·47	45·71	45·72	73·47	62·69	98·74	76·81	...	...	16·45	36·56
Bangalore	20·58	23·5	55·86	50·97	62·72	55·87	58·8	62·62	...	...	23·51	35·28

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bájra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
32·34	45·8	...	...	27·86	39·8	47·86	44·1	...	...	336·87	320	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern
26·25	44·5	...	...	25	40	37·5	44·5	56·87	67·3	340	336·1	Ferozpur.
												Central—
26·67	45·7	...	...	24·53	38·1	38·54	43	55·16	64·1	330·57	336·8	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
25	45·7	...	...	24·48	42·7	40	43·2	53·18	57·2	345·94	291	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	40	...	...	23·54	38·1	36·35	43·2	...	...	350	345	Amritsar.
												Northern—
29·58	41·1	...	...	27·6	38·1	40	42·2	64·17	40	291·25	305	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
28·54	39	...	...	25	38·1	42·08	47·1	...	...	336·87	355·6	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
32·5	...	...	...	...	...	44·06	43·1	65	...	380	360	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	41·25	41·2	...	...	...	315	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	37·5	35	...	...	...	...	330	360	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·4	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
33·7	52·1	...	...	...	...	...	45·6	...	49	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	52·4	...	...	...	...	...	45·6	...	47·6	...	366·7	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
36·25	44·7	...	...	...	...	...	47·6	...	49·1	...	...	Surat.
...	46·2	...	32·5	...	...	...	43·7	...	...	...	320	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	52	...	318	...	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	53·31	...	240	...	jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	58	...	270	...	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·74	46·16	...	...	..	...	Básim.
50	50	...	...	...	...	53·33	47·06	61·5	44·44	320	263	Ellichpur.
36·25	44·37	...	...	...	...	44·37	44·37	56·87	40	300	280	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
21·87	22·5	...	...	...	...	60	56·9	...	...	400	456·9	Coimbatore.
...	...	20·99	47·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	359·95	385·7	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	55·99	...	...	...	412·08	443·8	Bellary.
27·03	38·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	383·3	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	29·53	32	...	...	37·34	37·3	...	...	...	412·3	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
						59·84	45·5	...	...	329·11	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	21·72	23·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
												Southern—
22·86	...	...	...	...	...	25·68	...	...	...	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	21·55	21·55	...	...	23·93	33·65	68·57	68·57	339·25	427·7	Mysore.
...	...	23·52	33·41	...	...	33·28	39·2	55·43	55	411·74	479·55	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—*concluded.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	53·33	61·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·7	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	49·1	110	80	3·12	6·7	6·25	10
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	29·6	113·75	72·7	10	10	7·29	7·4
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·12	80	5·73	5	8·91	8·7
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·31	6·7
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	94·22	72·7	3	10	7·97	14·7
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	114·3	133·33	80	3·07	4·4	6·67	7·3
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	82·5	62·5	...	...	...	15	107·5	67·5	...	4·8	...	...
Shikárpur	50	37·5	...	...	...	48·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	51·7	...	...	...	112·2	...	60·5	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	73·3	...	...	...	83·3	...	75	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	38·56	39	...	70	100	115	70	...	3·31	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	43	43	...	180	150	100	52	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	320	200	76·25	76·25	...	30	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	·19(*a*)	3·1(*a*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	71·87	65·6	...	...	..	...	100	57·5	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	102·76	94·2	51·61	47·9	...	..	6·56	6·9
Central—												
Bellary	63·38	53·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	66·67	66·7	61·51	47·6	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	5·1	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·6	57·6	...	...	131·67	131·7	57·6	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·28	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	111·72	89·7	...	...	...	...	5·36	6·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	46·62	...	...	374	374	116·87	70·12	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	85·69	63·55	...	...	337·47	428·55	85·69	68·5	3·5	9·62	13·71	25·62

(*a*) Per 100 pullies.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Rajputana—
5	15	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere
										Panjab—
3·12	5	...	...	50	40	...	...	75	60	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
5	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	86	*Central—* Lahore.
5·73	6·1	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	100	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
5	10	...	...	55	50	...	...	60	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
3·33	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	4·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	9·37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	18·3	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	40	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	8·7	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	100	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	35	30	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim.
9	8·12	...	...	60	50	...	...	50	50	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	50	55	...	...	90	100	Amraoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	90	80	90	80	60	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	40	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Madura.
										Mysore—
2·96	3·29	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	200	100 to 140	...	...	120	50 to 80	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumru (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	..	...	...	12 3	11 7	13 —	12 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 1	12 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 8	6 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 12	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 8	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	..	..	12 6	12 2	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..	..	...	...	9 15	11 4	9 15	11 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	14 12	12 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 6	14 14	12 6	..	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	6 15	6 11	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 —	8 12	...	...	10 3	9 11	10 12	10 3	..	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 1	12 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 13	10 10	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 4	12 2	11 4	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	..	13 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 12	7 14	13 2	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 2½	6 10½	..	...	5 11½	5 11½	10 —	8 7½	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	..	...	...	...	4 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	..	...	...	18 —	16 8	23 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	7 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	..	..	5 12	5 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	9 —	9 —		.	..	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	..	...	4 8	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	..	...	...	...	9 —	8 — and 10 —	9 8	9 — and 10 8	.	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	8 —	6 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 8	9 4	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	7 8	5 11	10 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 10	8 8	12 4	11 4	8 6	7 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 10 and 11 4	9 6 and 11 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 2	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	6 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 —	8 7	...	...	6 2	5 8	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	7 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...

the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	17 12	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	20 8	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	5 1	6 10	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	11 0	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	5 11	5 15	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	6 2	7 2	11 8	15 8	7 6	7 6	14 6	14 6	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 4	6 7	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 9	..	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	8 12	...	28 7	28 7	4 9	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	30 —	28 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	6 10½	6 14	...	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 —	Garo Hills.
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Manipur.
...	...	..	...	..	..							
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...			10 —	9 8	Darrang.
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	...	..	...	8 —	6 8	...				8 —	8 —	Sibságar.
...	...	..	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	15 —			8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
..	...		...									
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	..	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
..	...	...	...	8 -	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 4	...	...	6 10	5 14	10 8	10 8	Dacca.
...	...	..	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
...	...	...	...									
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 8 and 11 —	10 8 and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Calcutta.
...	...	8 —	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 7	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Gumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 —	9 13	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 — and 12 —	10 — and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	7 12	12 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 4	8 —	10 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 12	7 8 and 9 —	8 10 and 9 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	7 8	8 4	8 4	6 —	6 —	10 2 and 11 4	9 — and 11 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 —	...	...	...	6 8	...	11 8	10 9	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	6 —	5 8	7 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 5	5 6½	9 — and 12 —	8 6½ and 10 3	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 13	7 2	..	...	9 3 and 13 2	6 14	10 8 and 14 7	11 13 and 14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 9	8 9	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 6	10 6	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	9 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	9 8	10 4	15 8	11 8	...	...	16 —	...
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 8	5 8 to 7 8	...	...	6 — to 10 —	6 8 to 8 —	10 — and 15 —	10 — to 14 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	6 7	7 14	10 2	10 2	9 —	9 —	12 13	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hazaribágh	7 4	6 —	8 —	9 —	6 12	6 —	12 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	9 15½	8 14½	9 15½	8 6½	6 4½	5 4	9 7½	8 10½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 12	8 8	11 4	11 —	7 —	6 8	9 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Patna	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	10 —	9 —	11 8	11 —	22 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	9 8 and 9 12	9 — and 9 8	11 —	10 —	8 — and 9 8	8 —	10 — and 10 8	9 — to 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 9	9 9	...	...	5 15½	5 2	...	11 11				
Bhagalpur	10 2	9 8	10 2	11 6	6 6	7 9	10 8	8 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 —	8 —	11 —	9 8	7 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	8 8	13 —	10 —	6 4	6 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	10 —	9 8	12 —	10 —	6 8	6 —	12 12	11 4	...	...	...	...
Champaran	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 5	8 4	11 6	11 9	5 15	5 6	8 14	7 15	16 —	...	13 1	11 12
Benares	10 5	9 10	13 —	12 3	6 4	6 4	10 —	...	...	...	14 10	12 7
Ghazipur	9 8	9 —	12 12	11 8	5 12	5 8	10 4	9 4	16 —	7 —	13 12	12 4
Jaunpur	9 8	9 8	14 —	11 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 8	14 —	...	14 —	...
Allahabad	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	5 4	5 —	10 4	10 4	17 —	...	14 8	13 —
Central—												
Bánda	9 8	9 —	13 —	12 8	8 4	6 4	9 6	8 4	20 —	13 —	16 —	...
Fatehpur	9 4	9 —	14 —	12 —	5 8	5 12	10 12	10 12	17 8	...	14 8	14 4
Hamirpur	9 5	8 15	12 14	11 10	6 —	6 —	8 3	7 11	17 14	12 3	14 10	12 3
Jalaun	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	10 —	15 —	13 —
Cawnpore	10 12	10 12	10 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	19 —	...	16 —	15 8
Jhánsi	9 12	9 8	10 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	14 —	16 8	15 8
Etáwah	10 5	10 6	14 1	13 —	5 —	4 8	12 12	10 11	18 9	12 8	18 4	14 13
Farukhabad	10 14½	10 6	15 10½	15 5	5 7	5 1	6 2 to 6 13½	5 7 to 8 2	16 5	15 —	15 —	3 10
Mainpuri	11 6	10 13	16 12	14 4	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 —	17 2	16 —	16 12	14 4
Etah	11 12	11 12	18 4	16 4	5 4	5 4	9 8	8 4	18 8	17 8	17 4	15 12
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	14 8	14 —
Agra	10 —	9 8	17 8	14 4	6 4	6 —	7 12	8 —	20 —	17 12	17 —	17 —
Muttra	11 4	11 —	18 4	15 8	4 4	6 —	9 8	8 8	20 —	16 —	17 12	16 8
Aligarh	10 —	10 4	17 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	18 —	...	16 —	14 8
Bulandshahr	10 10	11 —	16 4	15 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 9	14 8	14 13
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 8	9 4	12 8	11 —	5 4	5 4	8 8	7 8	...	...	13 —	...
Azamgarh	8 14	8 8	13 —	11 —	3 7	4 7	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 —	8 9	12 2	11 11	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	15 12	9 —	13 15	12 9
Basti	11 —	11 —	13 8	11 8	7 8	7 5	11 2	10 10	10 —	...	...	...

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaba (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Gadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 7	10 8	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	18 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 9½	9 —	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 2	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	12 —	12 —	4 12	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 4	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	10 8*	10 8*	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 14	6 —	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	...	10 —	10 —	9 2	Manbhum.
22 —	22 —	...	...	7 — to 7 8	6 12 to 7 8	14 —	12 —	6 — to 8 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
18 —	18 —	...	...	8 7	8 7	16 14	16 14	11 4	11 4	9 —	9 —	Palámau.
18 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	15 —	13 12	8 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	8 6½	9 15½	9 15½	16 12½	14 11½	9 7½	9 7½	10 8	9 15½	Monghyr.
17 4	...	8 4	10 4	9 8	9 —	17 12	13 8	10 4	8 4	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
22 —	19 8	12 —	14 —	11 —	9 8	19 8	15 8	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	Patna.
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8 and 10 —	9 —	16 —	13 8 and 14 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 — and 10 4	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	10 10	9 9	21 4	...	8 8	6 6	10 —	10 10	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 14	20 —	15 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	9 ...	8 8	18 —	15 —	8 12	9 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 —	15 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
20 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	16 4	15 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Sáran.
18 —	18 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	16 4	15 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	18 8	17 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	8 11	7 13	11 12	11 8	6 —	6 6	9 10	9 11	Mirzapur.
5 7	14 1½	14 1½	13 9	10 13½	8 11	15 3	13 4	6 12	7 1	10 13	10 13	Benares.
5 —	14 8	14 8	14 8	10 —	8 4	16 8	13 4	7 —	7 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	6 6	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
...	15 —	16 —	15 —	9 8	9 —	14 —	13 8	9 12	9 12	11 —	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	16 —	17 —	10 8	9 4	15 —	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	17 —	14 8	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	16 —	16 —	10 7	10 2	10 1	13 —	7 4	7 6	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	9 — †	8 — †	16 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
9 — †	9 — †	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 4	18 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
16 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	10 12	9 8	17 12	15 8	9 12	9 13	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
...	16 —	16 —	16 —	8 9	8 4	19 9	16 7	6 13	7 —	10 14	10 12	Etáwah.
19 10	17 3	15 14	15 —	9 9	9 8	18 6	17 5	9 14	9 14	11 12	11 12	Farukhabad.
...	...	24 —	16 —	8 13	8 12	20 13	17 4	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	10 6	9 12	19 8	19 4	8 4	7 12	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
18 8	16 —	10 —	...	9 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	10 12	7 —	16½ —	15 8	7 —	6 12	13 4	12 4	Agra.
...	...	18 —	18 —	11 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	11 8	11 4	14 8	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	16 —	14 —									
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 12	10 8	18 8	16 —	9 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	11 —	13 —	10 12	10 —	15 8	16 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	14 —	13 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 14	5 15	14 12	13 4	7 1	6 11	10 —	9 3	Azamgarh.
...	14 12	...	...	9 —	8 9	13 15	13 15	6 6	6 12	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur.
15 12	16 3	13 15	13 15	8 12	8 10	13 8	14 —	9 —	8 14	10 12	10 12	Basti.
17 8	17 8	13 8	14 —									

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	11 8	11 12	17 —	15 12	4 8	4 8	11 8	10 8	18 —	...	17 —	15 12
Budaun	11 2 & 11 8	11 2	14 12 & 16 3	14 7	5 10	5 10	10 2	9 14	19 13	19 1	18 2	17 2
Pilibit	10 11	10 11	13 —	13 —	7 13	7 13	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Bareli	10 9	9 11	13 8	12 6	4 7	4 11	10 —	10 —	16 2	14 11	15 14	14 1
Moradabad	10 10	10 7	14 4	14 —	5 —	5 —	11 5	10 12	16 —	...	16 —	15 —
Bijnor	10 11	10 11	15 12	11 8	11 4	6 12	12 6	11 9	...	...	10 14	17 13
Muzaffarnagar	11 4	11 6	14 6	13 3	5 —	5 —	9 15	9 14	...	...	14 14	...
Saharanpur	11 2	11 8	16 6	13 10	5 6	4 13	10 3	11 4	12 14	12 14	16 2	15 1
Dehra-Dún	10 8	11 —	15 —	15 —	9 3	7 8	9 11	8 —	8 —	8 —	16 5	14 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	9 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	6 —
Almora	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 8	9 4	11 8	11 4	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	...	12 8	12 —
Sultanpur	10 8	10 8	13 —	12 —	6 —	5 8	12 —	11 —	17 —	...	13 8	...
Rae-Bareli	11 —	10 8	14 —	12 8	5 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	20 —	16 —	17 8	14 —
Unao	10 8	10 —	14 —	12 —	7 —	6 8	11 12	10 12	19 8	10 —	16 —	15 —
Lucknow	10 8	10 8	15 8	13 8	4 8	4 8	10 12	11 —	18 8	15 8	17 8	16 —
Hardoi	11 8	11 —	17 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	18 —	17 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 —	10 12	13 8	13 8	8 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	16 —	...	14 —	12 —
Barabanki	10 4	10 4	13 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 —	19 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	10 6	9 14	13 4	11 8	8 7	7 4	11 —	10 8	15 10	10 —	14 3	12 —
Bahraich	10 8	10 8	14 —	13 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	20 —	...	16 —	...
Sitapur	11 8	11 —	18 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	22 —	...	19 —	16 —
Kheri	11 8	11 —	14 8	14 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	8 11	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 10	9 6	...	...	...	...
Bánswara	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	6 4	6 4	13 2	12 4	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 6	9 6	12 8	12 8	7 13	8 9	8 9	9 0	10 15	10 2	10 2	10 2
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 4	14 —	13 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	15 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	12 —
Erinpura	10 2	10 2	10 7	10 7	6 2	6 2	7 12	7 12	13 2	13 2	12 14	12 14
Ajmere	9 12	9 9	15 8	15 —	4 8	4 8	6 2½	6 2½	16 5½	12 8	14 5½	13 10½
Abu	9 6 & 10 9	10 3 & 11 1	14 4	14 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 6	11 11
Kishengarh	9 12	9 8	16 8	15 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 8	19 4	17 8	15 12	14 2
Bundi	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	10 —	...	...
Kotah	8 4	7 12	8 14	8 7	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	13 14	10 12	8 8	6 6
Jhalawar	7 13½	7 12½	8 4	8 4	6 —	5 8	8 10½	7 1	16 4	14 1	10 12	...
Tonk	7 8	7 —	14 1	12 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	3 —	19 10	19 6	14 12	14 8
Jaipur	9 8	8 12	15 12	14 —	4 —	4 4	6 —	5 12	17 8	14 8	14 8	14 —
Kerauli	8 4	8 7½	18 12	13 2	8 2	7 8	9 6	8 12	18 12	12 8	18 2	17 8
Dholpur	9 ½	9 1½	16 6½	15 7½	5 [illegible]	5 11½	7 5½	7 ½	19 14½	16 6	22 7½	23 4
Bhartpur	10 7	10 12	18 14	17 3	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	22 9	20 —	19 14	18 4
Alwar	10 8	11 5	17 0	17 19	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	18 9½	17 8	17 7	17 8
Deoli Cantonment	9 5½	9 4	13 12	13 10	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	16 3	13 4	14 1	13 2½
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	*	*	13 —	13 —
Balmer	8 15	7 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 4	15 14
Anadra	10 2 & 11 5	10 1 & 11 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 8	...
Shahpura	10 4	9 9	15 8	12 8	5 12	5 9	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 1 & 9 6	9 1 & 9 11	15 —	15 15	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	9 1	8 12	11 14 & 12 8	11 4 & 12 8
Jaisalmer	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 3	7 3	9 3	9 4	8 4	...
Bikaner	8 10½	8 8	14 —	13 —	3 12	3 8	5 10½	6 —	...	...	12 11½	11 8
Central India—												
Indore	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	13 —	12 8	12 —	11 8
Nimach Cantonment	9 —	9 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	*	*	13 —	12 —
Gwalior	7 11½	8 3½	11 3	12 3½	5 ½	5 ½	5 13½	5 13½	13 13	12 12	13 13	14 5½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	11 8	18 —	14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	16 —	19 —	18 8
Ferozpur	10 4	10 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 12	12 12	14 12	15 12
Central—												
Lahore	10 9	11 2	15 —	15 8	...	...	7 14	7 13	16 8	17 —	14 8	14 8
Gujranwala	11 4	11 8	16 4	17 4	...	...	9 4	9 8	15 —	14 —	13 —	11 —
Gujrat	11 —	10 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	6 8	13 —	10 —	13 —	11 —
Jhelam	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*cont.d.*
...	18 —	20 —	20 —	9 4	9 —	18 —	17 —	8 —	7 —	11 4	11 4	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahánpur.
21 4	18 5	17 13	19 3	{13 15 &11 3}	11 2	18 11	18 11	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 8	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	16 14	16 14	7 13	7 13	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	13 12	15 10	9 11	9 5	15 14	15 4	8 —	6 8	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 4	17 8	15 —	8 7	7 8	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	7 14	7 5	11 2	11 2	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 3	15 6	14 14	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
17 3	15 1	17 3	17 3	10 1	9 14	18 4	17 3	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
17 2	20 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	16 12	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
...	...	...	...	7 4	6 4	14 4	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	*Hills*— Naini Tal.
14 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	Almora.
...	...	...	...	6 —§	6 —§	...	...	5 —‖	5 —‖	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	13 —	7 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	*Southern*— Partábgarh.
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 8	10 —	12 8	14 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
17 8	16 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	9 8	16 8	16 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	15 —	...	15 —	9 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	7 —	7 12	11 —	11 —	Unao.
18 8	18 —	18 —	18 —	9 8	9 8	17 —	16 —	10 —	10 2	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
25 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	9 8	11 —	20 —	17 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	*Northern*— Fyzabad.
16 —	15 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 8	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	10 —	10 10	9 2	17 7	17 6	10 7	10 12	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	18 —	17 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
21 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	13 —	10 8	17 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
21 —	16 —	14 8	11 —	10 6	10 —	20 —	18 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 —	20 10	23 6	...	...	13 —	13 —	*Eastern*— Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 2	30 —	30 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	Bánswára.
...	...	9 12	10 15	8 15	8 9	15 10	15 10	6 7	6 4	10 2	10 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	15 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	8 14½	15 13½	15 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	8 2	9 4	16 8	16 2	{6 — &6 4}	{6 — &6 4}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	10 4	9 8	17 8	17 8	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	10 0	9 —	14 —	12 —	3 9	4 8	10 4	9 14	Kotah.
...	...	14 10	15 15	8 8	8 8	19 4½	17 5½	...	...	10 6	10 0½	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	4 14	5 8	18 4	17 10	...	...	10 2	10 10	Tonk.
*	*	16 —	14 —	{8 12& &13 12}	8 — &8 12}	18 8	15 8	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	21 4	18 12	6 4	5 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Kerauli.
...	...	15 3	15 12	7 13½	7 6½	...	...	13 8	11 4	11 10½	11 10	Dholpur.
...	...	19 2	18 10	10 5	9 6	16 4	16 —	10 8	10 8	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 9	18 6½	17 13	15 —	14 3	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 2	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 5	5 12	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	17 8	...	6 4	6 4	...	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	16 8	15 —	...	...	12 2	12 —	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 2	9 6	11 4	11 4	6 4	6 4	13 5	13 7	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 1½	8 8	...	...	6 2½	6 —	11 0½	11 4	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 3	23 —	18 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	9 12	9 8	...	...	6 4	6 12	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	15 6½	15 15	5 5	5 13½	14 5½	14 5½	6 6	6 10½	9 4½	9 13½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
†	†	†	†	12 —	12 8	18 —	15 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	*Southern*— Hissar.
†	†	13 12	13 12	10 4	10 —	15 12	10 4	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	17 —	18 —	10 2	10 7	15 10	16 —	7 —	7 —	12 10	12 10	Lahore.
‡	‡	14 —	12 —	10 10	9 14	15 8	15 8	6 12	8 —	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála.
‡	‡	7 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	11 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 12	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 12	10 12	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	19 —	14 —	17 4	17 8
Delhi	10 0	10 4	15 8	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	17 —	11 8	15 8	15 8
Rohtak	10 —	9 12	14 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Karnál	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	16 —	15 —	16 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 8	11 12	14 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	22 —	15 —	12 —	11 —
Ludhiana	12 8	12 —	10 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	7 8	22 —	12 —	14 —	9 —
Jalandhar	12 4	13 —	16 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	14 —	10 —	9 —
Hoshiárpur	11 8	12 8	10 —	15 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 8	12 4	12 4
Gurdáspur	12 —	12 8	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	8 2	15 —	12 —	14 —	11 —
Siálkot	10 8	11 4	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	14 —	‡	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	9 8	9 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	13 —	8 8	13 8	11 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	10 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 12	11 —	15 4	15 —	...	...	7 4	6 12	13 12	9 12	13 4	12 4
Hazara	12 2	12 10	18 8	19 8	...	...	7 8	8 4	‡	‡	‡	‡
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	18 —	14 —	...	...	7 2	7 5	14 —	15 —	12 —	11 —
Kohat	9 12	8 12	14 1	11 12	...	...	8 8	8 2	‡	‡	14 5	11 8
Bannu	12 8	11 8	20 7	17 10	...	...	7 15	8 15	17 4	16 4	16 14	16 9
Western—												
Sháhpur	12 —	13 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	16 —	14 —	14 —
Jhang	11 8	12 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	20 —	17 —	16 —	15 —
Multan	9 12	10 —	15 —	13 8	...	...	10 4	10 —	15 —	15 8	13 8	13 —
Montgomery	11 4	11 2	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	8 8	‡	‡	†	†
Dera Ismael Khan	11 4	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	6 4	5 10	22 8	18 12	16 —	13 12
Muzaffargarh	11 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 5	10 5	13 12	14 6	...	...	7 13	7 13	16 14	14 11	10 9	14 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 10	...	...	7 —	6 7	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 12	14 —	13 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	10 —
Shikarpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	10 —	14 —	13 8
Quetta	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 10	9 10	10 7	10 7	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 12	5 12	...	...	9 7	5 11	10 2	9 10	6 10	6 8	5 15	5 15
Alibág	5 9	5 9	...	...	12 4	9 14	13 4	10 12	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	9 13	10 7	10 10	8 10
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	10 10	8 13	11 2	9 4	*	*	10 13	10 13
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 4	7 6	...	...	8 10	8 2	9 1	9 1	15 1	13 1	13 1	8 8
Belgaum	9 2	7 1	...	...	8 10	8 1	8 8	8 6	15 9	13 8	14 10	11 11
Satara	6 11	6 8	...	...	6 4	5 14	6 14	6 5	9 3	8 8	9 —	8 —
Sholapur	6 1	6 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 13	8 5	9 6	10 12	12 8	10 12
Bijápur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	6 9	8 9	14 6	14 6	14 2	14 2
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 6	8 6	11 12	10 9	11 8	10 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	8 5	11 8	8 —
Nasik	8 10	7 3	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	8 1	*	15 6	14 2	12 11
Dhulia	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 9	6 1	7 9	7 8	13 13	12 15	12 14	14 11
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 9	6 —	...	...	5 9	6 —	6 8	6 8	7 14	7 14	10 10	11 12
Broach	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	10 8
Kaira	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	*	*	10 —	9 —
Ahmadabad	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	14 —	12 —	12 12	13 —
Godhra	6 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	7 12	10 —	9 —	*	*	12 —	11 2
Dísa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	*	*	11 —	12 8
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 13	10 4	10 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	5 9	8 8	...	...	5 7	5 7	10 2	9 2	15 8	9 13	...	...
Khandwa	7 4	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	10 —
Hoshangabad	9 —	7 12	...	...	6 15	7 4	8 5	7 15	13 —	...	...	...
Betul	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 —	8 —	14 6	...	...	...
Chhindwara	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	12 —	...	...	...
Nagpur	9 10	9 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	12 8	11 8	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Cholam, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	10 12	10 8	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	13 —	13 —	9 12	10 —	16 —	15 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	17 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
25 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
20 —	‡	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 8	‡	‡	12 12	12 4	Ambala.
†	†	14 —	15 —	12 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	7 —	6 12	12 8	12 12	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 —	18 —	16 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 4	17 8	19 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	13 —	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	11 8	10 —	17 —	18 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 4	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	11 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	11 12	9 12	9 12	9 8	14 4	13 —	*	*	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	12 —	‡	8 12	9 —	15 8	16 8	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	13 —	14 —	9 3	9 6	17 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Peshawar.
†	†	‡	‡	9 4	7 8	15 —	10 13	†	†	15 2	14 —	Kohát.
13 2	13 2	7 4	7 4	12 —	10 2	19 3	17 10	4 10	4 10	20 —	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	11 4	11 8	*	16 —	†	†	12 8	13 —	Sháhpur.
12 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	‡	8 —	12 —	10 —	Jhang.
†	†	11 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	15 8	15 8	†	†	12 —	12 —	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	10 8	10 8	15 8	14 —	*	*	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	12 —	11 4	11 —	10 —	5 —	4 6	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 8	‡	‡	8 —	‡	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	9 11	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	10 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	6 14	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
9 6	9 6	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 9	5 6	10 6	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 4	6 2	10 3	10 3	Alibag.
9 9	9 9	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	8 6	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 8	10 8	Dharwar.
23 —	19 —	...	...	8 12	7 4	...	...	8 1	7 13	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	6 14	6 5	...	...	6 5	5 15	10 4	9 15	Satara.
...	...	...	...	6 5	8 6	...	...	7 14	7 15	9 —	11 —	Sholapur.
*	20 4	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
12 13	12 13	...	...	7 8	6 14	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 3	10 3	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 5	6 11	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
13 13	12 10	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 1	12 1	Násik
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 13	6 8	9 12	9 12	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 11	6 8	12 —	12 8	Surat.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
14 8	14 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	3 —	12 —	24 —	Godhra.
15 —	13 12	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...					
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	70 —	70 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	10 8	7 7	...	...	5 11	5 15	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	7 3	6 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 3	Betul.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 8	8 2	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 10	7 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—*concluded.* (The figures

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 13	...	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 13	5 13	6 1	6 1	15 4	...	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 2	6 11	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	13 —	8 12	12 —	...	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	13 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 4	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 9	[illegible] —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 12	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 13	7 5	...	...	...	...	11 —	8 15	12 11	10 14	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 9	8 —	...	...	9 2	8 —	16 —	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 12	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	7 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 4	12 —	12 —	13 —
Basim	7 4	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	6 12	12 4	10 8	...	...
Akola	6 14	6 14	...	...	4 13	4 13	6 —	6 —	12 1	10 5	...	...
Ellichpur	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	6 —
Amraoti	7 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	9 8	...	10 —
Wun	6 —	6 12	...	...	7 —	5 8	8 —	6 —	12 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9½	5 7½	*	*	5 —	4 14½	5 15	5 3½	9 4	9 9	10 8	11 2½
Bolaram	5 3	5 4	*	*	5 4	5 4	6 14	7 2	10 —	10 8	*	...
Chadarghát	5 8	5 4	*	*	5 12	5 8	7 4	7 12	10 12	9 12	13 8	10 8
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 10	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	15 11	17 6	15 14	14 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 13	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	15 —	15 10	19 10	19 5
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 10	12 2	14 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 10	15 8	16 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 13	13 6	14 8	18 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 10	11 8	13 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	7 3	...	...	17 13	17 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	13 14	12 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	*	...	*	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	11 13	*	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 10	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 13	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 11	12 11	13 3	13 3
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 14	...	...	18 8	20 —
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 13	...	...	19 3	26 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	14 6	10 2	17 13	20 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 13	*	...	*	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 11	14 10	14 10	16 3	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	5 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	22 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 4	5 5	5 12	5 12	6 15	6 11	7 —	7 1	16 8	18 14	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 —	8 8	8 4	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	4 12	4 12	5 8	5 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 5	6 1	6 5	6 1	7 14	8 6	10 8	10 8	16 4	14 15	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 —	5 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 10	4 11	5 8	5 14	8 10	8 10	7 10	6 7

* Not sold.

(Represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kabalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Tur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Sáng.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—cont'd.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	7 2	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	11 7	9 4	...	...	6 6	7 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	...	9 —	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	8 12	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Bálaghát.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	7 10	9 5	...	...	8 7	7 11	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 12	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 12	11 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
11 8	11 8	*	*	6 6½	6 5	*	*	6 —	6 9	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	6 14	6 11	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolaram.
*	*	*	*	8 8	7 4	*	*	*	*	9 4	9 —	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
18 13	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	Salem.
												Central—
16 8	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
15 8	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
14 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Cuddapah.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2&12—	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
13 13	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 —	11 —	Ganjam.
13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
14 11	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
13 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
13 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	N. Arcot.
17 8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
20 —	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
18 5	19 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 13	Tinnevelly.
17 2	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
												Mysore.
18 —	19 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
18 14	19 8	...	...	6 4	6 3	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	10 8	Kolar.
20 —	24 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
20 —	24 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
27 —	25 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	Kadur.
20 —	20 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Shimoga.
19 15	19 7	...	...	8 6	7 14	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	Chitaldrug.
24 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	
												Coorg—
												Coorg.
20 8	17 —	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	
*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	6 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and W summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratui lieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 20th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 27th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 4th December, 1897.			For the week end the 11th December,		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	To
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	...	661	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Anantapur	...	482	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Godavari	...	19	19	...	44	44	...	29	29	...	...	
4	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	
	Total Madras	...	(1)1,162	1,162	...	44	44	...	29	29	250	...	
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	1,516	...	1,516	1,339	...	1,339	969	...	969	909	...	
2	Sholapur	17,404	4,703	22,107	10,662	2,888	13,550	9,482	2,156	11,038	7,943	2,147	10
3	Poona	9,026	5,505	14,531	6,011	5,080	11,091	5,850	3,116	8,966	6,059	3,739	9
4	Satara	4,008	...	4,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Belgaum	970	...	970	833	139	972	782	139	921	860	...	
	Total Bombay	33,590	10,208	43,798	19,445	8,107	27,552	17,083	5,411	22,494	15,771	5,886	21
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	2,154	18,928	21,082	...	16,461	16,461	...	12,569	12,569	...	8,649	8
2	Damoh	...	10,791	10,791	...	9,033	9,033	...	7,435	7,435	...	5,704	5
3	Jabalpur	...	20,125	20,125	...	18,705	18,705	...	17,428	17,428	...	15,193	15
4	Mandla	...	23,283	23,283	...*	21,977	21,977	...	20,885	20,885	...	18,950	18
5	Seoni	35	10,035	10,070	...	8,997	8,997	...	6,857	6,857	...	1,957	1
6	Narsinghpur	1,450	9,520	10,970	1,426	8,113	9,539	1,287	6,747	8,034	...	5,406	5
7	Hoshangabad	...	8,192	8,192	...	6,902	6,902	...	6,356	6,356	...	6,596	6
8	Nimar	...	2,044	20044	...	1,987	1,987	...	1,862	1,862	...	1,557	1
9	Betul	2,713	10,018	12,731	2,322	9,560	11,882	1,147	9,274	10,421	...	8,305	8
10	Chindwara	521	9,606	10,127	...	8,215	8,215	...	7,085	7,085	...	5,919	5
11	Nagpur	...	11,544	11,544	...	9,003	9,003	...	8,110	8,110	...	69	
12	Chanda	...	9 869	9,869	...	7,103	7,103	...	3,114	3,114	...	946	
13	Bhandara	1,021	18,450	19,471	...	15,253	15,253	...	11,969	11,969	...	8,509	8
14	Balaghat	7,895	11,798	19,693	4,590	10,927	15,417	4,350	10,191	14,541	3,880	5,580	9
15	Raipur	17,259	17,004	34,263	7,250	17,573	24,823	...	11,833	11,833	...	7,913	7
16	Bilaspur	4,534	39,943	44,477	...	25,083	25,083	...	14,760	14,760	...	8,070	8
17	Wardha	...	738	738	...	899	899	...	823	823	...	894	
	Total Central Provinces	37,588	231,888	269,476	15,588	195,871	211,459	6,784	157,298	164,082	3,880	110,877	11

(1) Includes 1,143 weavers relieved at their own trade.

* There were 9,405 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 20th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 27th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 4th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 11th December, 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Burma.												
Myingyan	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Burma	5,752	1,928	7,680	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar.												
Buldana	...	60	60	...	36	36	...	17	17	...	...	...
Total Berar	...	60	60	...	36	36	...	17	17	...	...	...
Hyderabad.												
Naldrug	3,007	...	3,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar												
Manbuonagar	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hyderabad	3,007	200	3,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	3,563	2,790	6,353	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,69
Gwalior	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central India	3,563	2,809	6,322	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,69
Rajputana.												
Dholpur	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	20	2
Total Rajputana	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	20	2
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	83,500	248,283	331,787	44,356	208,186	252,542	27,707	164,694	192,401	23,469	117,912	141,38

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however ally show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 18th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 5TH DECEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 4TH DECEMBER, 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1896.	Week ending 5th December, 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 4th December, 1897. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 5th December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 4th December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	12,42,142	710	1,737	12,55,000	723	2,24,65,708	2,44,15,000	19,49,292	...
Bengal Central	158	125	14,551	110	125	19,700	158	4,54,498	5,30,000	75,502	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	862	1,25,014	145	862	1,20,000	139	20,90,075	19,81,000	...	1,15,075
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	133	754	1,15,410	153	753	1,12,000	149	22,12,320	24,14,000	2,01,680	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	4,294	109	21	3,200	152	55,072	67,500	12,428	...
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-stad.)	107	9	797	89	9	700	78	31,591	25,300	...	6,291
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	191	1,815	3,62,014	200	1,815	3,85,000	212	73,30,173	74,73,000	142,827	...
Palanpur-Deesa	45	17	774	45	17	500	29	10,513	10,000	...	513
South Indian	101	1,044	1,55,437	149	1,044	1,60,000	154	37,40,541	38,00,000	53,459	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,058	75	54	4,500	83	1,10,430	1,10,000	5,570	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	109	1,165	1,19,327	102	1,165	1,03,000	88	27,86,585	29,06,000	1,17,485	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	102	290	29,914	88	290	33,300	112	8,82,410	8,44,000	1,01,304	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	128	704	99,905	130	847	1,01,000	122	21,51,791	22,41,000	89,209	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	200	15,697	78	200	15,400	77	2,72,820	2,68,000	...	4,820
Assam-Bengal	57	159	8,496	53	280	24,800	87	2,19,162	3,70,000	1,50,338	...
Burma	145	850	1,49,038	109	858	1,35,000	152	26,41,928	28,68,000	2,26,072	...
TOTAL	218	9,902	34,41,330	247	10,070	34,13,100	445	4,74,76,083	5,03,29,400	30,53,347	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	198	2,797	5,54,035	213	2,883	6,54,000	227	1,14,78,770	1,49,81,000	35,02,224	...
Oudh and Rohilkund (including the metre gauge link)	181	815	1,73,030	212	875	1,62,000	185	31,06,925	32,48,000	81,075	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 0" gauges)	423	814	3,27,534	403	817	3,91,000	444	77,95,079	73,76,000	...	4,19,079
East Coast	89	500	29,455	59	538	39,800	74	9,74,018	12,54,000	2,79,982	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	87	28	1,700	57	28	700	25	50,259	34,500	...	15,759
Cherra-Companygunj	00	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,954	11,30,507	227	5,141	12,17,500	237	2,34,05,057	2,08,93,500	34,28,443	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	348	1,491	9,55,003	439	1,491	5,84,000	392	1,09,04,525	1,00,32,000	...	8,72,525
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	3,14,218	682	401	2,37,000	514	54,12,938	49,30,000	...	4,82,938
Madras	445	840	1,04,210	195	840	1,63,000	218	40,40,594	48,73,000	2,32,068	...
TOTAL	350	2,732	11,33,431	400	2,732	10,04,000	389	2,03,17,055	1,98,95,000	...	9,22,855
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,040	47,01,328	200	18,029	49,94,000	200	9,15,58,905	9,71,17,900	55,58,935	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	137	100	24,104	151	100	29,000	185	5,60,964	7,49,000	1,84,030	...
Tarkeswar	242	22	5,134	233	22	5,300	241	1,22,343	1,16,000	...	6,343
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	15,400	38	...	(d) 44,000	44,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	4,829	73	66	6,530	98	1,80,990	1,90,000	9,004	...
Bengal Dooars	176	30	6,259	175	30	7,000	194	1,47,780	1,54,000	6,214	...
Dibru-Sadiya	101	78	13,080	108	78	14,700	108	2,99,499	3,42,000	72,501	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	55	2,000	30	...	42,100	42,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	14,002	275	51	14,000	275	3,30,904	3,30,000	...	904
TOTAL	174	413	67,444	163	870	94,500	109	16,24,477	19,73,100	3,48,628	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	1,942	26	74	1,400	19	42,370	30,800	...	11,470
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,450	83	114	8,300	73	2,00,478	1,27,000	...	73,478
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,558	47	35	1,000	40	(e)33,572	29,700	...	3,872
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	59,270	178	334	65,300	196	13,00,883	14,87,000	1,86,117	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	1,433	110	13	900	69	33,309	21,100	...	12,209
Rajputa-Bhatinda	135	165	11,371	105	165	12,800	119	3,37,307	2,39,000	...	98,307
Kolar Gold-fields	347	10	4,045	405	10	3,100	310	70,704	92,800	16,096	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier including Mysore-Nanjangud	80	68	5,249	80	66	5,100	77	1,21,101	1,40,000	18,899	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	93	93	5,709	61	93	5,400	58	1,30,[illegible]	1,13,000	..	17,590
Kolhapur	74	29	1,102	67	29	1,700	59	40,091	35,000	...	11,091
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,892	68	79	2,900	37	74,615	73,900	...	715
Ankleswar-Jambusar section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	4,000	4,000	...
Cooch Behar	50	22	5,[illegible]	30	22	2,000	91	25,850	19,900	...	5,950
TOTAL	115	905	1,07,740	114	990	1,10,000	111	24,29,104	24,13,800	...	15,304
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	30,595	109	334	32,500	97	5,83,221	5,75,000	...	8,221
Jetalsar-Rajkot	76	40	4,905	105	40	5,400	117	74,282	82,200	7,918	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,500	45	...	49,500	49,500	...
Jodhpore-Bikaneer	61	304	24,057	98	304	10,000	46	4,62,514	4,22,000	...	40,514
Ooseypore-Chitor	45	60	2,201	39	60	3,400	57	58,000	52,800	...	5,200
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	8,539	91	94	8,700	93	1,43,591	1,54,000	10,409	...
TOTAL	70	898	70,876	80	949	69,100	73	13,22,206	13,35,500	13,232	...
GRAND TOTAL	223	36,947	49,53,382	249	40,944	49,08,800	239	9,69,34,869	10,28,40,300	59,05,431	

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khangaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(d) Total earnings from the 16th November to the 4th December, 1897.
(e) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 5th December, 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIV OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 5th December, 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 4th December, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 4th December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
East Indian	606	1,735	12,42,142	716	1,737	12,55,000	723	3,53,37,361	3,92,86,000	39,48,639	...
Bengal Central	140	145	1,4,551	116	125	19,700	158	9,02,585	7,55,000	92,415	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,25,012	145	862	1,20,000	139	36,04,051	36,47,000	...	17,051
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	139	752	1,15,416	153	752	1,12,000	149	35,75,088	40,50,000	4,74,912	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	4,294	109	21	3,200	152	94,115	1,02,000	9,885	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	797	89	9	700	78	48,384	41,800	...	6,584
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	3,62,614	200	1,815	3,85,000	212	1,31,24,368	1,26,53,000	...	4,71,368
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	772	45	17	500	29	37,504	24,700	...	12,804
South Indian	105	1,042	1,55,437	149	1,042	1,60,000	154	61,80,781	62,50,000	69,219	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,056	75	54	4,500	83	1,79,899	1,87,000	7,101	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal Mysore Frontier Section)	110	1,165	1,19,347	102	1,165	1,03,000	88	48,44,394	50,43,000	1,98,606	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	25,912	88	296	33,300	112	10,86,341	13,57,000	2,70,659	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	764	98,905	130	827	1,01,000	122	37,04,017	40,81,000	3,10,983	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	200	15,097	78	200	15,400	77	5,05,869	5,29,000	23,131	...
Assam-Bengal	61	159	8,495	53	256	24,200	87	3,73,535	6,12,000	2,38,462	...
Burma	175	886	1,49,536	169	888	1,35,000	15	45,93,407	51,12,000	6,08,593	...
TOTAL	234	9,902	24,41,330	247	10,090	24,73,100	245	7,79,79,702	8,37,30,500	57,50,798	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	211	2,797	5,94,635	213	2,883	6,54,000	227	1,90,92,701	2,21,90,000	30,97,299	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	815	1,73,030	212	875	1,62,000	185	55,09,905	56,73,000	1,63,095	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,27,839	403	817	3,61,000	442	1,07,01,618	1,02,58,000	...	4,43,618
East Coast	94	500	49,453	99	538	39,800	74	10,35,069	13,50,000	3,14,931	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	1,010	57	28	700	25	70,206	61,000	...	9,206
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 5,058	(*d*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,954	11,50,367	247	5,141	12,17,500	237	3,70,14,557	4,01,36,200	31,21,643	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	407	1,491	6,55,003	439	1,491	5,84,000	392	2,07,64,963	1,75,55,000	...	32,09,963
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	3,14,218	682	461	2,37,000	514	1,02,35,708	95,41,000	...	6,94,708
Madras	253	840	1,04,210	125	840	1,83,000	218	74,00,390	78,75,000	4,08,604	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	11,33,431	406	2,792	10,04,000	359	3,84,01,127	3,49,71,000	...	34,96,127
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,648	47,01,328	266	18,029	46,94,000	260	15,34,01,386	15,88,37,700	53,70,314	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	156	160	24,104	151	160	29,600	185	8,97,307	10,97,000	1,99,693	...
Tarkessur	274	22	5,134	233	22	5,300	241	2,11,408	2,07,000	...	4,208
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	15,400	38	...	(*f*) 44,000	44,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	60	4,829	73	66	6,500	98	3,31,511	3,05,000	...	20,511
Bengal Doars	140	30	8,289	175	30	7,000	194	2,04,340	2,13,000	8,660	...
Dibru-Sadiya	165	78	15,060	165	78	14,700	188	4,30,940	5,45,000	1,12,054	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	55	2,000	36	...	(*g*) 58,500	58,500	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	14,002	275	51	14,000	275	5,62,863	5,38,000	...	24,863
TOTAL	170	413	67,444	163	870	94,500	109	20,40,237	30,07,500	3,67,263	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Guona	28	74	1,942	26	74	1,400	19	66,025	63,800	...	2,225
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,456	83	114	8,300	73	3,18,752	2,27,000	...	91,752
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,588	47	35	1,000	40	(*h*) 35,572	69,300	35,728	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	59,470	178	334	65,300	196	21,33,399	23,32,000	1,98,601	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	159	13	1,453	112	13	900	69	92,418	43,200	...	49,218
Rajpura-Bhatinda	139	108	11,371	105	108	12,800	119	6,72,731	4,02,000	...	2,70,759
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,015	401	10	3,100	310	1,11,172	1,40,000	28,828	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. including Mysore-Nanjangud	77	66	5,249	80	66	5,100	77	1,82,619	2,15,000	32,381	...
The Gackwar's Mehsana	89	93	5,709	61	93	5,400	58	3,07,705	2,20,000	...	87,705
Kolhapur	70	29	1,904	67	29	1,700	59	79,100	66,000	...	13,100
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,892	68	79	2,900	37	1,57,090	1,40,000	...	11,090
Ankleswar-Pardi section (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(*i*) 4,000	4,000	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	803	36	22	2,000	91	44,305	37,200	...	7,105
TOTAL	125	908	1,07,740	111	996	1,10,000	111	41,99,000	40,20,100	...	1,72,905
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	36,505	109	334	32,500	97	11,88,096	11,30,000	...	58,096
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	40	4,905	123	40	5,400	117	1,25,967	1,30,000	10,033	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,500	47	...	(*j*) 79,000	79,600	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	304	24,057	68	304	10,000	40	7,92,290	7,04,000	...	28,290
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,201	30	60	3,400	57	91,922	84,800	...	7,122
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	8,539	91	94	8,700	93	2,62,624	2,64,000	1,376	...
TOTAL	82	898	76,176	80	949	69,100	73	24,61,499	24,58,400	...	3,099
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,927	49,53,382	249	20,844	49,68,800	238	10,27,02,128	10,83,29,700	55,07,572	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June, 1896.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1897.
(*e*) Includes the Warora Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*f*) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 4th December, 1897.
(*g*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 4th December, 1897.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 5th December, 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 4th December, 1897.
(*j*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 4th December, 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

No. 528 R. Stat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1897.

Results of the working of automatic vacuum brakes in use on railways in India during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

Read again—

Government of India letter No. 62 R. Stat., dated the 19th October 1891.

Government of India letter No. 354 R. Stat., dated the 4th September 1894.

Government of India order No. 306 R. Stat., dated the 15th July 1897.

Read also—

Endorsement by the Director of Railway Traffic and Statistics, No. 393 Stat., dated the 1st December 1897, forwarding tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

ORDER.—Ordered, that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Burma, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Director of Railway Traffic and Statistics.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Further, that this order, with the tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Tables Nos. I and II showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

TABLE No. I.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brakes, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted, and the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year.

Railways (including branch lines worked).	Period.	Locomotives.		Vehicles.*			Number of miles run by trains fitted.	Total number of instances in which the brakes failed to act or caused delay in the working of trains.	Proportion per cent.		Number of failures as compared with mileage run by trains fitted.
		Fitted.	Not fitted.	Braked.	Piped.	Not fitted.			Of vehicles braked or piped on total.	Of mileage run by trains fitted or partially fitted on total train-mileage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STANDARD GAUGE.											
State lines worked by companies.											
East Indian	2nd-half, 1896	75	521	533	165	10,868	787,696	32	6·63	13·12	1 in 24,615
	1st-half, 1897	83	547	711	157	10,741	944,082	19	7·46	14·25	1 in 49,688
Bengal-Nágpur	2nd-half, 1896	...	118	...	34	3,789	...	...	0·89	...	...
	1st-half, 1897	...	118	...	34	3,795	...	...	0·89	...	...
Indian Midland	2nd-half, 1896	52	59	108	20	2,429	199,272	9	5·01	24·66	1 in 22,141
	1st-half, 1897	62	59	108	23	2,426	196,023	6	5·12	21·74	1 in 32,670
State lines worked by the State.											
North Western	2nd-half, 1896	395	217	1,989 (a)	182	10,216	1,687,956	32	17·53	41·87	1 in 52,749
	1st-half, 1897	392	222	2,010	183	10,584	1,652,414	16	17·10	37·66	1 in 103,276
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2nd-half, 1896	29	137 (b)	207	20	4,779	212,336	...	4·53	18·23	...
	1st-half, 1897	29	137	231	20	4,755	208,871	4	5·01	17·96	1 in 52,219
Eastern Bengal	2nd-half, 1896	35	82	207	75	2,357	381,577	3	10·69	31·31	1 in 127,193
	1st-half, 1897	35	59	295	81	2,111	407,480	7	11·93	44·94	1 in 58,211
East Coast	2nd-half, 1896	12	45	...	3	1,507	(c)	...	0·20	...	...
	1st-half, 1897	12	45	...	3	1,636	(c)	...	0·18	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Great Indian Peninsula	2nd-half, 1896	165	440	1,165	30	8,407	1,277,290	33	12·45	31·28	1 in 38,706
	1st-half, 1897	170	435	1,254	6	8,342	1,497,930	15	13·12	32·05	1 in 99,862
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2nd-half, 1896	92	73	421	54	4,282	546,721	13	9·99	41·36	1 in 42,055
	1st-half, 1897	91	73	421	54	4,287	573 499	9	9 97	43·36	1 in 63,712
Madras	2nd-half, 1896	22	144	66	31	3,638	53,617	6	2·60	4·21	1 in 8,936
	1st-half, 1897	30	136	138	38	3,574	132,848	8	4·78	10·26	1 in 16,606
Line owned by native state and worked by company.											
The Nizam's Guaranteed state	2nd-half, 1896	...	50	...	20	962	(c)	...	2·03	...	...
	1st-half, 1897	...	50	...	20	965	(c)	...	2·03	...	...
TOTAL OF *all* RAILWAYS (STANDARD GAUGE)	2nd-half, 1896	867	1,894	4,696	634 (d)	53,606 (d)	5,146,465	128	9·44 (d)	23·70	1 in 40,207
	1st-half, 1897	904	1,912	5,078	619	54,191	5,613,060	84	9·51	23·93	1 in 66,822
METRE GAUGE.											
State lines worked by companies.											
South Indian	2nd-half, 1896	20	184	90	38	4,155	254,537	1	2·99	14·48	1 in 254,537
	1st-half, 1897	20	183	93	38	4,151	252,136	3	3·06	13·90	1 in 84,045
Assam-Bengal	2nd-half, 1896	34	10	104	...	954	(c)	...	9·83	...	...
	1st-half, 1897	44	9	110	...	927	(c)	...	10·60	...	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Eastern Bengal— Northern and Behar sections	2nd-half, 1896	13	59	101	25	2,055	116,288	1	5·78	14·65	1 in 116,288
	1st-half, 1897	13	59	112	26	2,043	101,467	1	6·33	14·87	1 in 101,467
TOTAL OF *all* RAILWAYS (METRE GAUGE)	2nd-half, 1896	67	1,289	295	63	32,727	370,825	2	1·08	3·74	1 in 185,412
	1st-half, 1897	77	1,243	515	64	32,778	353,603	4	1·14	3·22	1 in 88,400

* Excluding cranes.
(a) Excluding 4 vehicles retained by the Mushkaf-Bolán railway.
(b) Including 17 locomotives fitted with the Westinghouse brake.
(c) Brakes were not brought into use.
(d) Revised figures.
N. B.—The detailed figures in columns 4 and 7 do not work up to the totals, as the latter represent the totals of *all* railways

TABLE No. II.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
		3		
STANDARD GAUGE.				
East Indian	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		7th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 down mail train lost 5 minutes coming to a stand at mile 547¼, owing to a screw coupling of a Great Indian Peninsula railway carriage left hanging down and striking the coupling, breaking the lug and parting the pipes.	
		15th January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 17 minutes at Tundla station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe of one of the carriages.	
		18th January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 8 minutes at Mokameh station, owing to a leakage of the vacuum pipe on the train.	
		23rd January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train started 7 minutes late from Asansol station, owing to the breakage of the vacuum gauge pipe in the brake-van.	
		24th January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train detained for 3 minutes at Jaswantnagar station, due, it is assumed, to one of the couplings having sprung from its face.	
		28th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train lost 4 minutes at Bábúgáth station, owing to the hose pipe between luggage and mail vans becoming disconnected.	See page 2.
		8th February 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train detained for 6 minutes at Burhipore station, due to the vacuum train pipe between a North Western railway carriage and a Post Office van opening out at the joints.	
		14th February 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 8 minutes between Bhádan and Shikohabad stations, 20 minutes at Bhádan station and 25 minutes at Shikohabad station, owing to the driver being unable to release brakes on account of the brake gear in a composite carriage being out of order.	
		15th February 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 134 down express train detained for 12 minutes at Raneegunge station, due to a leak in the pipe of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway third class carriage.	
		13th April 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 3 minutes between Mokameh and Barh stations and 17 minutes at Barh station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
East Indian—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	22nd April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train worked non-vacuum from Allahabad to Pharwári stations, owing to a leakage of the vacuum pipe flange, due to the vacuum pipe not being properly coupled up after repairs.	
		26th April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 down mail train was brought to a stand by the misapplication of the brake by some one in the brake-van and the train lost 3 minutes at Sitarámpur station.	
		24th May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—Vacuum gauge of front brake-van attached to No. 1 up mail train was out of order, but caused no detention.	
		31st May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery. No. 1 up mail train was detained for 8 minutes at Asansol station, owing to a defect in the vacuum hose couplings of a third class and an intermediate class carriage.	
		4th June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 38 down passenger train was detained 12 minutes at Bardwan station and 4 minutes at Rasulpur station, owing to dust being in the release valve.	944,082
		4th June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up mail train lost 10 minutes between Gházíabad and Umballa Cantonment stations, owing to the guard's van valve being out of order.	
		5th June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The driver of No. 52 down passenger train was unable to create vacuum at Asansol station, some grit having got under the release valve. No detention.	
		7th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail train was detained 15 minutes at Cawnpore station, owing to the guard's brake handle in the brake-van being out of order.	
		16th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail train lost 10 minutes between Háthras and Aligarh stations, owing to the breakage of the vacuum ejector pipe.	
Indian Midland	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		29th January 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 down mail train lost 13 minutes at Karonda station in releasing brakes, owing to a leakage in the pipe of a second class carriage.	
		1st April 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 18 up special mail train lost 10 minutes between Jhánsi and Basai stations, due to the brake block of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway composite carriage binding.	

See page 3.

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
Indian Midland—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	28th April 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up special mail train lost 10 minutes between Jhánsi and Tálbahat stations, due to the brake blocks of two coaches binding.	196,023
		5th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up mail train lost 15 minutes at Tundla station, owing to a leak in the cylinder of a Great Indian Peninsula railway horse-box.	
		24th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up mail train lost 21 minutes at Kethora station, owing to the main steam pipe joint blowing.	
North Western State	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		4th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 4 minutes at Sarsáwa station, owing to the vacuum hose pipe drawing air at the rear of the train, the coupling not having been tightened up after shunting at Saháranpur.	
		11th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—An up troop special train lost 12 minutes at Sáaweri station, owing to the hose coupling washer on a third class carriage being deficient and to the leakage of a hose pipe of another third class carriage.	
		18th January 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 12 down mixed train was detained 14 minutes at Ludhiána station, owing to some grit having got into the vacuum steam cock shell joint of the engine, which necessitated the removal of the big ejector cone for blowing through.	
		25th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 17 up mixed train was detained 6 minutes at Ghaziabad station, owing to the vacuum brake hose pipe not being properly coupled up.	See page 4.
		3rd February 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 20 down mixed train was detained 5 minutes at Saháranpur station, owing to the vacuum piston bush of a third class carriage blowing.	
		21st February 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 down mail train was detained 18 minutes at Mateji station, owing to a coupling washer being deficient on a third class carriage.	
		28th February 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 17 up passenger train lost 7 minutes at Meerut Cantonment station. The driver on entering the station had applied the brake violently, and the screw coupling being slack caused a bogie composite and a third class carriage to get so far apart as to open the vacuum hose couplings slightly.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE —*contd.*				
North Western State —*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	3rd March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up Quetta mail train was detained 7 minutes at Mahista station, owing to the hose couplings of two third class carriages getting uncoupled.	
		8th March 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up Quetta mail train lost 8 minutes at mile 291 near Mahista station, owing to the vacuum piston of a composite intermediate and third class carriage sticking.	
		10th March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down mixed train was detained 3 minutes at Rájpura station, owing to the vacuum brake hose pipe not being properly connected.	
		29th March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down mixed train was detained 6 minutes at Kesri station, owing to the hose coupling washer of a horse-box being deficient.	
		31st March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 17 up mixed train lost 3 minutes at Meerut Cantonment station in adjusting the vacuum hose pipe of a third class and an intermediate class carriage, the coupling not being tightened.	1,652,414
		4th April 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 12 down mixed train lost 10 minutes between Jallo and Amritsar stations and 6 minutes at Jandiala station, owing to the hose pipe on a luggage van being punctured.	
		26th April 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 down mail train lost 9 minutes at Kot Rádha Kishen station, owing to a valve on a reserved carriage being defective.	
		30th April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 up passenger train was detained 5 minutes at Umballa Cantonment station, owing to the vacuum pipe, which was not properly coupled up, becoming disconnected.	
		20th June 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down mail train was detained 12 minutes at Moolan city station, owing to the traffic staff attaching a third class carriage without a hose coupling washer on.	
Oudh and Rohilkhund State.	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		12th May 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 up mail train lost 5 minutes at Bareilly station, owing to the flexible hose pipe coupling rubber of a third class carriage being defective.	See page 5.
		14th May 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 down mail train on Cawnpore branch lost 22 minutes at Unao station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe of the engine	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
Oudh and Rohilkhand State—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	15th May 1897 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 down mail train on Cawnpore branch lost 6 minutes at mile 16 between Haraunī and Ajgain stations, owing to a leakage in the train pipe of the engine.	208,874
		17th May 1897 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 up mail train lost 7 minutes between Shāhjahānpur and Tilhar stations, owing to the valves of the vacuum ejectors of the engine being dirty.	
Eastern Bengal State	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	407,480
		26th February 1897 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 36 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Rajbāri station, owing to a leakage in the communication valve.	
		6th March 1897 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 down passenger train detained 24 minutes between Hāisa and Ālāmdānga stations, owing to the derangement of the train pipe and the brake not releasing properly.	
		23rd March 1897 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 down mail and mixed train detained 7 minutes at Rajbāri station, owing to the vacuum brake steam pipe nut being blown out.	
		23rd April 1897 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 25 up passenger train lost 6 minutes between Calcutta and Kānchrapāra stations, owing to defects in the vacuum train pipe.	
		2nd May 1897 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 15 up passenger train detained 3 minutes at Dum Dum junction, owing to the failure of the engine vacuum brake.	
		17th May 1897 .	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 3 minutes at Naihāti station in destroying vacuum, in order to slacken back the small ejector which was not properly put in.	
		15th June 1897 .	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 27 up passenger train detained 6 minutes at Barrackpore station, owing to a leakage in the train pipe.	
Great Indian Peninsula	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	See page 7.
		12th January 1897 .	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 115 down passenger train delayed for 12 minutes at Demauli station, on account of the piston of a third class carriage being jammed.	
		16th January 1897 .	(iii) Neglect of servants.—The pin of a third class carriage on No. 106 up passenger train dropped out of the brake block hanger which allowed it to drop and drag on the ballast at Victoria Terminus. No delay.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains —contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula—*contd.*	Vacuum automatic.	19th January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—Waste got into the ejector of the engine attached to No. 6 up mail train at Bhusaval station and the train worked non-automatic.	
		21st January 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—The face of clappet valve of the engine attached to No. 240 up local train fell off and caused a delay of 14 minutes at Coorla station.	
		31st January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—The coupling of a second class carriage on No. 141 down mail train hanging down, came in contact with the vacuum pipe coupling at mile 346, and caused it to disconnect, which brought the train to a stand. No delay.	
		20th February 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—The brake of brake van on No. 149 down mail train disconnected at Chálisgaon station and the train worked to Bhusaval station non-automatic. No delay.	
		23rd March 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—The coupling and side chain of a third class carriage attached to No. 76 up passenger train broke at Khápri station through careless application of the brake and caused a delay of 3 minutes.	
		4th April 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—The copper pipe connecting the vacuum gauge to the main train pipe of the brake van attached to No. 149 down mail train broke at Narsinghpur and resulted in 10 minutes delay.	See page 7.
		9th May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—The brake gear trailing on the ballast owing to the breakage of pin of the brake hanger of a third class carriage on No. 152 up passenger train at mile 33, the break gear was dragged along the ballast and the train lost 10 minutes.	
		14th May 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 152 up passenger train was delayed for 8 minutes at Poona station, owing to the leakage of the India rubber washer of the flexible pipe of a third class carriage.	
		26th May 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 76 up passenger train was detained for 10 minutes at Nándúra station, on account of the leakage of the flexible coupling pipe of a Bengal-Nagpur railway composite carriage.	
		14th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—The Clayton coupling washer on the rear brake of the brake van attached to No. 49 down passenger train broke at Igatpuri station, and the train was delayed for 15 minutes.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

***Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains*—contd.**

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
Great Indian Peninsula—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	26th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 39 down passenger train lost 10 minutes at Bhusaval station on account of the injector steam pipe on the engine breaking from its flange.	1,497,930
		28th June 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 203 down passenger train was delayed for 35 minutes at Itársi station on account of the leakage of the ball valve of a horse-box.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i)—*Nil.*	
		8th May 1897	(ii) Failure of material.—No. 13 down mixed train lost 4 minutes at Asláoda station, on account of the automatic brake having failed to act in stopping the train, as the tender brake screw had worked out of the die block and bent.	
		1st January 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 3 down ordinary train was delayed for 10 minutes at Grant Road station and lost 25 minutes between Grant Road and Bhándup stations, on account of defects in coupling up a second class carriage.	
		6th January 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 2 up mail train delayed for 8 minutes at Ahmedabad station, on account of the nut of the disc spindle starting to blow as the threads were stripped.	
		12th March 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train detained for 6 minutes at Gholvad station, as the small ejector could not keep the blocks off the wheels through a leakage in the train pipe of the engine.	See page 8.
		8th May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 down ordinary train could not maintain vacuum, as the small ejector being run out failed to work.	
		30th May 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 up ordinary train detained 20 minutes at Gholvad station, as the vacuum leaked off rapidly on account of a rubber washer from the hose coupling of a third class carriage having been lost when the pipes were uncoupled to attach a saloon carriage.	
		2nd June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 2 up mail train detained for 4 minutes at Nadiád station, on account of the pipe between a bogie composite second class and an intermediate class carriage having become uncoupled.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

atement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, viz: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
TANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*				
mbay, Baroda and ntral India—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic.	8th June 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 down ordinary train lost 6 minutes at Nadiád station, owing to a washer having been missing from a road van, which was attached at this station by hand shunting while the driver had his engine unhooked for water.	573,409
		12th June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 down ordinary train lost 25 minutes, as the ejector failed to work, being worn out and through leakage in pipes.	
adras . . .	Vacuum automatic.	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	132,848
		10th March 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 14 up mail train lost 18 minutes between Rájahúr and Adoni stations, in consequence of air passing round the piston of one of the vehicles.	
		15th March 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 81 mail train was delayed for 6 minutes at Mámandúru station in disconnecting brakes, owing to a defective brake piston.	
		6th April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 14 mail train was detained for 27 minutes at Tadpatri station, as the flexible hose of the engine was cut by an inter-communication wire.	
		1st May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 14 mail train came to a stand at mile ½, owing to the piston of a foreign vehicle passing air, and lost 19 minutes in disconnecting the brake.	
		14th May 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 14 mail train lost 15 minutes between Rénigunta and Madras stations, owing to the improper adjustment of the rigging of a foreign vehicle which caused the brake blocks to grind against the wheels.	
		17th May 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 14 mail train lost 16 minutes between Rénigunta and Puttúr stations, owing to the blocks of a home and a foreign vehicle binding on the wheels.	
		2nd June 1897	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 14 mail train was detained for 20 minutes at Púdi station in disconnecting brake, owing to the binding of blocks on the wheels of three foreign vehicles.	
		6th June 1897	Failure of machinery.—No. 81 mail train was delayed for 6 minutes at Chinnammápet station and 10 minutes at Nagari station, in consequence of the binding of brakes of four foreign vehicles.	

TABLE No. II—*concld.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, all cases in which the automatic va brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the workin trains—concld

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of mile by trains fitted automatic vac brakes.
MITRE GAUGE.				
South Indian	Vacuum automatic.	.....	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		1st January 1897	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 19 mail train lost 10 minutes at Madura station, owing to the pin having come out of the brake lever.	
		15th April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 57 mail train detained 5 minutes at Trichinopoly junction station, owing to the drip valves being dirty.	252,1
		17th April 1897	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 19 mail train detained 5 minutes at Trichinopoly station, owing to the train pipes not having been properly coupled up.	
Eastern Bengal State—Northern and Behar Sections.	.....	.....	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		26th May 1897	iii) Failure of material.—No. 22 down mail train detained 27 minutes at Saidpur station, owing to the driver being unable to create vacuum in consequence of some defect in the vacuum brake.	101,3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 4th, 1897.

The general weather of the week under review has been almost precisely the same as that recorded during the past few weeks. Pressure has been steadily high over North-Western and Central India, relatively high over North-East India and low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and over the south of the Bay. Accompanying this distribution of pressure there have been light to fresh easterly winds in Burma and in the centre and west of the Peninsula, dry northerly to north-westerly winds along the Orissa and Madras coasts and variable light winds and calms in other parts of the country. The rainfall has been confined to Burma, Assam, the north and west coasts of the Bay and the south-west of the Peninsula, and has been very light and generally below the normal over these areas. Elsewhere the weather has been absolutely rainless and has been in general somewhat warmer than the average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 28th November.*—Pressure had fallen in Burma and risen in almost all other places. The changes were generally slight or small. Pressure was highest in the north-west and centre of India, relatively high in North East India and low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and the south of the Bay. Gradients were slightly steeper than usual. The winds were westerly down the Gangetic Plain, easterly in Burma and over the centre and west of the Peninsula, northerly along the Madras coast and variable elsewhere. Temperature was lower than usual over the central parts of the country and Rajputana as well as over Burma. The principal variations in these two areas were $-4^{\circ}\cdot2$ at Malegaon and $-7^{\circ}\cdot6$ at Tavoy. Elsewhere the heat was somewhat greater than usual. Showers had been received over the southern half of the Peninsula, the largest amounts being $\frac{3}{4}$th of an inch at Nellore and Madras.

Monday, 29th November.—Pressure had fallen briskly over Northern India and changed slightly elsewhere. The pressure differences were smaller than on the preceding day, but the general conditions were unaltered The barometer read lower than usual almost everywhere—more particularly so along the foot of the Himalayas. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature remained abnormally low over the central parts of India and over Lower Burma, but the amount of the deficiency was less than on the preceding day. Showers continued to be received from the southern half of the Peninsula. The amounts were larger than on the 28th, Madras reporting 2·45″, Calicut 1·40″, Cuddalore 0·93″ and Cuddapah 0·54″.

Tuesday, 30th November.—Pressure had continued to fall briskly in the North-West, but elsewhere the barometric changes were slight or small. The barometer was highest over Rajputana and the Central Provinces, lowest off the Malabar coast, but the pressure differences had still further decreased. The barometer read everywhere below the normal—most so in the Punjab. Westerly winds continued to blow down the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds over the Bay area, easterly winds over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and variable breezes elsewhere. Temperature was low over the central parts of India and Lower Burma, higher than usual elsewhere, but except in Tenasserim the variations from the normal were not large. Light showers had been received over South Madras and at one or two stations in the north-east.

Wednesday, 1st December.—The barometer had fallen briskly over Baluchistan and Upper Sind, while it had risen briskly along the foot of the North-West Himalayas and over Upper Burma, but elsewhere the changes had been slight. Shallow low-pressure areas were shown over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and over Upper Sind, but over India generally pressure was high and uniform. The barometer read below the normal—most so in the depression area in the north-west. The winds were more easterly in Burma, but

otherwise were unaltered. The mean temperature was considerably higher than usual in the Indus Valley districts, slightly higher in Upper Burma and the Peninsula, while elsewhere it was lower than usual. The principal variations were +6°·6 at Hyderabad (Sind) and —4°·8 at Tavoy. A few showers had been received in the extreme north-east and extreme south.

Thursday, 2nd December.—The barometer had generally risen except in Kashmir. The change had been greater in the north than in the south and gradients were consequently steeper. Pressure was highest over the Central Provinces and lowest over the south of the Bay. The winds were unaltered. The mean temperature was abnormally low over Lower Burma and North-East India, but was generally higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess was 7°·7 at Jacobabad, the greatest defect 4°·7 at Diamond Island. Showers had been received in Burma, Ceylon and Travancore.

Friday, 3rd December.—The pressure charges had been everywhere slight and unimportant and the general conditions of pressure were unchanged. The winds were unaltered. Light airs and calms prevailed over the greater part of Northern and Central India. A rapid fall of temperature had occurred over Lower Burma where the mean temperature was in very large defect of the normal. The heat was generally greater than usual over Western, and less than usual over Eastern, India. Light showers had been received in parts of Burma and of Southern India, but elsewhere the weather was rainless.

Saturday, 4th December—Pressure had again been almost steady, and the general conditions were the same as on the two preceding days. Calms and light variable airs continued over Northern and Central India, northerly winds over the Bay area and easterly winds over the west coast districts and in Deltaic Burma. The mean temperature remained low over the eastern and high over the western half of India. Over the Bay area the deficiency was considerable to large. The weather was fine with the exception of a few drops of rain at Moulmein and Bhamo.

Temperature.—On the first two days of the week the mean temperature was low over the central parts of the country, but with this exception the mean temperature throughout the week has been generally higher than usual over the western and central parts of the country. On the contrary over the eastern half of India, with the exception of Upper Burma, the mean temperature has been generally lower than usual. The greatest deficiency within this area has been reported from Lower Burma where the depression of temperature has been very remarkable. Thus at Tavoy on the 28th November the mean was 7°·6, on the 29th 5°·6, on the 30th 6°·7, on 1st December 4°·8, on the 2nd 6°·9 on the 3rd 4°·5 and on the 4th 6°·2 lower than the normal. On the 2nd the day temperatures at Rangoon and Moulmein were over 16° below the normal average.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	November 1897.			December 1897.				Mean variation of week.
	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·6	—0·7	+0·4	—0·1	—0·4	—3·6	—3·8	—1·4
Bengal and Assam .	+1·5	+2·2	+0·7	—0·3	—1·1	—1·5	—1·2	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·4	+1·4	+0·4	—0·2	+0·6	—0·2	—0·1	+0·5
Punjab	+0·8	+1·1	+1·0	+1·9	+1·8	+1·2	+1·0	+1·3
Bombay	+0·5	+0·8	+0·8	+0·4	+1·1	+1·3	+1·7	+0·9
Central Provinces and Berar	—1·8	—1·8	—1·1	—0·0	—0·1	—0·1	+0·4	—0·7
Central India and Gujarat .	—0·2	—0·8	—1·2	+0·8	+0·6	+0·8	+2·6	+0·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	—0·1	+0·6	+2·0	+2·5	+3·9	+3·4	+2·2	+2·1
Madras	+3·6	+2·7	+0·8	+0·5	+1·0	0	—1·3	+1·0
Mean for whole of India .	+0·5	+0·6	+0·4	+0·5	+0·8	+0·1	0	+0·4

Owing to the excess in the west and the defect in the eastern half of India the mean temperature of the whole country was very nearly normal on each day of the week. The provincial variations exhibit some excess over Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and Madras and some defect in Burma, but in the remaining provinces the heat was very nearly normal.

Rain.—The week under review has been one of very restricted rainfall. In parts of Burma and the upper districts of the Assam Valley, there have been fair showers, in the Bengal Hills one light shower and in the south of the Peninsula light to moderate rain. In all, eleven divisions report effective rain, and three more report light rain giving an average fall of less than one-tenth of an inch. The eleven divisions reporting effective rainfall are Tenasserim, Deltaic Burma, Upper Burma, the Assam Valley, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), Coorg, Mysore, and the East Coast (Central and South). In all other parts of the country the weather has been actually or practically rainless. In the East Coast (South) and Madras (South) the average actual rainfall has exceeded 1″, in Coorg it has been $\frac{3}{4}$″, and in Tenasserim, Upper Burma and Malabar about $\frac{1}{2}$″. These are the largest amounts reported. In five divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Upper Burma, the Assam Valley, Malabar and Coorg, the actual rainfall has slightly exceeded the normal, but in all the remaining divisions it has been in defect.

The three concluding columns of the rainfall table show that from October 17th to date the rainfall has been heavier than usual in eight divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Central Burma, Arakan, Chota Nagpur, Bihar (North and South), the North-Western Provinces (East) and the Central Provinces (East), it has been normal in nine divisions, *viz.*, Upper Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Surma Hills and Brahmaputra), Central Bengal, Orissa, the North-Western Provinces (East Submontane) and Hyderabad (South) and been lighter than usual in all the remaining divisions. As pointed out last week the deficiency in most parts of the country is not very important as the anticipated rainfall at this season is not large, but in parts of the Peninsula the deficiency is large and important and in the extreme north-west of India it is becoming important. Thus the Punjab (Hills) has received no rain instead of 0·78″, the Punjab (North) no rain instead of 0·92″, Malabar 4·64″ instead of 9·14″, Madras (South Central) 2·35″ instead of 8·52″, Coorg 2·42″ instead of 7·64″, Mysore 0·59″ instead of 5·34″, the East Coast (North) 4·67″ instead of 7·96″, Madras (Central) 0·70″ instead of 5·13″, the East Coast (Central) 2·63″ instead of 11·24″, the East Coast (South) 3·97″ instead of 14·53″ and Madras (South) 6·47″ instead of 10·41″.

There have been a few moderate falls of rain during the week under review in the south of the Peninsula. Thus Poonamallee (Chingleput) reports 5·40″, Chidambaram (Cuddalore) 4·64″ and Kulasegarapatnam (Tinnevelly) 3·18″.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 4th 1897.			Rainfall data from October 17th to December 4th 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 17th to Dec. 4th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·64	0	+0·64	6·98	5·26	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·15	0·20	−0·05	4·75	7·07	− 33
	3. Central do.	0	0·15	−0·15	5·07	4·11	+ 23
	4. Upper do.	0·42	0·07	+0·35	3·89	3·70	+ 5
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	9·23	7·07	+ 31
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·04	−0·04	3·35	3·03	− 15
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·05	−0·05	3·20	3·20	− 2
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·15	−0·15	3·54	3·75	− 6
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·26	0·15	+0·11	2·01	2·29	+ 14
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·03	−0·03	1·96	2·59	− 24
	11. Central do.	0	0·02	−0·02	2·51	2·16	+ 16
	12. North do.	0	0·02	−0·02	0·51	2·22	− 77
	13. Bengal Hills	0·03	0·03	0	0·78	2·80	− 73
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	−0·17	5·11	4·80	+ 6
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·08	−0·08	1·89	1·57	+ 20
	16. South Bihar	0	0·10	−0·10	2·41	1·43	+ 69
	17. North do.	0	0·04	−0·04	1·51	1·16	+ 30
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·07	−0·07	3·36	0·92	+ 265
	19. South Oudh	0	0	0	0·17	0·41	− 59
	20. North do.	0	0·01	−0·01	0·02	0·30	− 93
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·01	−0·01	0·11	0·21	− 48
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0	0	0	0·05	− 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·03	−0·03	0·89	0·86	+ 4
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·13	− 100
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·07	−0·07	0·08	0·34	− 76
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·10	− 100
	27. South do.	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·18	− 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·30	− 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·23	− 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·18	−0·18	0	0·78	− 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·62	− 100
	32. West do.	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·13	− 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0·58	0·25	+0·33	4·64	9·14	− 49
	34. Madras South Central	0·32	0·74	−0·42	2·35	8·54	− 72
	35. Coorg	0·70	0·58	+0·12	2·42	7·04	− 66
	36. Mysore	0·13	0·20	−0·07	0·59	5·34	− 89
	37. Konkan	0	0·08	−0·08	0·22	3·49	− 94
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·22	−0·22	0·80	3·77	− 77
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·16	−0·16	0·20	2·31	− 91
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·18	−0·18	0·44	2·08	− 79
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·14	−0·14	0·89	1·39	− 35
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·13	−0·13	0·82	1·13	− 27
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·05	−0·05	2·03	1·26	+ 61
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·50	− 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·32	− 100
	47. Sind	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·16	− 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·23	− 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·06	−0·06	0·11	0·51	− 78
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·13	−0·03	0	0·32	− 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·12	− 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·02	0·44	−0·42	4·07	7·06	− 41
	52(A) Do do. (a)	0	0·09	−0·09	3·20	5·24	− 39
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·05	−0·05	1·36	1·17	+ 16
	54. Madras Central	0·08	0·30	−0·22	0·70	5·13	− 86
	55. East Coast Central	0·32	1·22	−0·90	2·63	11·24	− 77
	56. Do. South	1·45	1·83	−0·38	3·97	14·53	− 73
	57. Madras South	1·62	1·99	−0·37	0·47	0·41	− 38

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 9th December 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th December.*—There was no rain during the week. The water-supply is generally insufficient except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations are general. The wet crops are generally still in good condition, but the dry crops generally and the wet crops in parts are suffering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is middling to fair. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are fluctuating; they are slightly easier in the northern half of the presidency and are rising slightly in the south. The Nellore test work employs 438 coolies. There is no improvement in prospects.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th December.*—There was slight rain in four districts of Sind; more rain is urgently wanted in the Deccan and Karnatak for the late *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) crops which are withering in parts of four districts. The standing crops have been blighted in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara and have been damaged by locusts in three talukas of Sind and one of Broach. The harvesting of early crops continues in five and sowing of late crops in nine districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in some districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 17¼, Bijapur 14¾, Sholapur 9⅗, Poona 11⅝ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 364, Sholapur 8,690, Poona 5,608, Belgaum 897; total 15,649, of whom 14,732 are relief workers and 1,517 dependants. Of relief workers—4,953 are men, 6,926 women, and 2,853 children. Of dependants—18 are men, 165 women, and 1,334 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,131, including 59 in poor-houses, Poona 2,574; total 4,705, of whom 1,625 are men, 1,735 women, and 1,285 children. Total number on relief, 20,354.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th December.*—There was slight rain in Darjeeling, but none elsewhere. The harvesting of winter rice is making rapid progress, and a good outturn is everywhere expected, except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong. All cold-weather crops, including poppy, tobacco and sugarcane, are doing well. Locusts appeared in parts of Birbhum on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant. The price of rice continues to fall as new winter rice is coming into the market. There is plenty of fodder everywhere except in the Kurigram sub-division of Rungpur. Cattle are reported to be in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th December.*—With the exception of a slight shower in Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor the weather has been clear. A fall of rain would be very beneficial. The irrigation of spring crops is being actively carried on. Poppy has germinated well and is flourishing. Prospects continue favourable. Slight damage has been done by locusts in Almora. Supplies and fodder are abundant. Prices are falling in some districts but are generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar and Delhi. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking continue. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of standing crops are reported to be good. The recent rain has benefited the spring crops. More rain is still generally required. The outturn of autumn crops is reported to be good. The yield of cotton is said to be average in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The rape seed crop has been damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Locusts passed over one tahsil of Rawalpindi but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good

condition but are losing condition in Sialkot owing to overwork. Fodder is scarce in Ferozepore and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are mostly unchanged; they are slightly falling in Delhi, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Sialkot and Rawalpindi. Wheat is selling from 10 to 12½, barley 14, gram 10 to 12, bulrush millet 14 to 21, maize 15 to 22, great millet 15, and rice 9 to 10, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th December.*—The weather is generally clear and cold with a few clouds in Damoh. A little rain is required in Damoh, Hoshangabad, and Betul for the young spring crops; elsewhere these crops are reported to be in excellent condition. The harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue and are approaching completion in some districts. In Mandla the outturn of the autumn crops is estimated at 16 and in Raipur from 12 to 16 annas; in Bhandara the outturn of rice is estimated at from 16 to 18 annas. The pressing of sugarcane is commencing and the yield is good. Prices—wheat is firm; rice and *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are generally falling; the price of rice remains high in Balaghat and Raipur; and prices have slightly risen in Saugor. There are very few people on relief works, and those in receipt of gratuitous relief have decreased by 51,000. The numbers on relief works were—Balaghat 2,492 and Bilaspur 78; total 2,570. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 680, Damoh 1,940, Jubbulpore 1,721, Mandla 6,433, Seoni 357, Narsinghpur 2,438, Hoshangabad 6,594, Betul 7,953, Chhindwara 5,529, Wardha 31, Nagpur 28, Chanda 247, Bhandara 7,325, Balaghat 4,925, Raipur 7,871, Bilaspur 6,885; total 60,757. There were also 10,691 persons employed on railway works. Details of relief workers—men 953, women 1,058, and children 559. Dependants—men 1, women 4, and children 504. Poor-houses—men 842, women 832, and children 3,277. Otherwise relieved—men 7,418, women 15,921, and children 20,018, with 11,940 unclassed. Total number on relief, 63,327. Wage prices—Balaghat 12½ and Bilaspur 14, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th December.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of early paddy is completed in Amherst and Tavoy and reaping of the main crop is in progress in most districts. The crop prospects continue very good. In Upper Burma no rain has fallen during the week. The reaping of the wet-weather paddy is in progress. The standing crops are generally good, but more rain is wanted in Minbu and Pakokku, where the crops on high lands are in extremely poor condition, and in Yamethin where the late sowings have failed. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Akyab, Pakokku and the Upper Chindwin; slightly in Rangoon and has risen slightly in Mandalay; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th December.*—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of the late rice and sowing of mustard and pulses continue. Prospects of the late rice are generally good. The condition of sugarcane is good in Cachar and Lakhimpur; elsewhere it is fair. The manufacture of tea is nearly finished and pruning of tea is in progress. Prices of common rice—Silchar and Sibsagar 12, Sylhet 13, Dhubri 10½, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, Tezpur 9, and Nowgong 7, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th December.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in fair condition but more rain is needed in parts. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, and Kadur, and have risen in Kolar. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug.

COORG: The rice harvest has commenced. Coffee-picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad. *For week ending 13th December.*—BERAR: The weather is cold. Cotton-picking and cutting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are in progress. The winter crops are in a satisfactory condition throughout the province. The fodder and water-supply are ample. There is

a gradual fall in prices of food-grains. Prices—*juar*—Akola 18, Amraoti 15, Basim 18, Buldana 14, Ellichpur 17½, Wun 19, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The spring crops are reported to be withering in parts for want of rain, and the outturn will be affected if no rain falls during the current month. Rice sowings are limited owing to the short water-supply in tanks. Prices—wheat 5⅓, coarse rice 6½, and *juari* 12½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th December.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in some parts in the Bhopal agency, but are good elsewhere. Agricultural stock are in good condition, and pasturage is sufficient, in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior and are falling in other agencies. The condition of opium is fair in Malwa; sowing is in progress in Bhopawar. In Bundelkhand 1,694 persons were employed on famine relief works and 1,313 were relieved gratuitously. Prices—14½ to 19 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th December.*—The harvesting of autumn crops and the sowing of spring crops continue. The standing crops and prospects are good. Agricultural operations are progressing. Damage has been done by locusts in parts of Jhallawar. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar; and good elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in Sirohi, Marwar, Kotah, Ajmere, Bhurtpore, Ulwar, Dholpur; are fluctuating in Meywar; and are falling elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholpur was 19.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Snow has fallen. The spring sowings are mostly finished. Prices continue a little below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Good rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Sowing for spring crops is in progress.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th December.*—Rainfall 0·07. Weather fine and cold. Mornings foggy. Wheat and barley are still being sown. Price—7¼ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	150	...	150	438	...	438	+ 288
Bombay . .	15,771	5,886	21,657	15,649	4,705	20,354	— 1,303
Central Provinces	3,295	111,462	114,757	2,570	60,757	63,327	—51,430
Central India .	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	— 1,690
Rajputana . .	...	20	20	...	19	19	—1
Total .	22,784	118,497	141,281	20,351	66,794	87,145	—54,136

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th December, 1897.

No. 506.—2nd Lieutenant Robert John Graham Fraser, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Military Works Department, is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

The 14th December, 1897.

No. 507.—Mr. A. R. Kälberer, Officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 16th December, 1897.

No. 509.—Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana and Central India, is temporarily transferred to Bengal.

No. 510.—Mr. P. E. Raven, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is temporarily transferred to Rajputana and Central India.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 516.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 91, dated the 5th March, 1895, Mr. R. N. Burn, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December, 1897.

No. 517.—With reference to Notification No. 369, dated 7th September, 1896, the services of Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 22nd October, 1896.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th December, 1897.

No. 508.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 485 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st January, 1898.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 513.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley section of the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company.

No. 515.—Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, officiated as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways and was deputed on special duty with the Government of India in the Public Works Department from the afternoon of the 6th October, 1897, to the afternoon of the 1st November, 1897.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 512.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 929 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1897.

General Rules for railways under construction.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 1726—8 C. R., dated the 1st December 1897, forwarding letter No. 1083 C. E.—18 C., dated the 30th November 1897, from the Agent of the Burma Railways Company.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Burma Railways Company has applied for leave to adopt, on the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley

section of the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley section of the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Burma for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 514.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 930 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Calcutta, the 14th December 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Burma, No. 1726—8 C. R., dated the 1st December 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Burma Railways Company, No. 1083 C.E.—18 C., dated the 30th November 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Burma Railways Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and 55, dated the 5th February 1897 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 6th February 1897), may be made applicable to the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley section of the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which may, for the time being, be in force on the railways administered by the Burma Railways Company, to the Mogaung-Myitkyina extension of those railways from the date on which the said extension may be opened for the public carriage of passengers. If the extension be opened by sections the rules shall apply to each section from the date of such opening.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Burma for information and guidance.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TELEGRAPH.

The 17th December, 1897.

No. 511.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates and for the periods specified:—

NAME.	From	To	Dates and periods.
Mr. A. J. L. Grimes	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade.	12th to 20th November, 1897, inclusive.
Mr. W. P. Henderson	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade.	12th November, 1897, and until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 52.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st December, 1897:—

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Day for Meeting of Council.

SUPPLEMENT No. 52.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1897.

No. 972.—The services of Mr. F. G. Sly, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 3rd January 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The 24th December 1897.

No. 974.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 489, dated the 22nd June 1897, it is hereby notified that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., returned from leave and resumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 21st instant.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd December 1897.

No. 1549.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties in the Central Provinces:—

Surgeon-Captain W. H. Gray, I.M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Captain A. G. Hendley, I.M.S. (Bengal).

SANITARY.

The 24th December 1897.

No. 3718.—THE following notice of the Board of Trade regarding quarantine regulations at Malta is published for general information :—

Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, November 30, 1897.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following copy of a Notice, issued by the Governor of Malta, *viz.* :—

Government Notice

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 199 of 4th November, 1897, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, *viz.* :—

1. Vessels which are not allowed to enter the Harbour, but are allowed to communicate in Quarantine with the Islands of Comino and Cominotto under such restrictions as the Collector of Customs may direct.

(*a*) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage, cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

(*b*) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(*c*) Vessels arriving from Arabian Ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

2. Vessels which are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to coal and take in Provisions under Quarantine restrictions.

(*a*) Vessels arriving from Bombay or Kurrachee which have not been admitted to free pratique in a port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean Sea, or which have not, to the satisfaction of the Chief Government Medical Officer, been thoroughly disinfected before being admitted to free pratique at the said Port.

(*b*) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

3.—Medical Inspection.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

4.—Passengers.

Passengers arriving from Bombay or Kurrachee, shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments where they will undergo a term of observation for a period of eight days from the day of disinfection of their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection.

5. Goods.

The importation of coffee coloured with substance injurious to health is prohibited.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden before disinfection of the following articles, *viz.*, wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones and jute goods.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine or from any place where cattle disease exists, is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots and fruit packed in vine leaves, is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate that Phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

See Home Department Notification No. 2626, dated the 10th December 1897, published in the Gazette of India *of the 11th December 1897.*

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th December 1897.

No. 1244.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck of duty :—

Captain H. E. Boileau, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, for six months. Pension service—15th year commenced 23rd April 1897.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd December 1897.

No. 513.—The Reverend A. E. Brown-Constable, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The 24th December 1897.

No. 516.—The Reverend A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is granted furlough out of India for two years, with effect from the 25th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 22nd December, 1897.

No. 4559-*I. B.*—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3723-I. B., dated the 20th September, 1897, Captain G. J. F. Soady, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, during the absence on field service of Major R. I. Scallon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, and with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 4561-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Schedule of Acts applied to the cantonments of Mhow and Neemuch and the cantonment and civil lines of Nowgong by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 5022-I., dated the 24th December, 1891, the following shall be inserted after the Acts which they immediately succeed in chronological order respectively, namely:—

X of 1865.	Succession.
I of 1877.	Specific Relief
IV of 1882.	Transfer of Property.
VII of 1889.	Succession Certificate.

No. 5321-*F.*—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge of their political duties with the Tirah Expeditionary Force:—

Mr. L. W. King, of the Indian Civil Service, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade.

Mr. D. Donald, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st class, 1st grade.

The 24th December, 1897.

No. 1847-*G.*—The privilege leave granted to Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, in Notification No. 1062 G., dated the 10th November, 1897, is extended by ten days.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th December, 1897.

No. 5487-*Gl.*—Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya is posted as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 8th December, 1897.

The 22nd December, 1897.

No. 5531-*Gl.*—Mr. J. P. Bedford is promoted substantively to class III of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from the 22nd November, 1897.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of November, 1897, are notified:—

With effect from the 8th November, 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. C. Mitra,

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 9th November, 1897,

Mr. O. T. Barrow to revert to class I, and

Messrs. A. Kensington and F. C. Harrison to officiate in class II instead of in class I of Accountants General.

With effect from the 12th November, 1897,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to class II,

Mr. H. J. Brereton to revert to class III, and

Messrs. J. C. Mitra and C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th November, 1897,

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 22nd November, 1897,

Mr. L. Marshall to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List.

No. 5532-*Gl.*—The following appointments in the Account Department are notified:—

Mr. E. Lawrence to be Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 7th December, 1897, and

Mr. R. A. Gamble to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 18th December, 1897.

No. 5534-*Gl.*—Mr. W. L. Harvey, Officiating Accountant General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, with effect from the 18th December, 1897.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th December, 1897.

No. 5490-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the treatment of tobacco.

The 22nd December, 1897.

No. 5536-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the customs duty in excess of five per cent *ad valorem* leviable thereon on importation into British India, petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and which is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use as fuel.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th December 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1412.—Lieutenant W. N. Lushington, Indian Staff Corps, attached 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 20th November, 1897.

(Joined his appointment on the 26th November, 1897).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1413.—Major J. D. H. Waller, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, and officiating 1st class, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class.

Captain F. T. Cole, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and officiating 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class.

Captain W. C. A. Radcliffe, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class.

With effect from the 7th December, 1897, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. C. King, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, deceased.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1414.—The undermentioned Officer, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bengal Command, with effect from the date of his arrival in India:—

Second-Lieutenant G. B. Brown.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1415.—The following correction is made in letter No. 727-F., dated 15th September, 1897, from the Adjutant General in India, published with G.G.O. No. 1089, of the 1st October, 1897.

In paragraph 5, line 6, *for* "37th Dogras" *read* "38th Dogras."

TIRAH.

No 1416.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:—

Army Staff.

Lieutenant L. L. Maxwell, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp to General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, invalided.

2nd Division.

Captain H. F. Walters, 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, Field Intelligence Officer, to be Provost Marshal, *vice* Captain W. C. Knight, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, ordered to England to join the Staff College.

2nd Brigade of 2nd Division.

Lieutenant N. G. Fraser, 4th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer, to be Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Brigade, *vice* Lieutenant R. C. Wellesley, Royal Horse Artillery, invalided.

in 1877 from what were virtually experiments in relief, was all that was available, and the Commission had to formulate a policy and to evolve general principles for guidance in the actual presence of famine. But this was, perhaps, the least important portion of their duties. They were also bidden to consider and advise upon measures of the widest possible nature, such as might "diminish the severity of famines, or place the people in a better condition for enduring them." The programme that was laid down by them accordingly under the head of "Measures of protection and prevention" has since then been actively prosecuted; and though much still remains and always will remain to be done, the omissions and defects are fully recognised, and are gradually being dealt with as opportunity offers, and no further general inquiry of this nature is either necessary or advisable. So, too, the experience of the past year has shown that the general lines of policy laid down in 1878 stand in no need of reconsideration. It is the details of the scheme of relief that require to be revised. But in such a matter details are hardly less important than principles.

5. The duties of the Commission will therefore be—

to examine the manner in which the provisions of the Famine Codes of the several provinces differ from one another, and in which their prescriptions have been departed from;

to inquire into the degree of success which has in each case attended the measures adopted, considered primarily with regard to the relief of distress and the saving of human life, and secondarily with regard to economy;

to advise as to the measures and methods of working which seem likely to prove most effective in these two respects; and

to make any inquiries and record any recommendations or opinions which it is thought will prove useful in the case of future famines.

It is to be understood that the object of the inquiry is to furnish guidance for the future; and that it is concerned with the past, only in so far as may be necessary to that end.

6. The President of the Commission will be Sir James Broadwood Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Members of the Commission will be Surgeon-Colonel Richardson, lately Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., lately Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine); Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; and Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M.A., B.L., Government Advocate, Nagpur, and Secretary to the Provincial Committee of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Mr. H. J. McIntosh, I.C.S., will be Secretary to the Commission. The representation upon a small Commission of each province affected by the late famine is impossible; but the Government of India desire that each Local Government should nominate, to be attached to the Commission as a temporary Member while they are actually making inquiries within the province, one of its own officers who is personally acquainted with the practical working of the system of relief adopted, and whose presence will ensure that material points are not overlooked or misunderstood.

7. The Commission will be formally constituted on the arrival of Sir James Lyall and Dr. Richardson from England. They will probably wish to visit Bombay, Madras, Bengal, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and possibly Berar, and to make inquiries upon the spot; but the Governor General in Council desires to leave the matter of method and procedure in the investigation with which they are charged entirely to their discretion. The general conduct of the inquiry and the regulation of the course of business before the Commission will be entrusted to the President in communication with the Members. The Commission, through their Secretary acting under the instructions of the President, will correspond direct with Local Governments and Departments of the Government of India, and with any local authorities with whom direct communications may be authorised by Local Governments as a matter of convenience and in order to save time; and it is requested that all communications or requisitions for information emanating

from them may be treated as urgent and complied with promptly, and that in the event of the Commission visiting a province, they may be afforded every facility for their inquiries.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments noted in the margin, to the Secretary to the Famine Commission, and to the Foreign, Public Works, Home, and Finance Departments of the Government of India for information.

Govt. of Madras.	Ch. Commr. of C. P.
„ Bombay.	„ Assam.
„ Bengal.	„ Coorg.
„ N.-W. P. & Oudh.	„ Ajmere.
„ Punjab.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
„ Burma.	

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

By order,

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 1417.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting despatches from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., Commanding the Kurram-Kohat Force, describing the operations which took place on the Samana Range and in the Kurram Valley in August and September last.

2. The Governor-General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the conduct of these operations, and of the behaviour of the troops engaged.

3. The Governor-General in Council desires especially to express his admiration of the brilliant defence of Fort Gulistan by the 36th Sikhs, and of the post of Saragarhi by a party of twenty men of the same regiment under the command of Havildar Ishar Singh, who died fighting to the last, displaying a heroic devotion which has never been surpassed in the annals of the Indian Army.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2485-F, dated Simla, the 8th December 1897).

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Government of India, despatches* from Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., commanding the troops in Kohat-Kurram, which describe the measures taken by that officer to repel attacks made by the Afridis and Orakzais on our frontier posts on the Samana Range in August and September 1897, and also the attack on Sadda camp on the night of the 16th-17th September 1897.

* Received with Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Nos. 705-K and 706-K, dated 8th and 15th November 1897, respectively.

2. His Excellency is of opinion that the operations in question were well planned and skilfully carried out. The march to the relief of Gulistan was performed under very trying circumstances, owing to the heat and to a great scarcity of water *en route*, but the force successfully accomplished its object with the same gallantry and cheerfulness as have been evinced on every occasion by our troops during the various operations which have recently taken place on the North-West Frontier.

3 The Commander-in-Chief wishes to draw attention to the admirable conduct and steadiness of the 36th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, during the attack on the various posts held by that regiment on the Samana range.

At Sangar, the small garrison made a sortie and gallantly captured a standard from the enemy, while the brilliant defence of Fort Gulistan by the detachment under the command of Major Des Vœux, reflects the greatest credit on that officer and the garrison of the post.

The Government of India will, His Excellency is assured, appreciate fully the intrepid manner in which the late Havildar Kala Sing led the sortie from the Gulistan fort, and also the conduct of Havildar Sundar Singh, who assisted his comrades at a critical moment.

4. The Commander-in-Chief deeply regrets the loss of the garrison of Saragarhi, a post held by 21 men of the 36th Sikhs, and he wishes to record his admiration of the heroism shewn by those gallant soldiers. Fighting against overwhelming numbers they died at their post, thus proving their loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign while upholding to the last the traditional bravery of the Sikh nation.

5. The creditable manner in which the attack of the enemy on the post at Sadda was repulsed is due, in His Excellency's opinion, not only to the steadiness and good discipline of the garrison, but also to the satisfactory arrangements for the protection of his camp which were made by Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, C.I.E.

6. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief recommends to the favourable consideration of Government the services of Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., and those mentioned by him in his despatch. Among the names brought specially to notice is that of Miss Theresa McGrath, whose heroism is described in terms which His Excellency cordially endorses.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR G. B. WOLSELEY, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab, to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla,—(No. 705-K, dated Camp Rawal Pindi, 8th November 1897).

With reference to your letter No. 1637-F, of the 15th October 1897, I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the accompanying despatch of Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., on the operations on the Samana from the 9th to the 14th September.

2. These operations seem to have been well planned and carried out. The heroic defence of Saragarhi is, in my opinion, worthy of the highest praise, and I deeply lament the loss of the garrison.

3. I fully endorse the Major-General's commendation on the defence of Fort Gulistan and the behavour of all ranks. Major Des Vœux proved himself a gallant and skilful leader, and the Major-General's remarks on this officer's conduct appear to be fully deserved.

4. I have much pleasure in recommending for the Order of Merit all the non-commissioned officers and men the Major-General has brought to notice.

From MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, C.B., Commanding the Kohat Field Force, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab —(dated Fort Lockhart, the 21st September 1897.)

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that news was received by me from reliable sources at Hangu on the 8th instant, to the effect that the Afridis had decided to come and assist the Orakzais in attacks on Hangu and on the Samana posts on Friday, the 10th instant.

Having on the same day received reports that the necessary amount of transport and supplies for putting thirty days' supplies into the Samana posts had been collected, I gave orders to start that night with a column, strength as per margin. The ammunition supply had, ten days previously, been sent up by me to the Samana, making up the total number of rounds to four hundred per rifle, 36th Sikhs.

4 guns, 9th Field Battery, R. A. } To Pat Darband only.
2 squadrons, 3rd Bengal Cavalry. }
1 squadron, 3rd Punjab Cavalry. }
4 companies, Royal Irish Regt., 300.
1-2nd Gurkhas, 500.
1-3rd Gurkhas, 500.
2nd Punjab Infantry, 500.
Half company, No. 4 Co., Bombay S. and M.
Sect. No. 8 British Field Hospital.
Sect. No. 42 Native Field Hospital.

Concentrating at Pat Darband at 1 30 A.M. on the 9th instant, the 1-2nd Gurkhas moved up the road as advanced guard, and occupied the plateau on which Dhar is situated, before daylight. At 4 A.M. the remainder of the column started. No enemy were reported in sight, and the road was found too bad for guns. So I sent the cavalry and artillery back to Hangu, and the convoy proceeded up the road, arriving at Fort Lockhart about mid-day.

On the 10th I sent the half company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners to improve the pefences of Gulistan.

At 7-30 P.M. Major Bewicke-Copley reported that he had seen clouds of smoke north of the Sampagha pass, and that the Afridis were coming over the pass.

The distribution of troops on the Samana on the morning of the 11th is given in Appendix "A."

Hearing that the whole of the Afridi *lashkar* had arrived at Karappa during the night, I sent a few scouts of the 1-3rd Gurkhas down the spurs towards the Khanki valley, to ascertain if the information was correct, as Karappa cannot be seen from the Samana plateau. These scouts were supported by the 1-3rd Gurkhas and two companies of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment.

About 10 A.M. large numbers of the enemy could be seen marching down the Khanki valley. I at once recalled the troops by heliograph. Just before receiving the order to retire the 1-3rd Gurkhas fired a few long range volleys into a party of the enemy, and three were seen to drop. At 1 P.M. Major Bewicke-Copley reported to me from Crag Picquet that 22 standards and about 10,000 men had passed down the valley.

It seemed probable that the tribesmen intended to carry out their threat of attacking Hangu, or perhaps Shahu Khel, a small post guarding the Khanki valley, about four miles north-west of the point where it is crossed by the Kohat-Hangu road.

This post had been reinforced by me with one company of the Royal Irish and 61 rifles of the 15th Sikhs, under command of Major Forster, Royal Irish Regiment.

I ordered the 2nd Punjab Infantry to seize Gogra Hill, supported by the 1-2nd Gurkhas.

The Commandant of the Border Militia Police, Mr. D. Donald, informed me that a large number of the enemy were making for the Darband Kotal, and the officer commanding the 1-2nd Gurkhas reported to me (7 P.M.) that seven standards and a considerable number were retracing their steps up the valley.

A convoy with two days' supplies had been ordered out from Hangu to meet me at the Pat Darband Kotal, where I found them when I advanced with the remainder of the column. The supplies had been sent up on 51 camels, as no mules were available.

The advanced guard and main column halted for the night at 9 P.M., on the hill marked in the accompanying sketch. A few shots were fired at the rear guard from Gogra Hill, and the whole of the *sarwans*, except one, bolted, and the camels, being left without drivers and without nose-strings, stampeded. The rear guard, consisting of a wing of the 1-3rd Gurkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pulley, and two companies of the 1-2nd Gurkhas, under Captain Robinson, withstood several determined attacks, and did their utmost to save the convoy. At midnight I sent out two companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Elsmie, accompanied by Captain Scudamore, Deputy-Assistant Quarter Master-General, to assist in bringing the camels in. All but two were

found to have thrown their loads, so it was useless, and by 2 A.M. the rear guard had taken up the position assigned to them in the bivouac. The enemy consisted of Sheikhans, Mishtis, Mallakhels and Alikhels, and they admit to their losses being over 100 killed and wounded. A leading *malik* of the Sheikhans was wounded, and five leading Mallakhels killed.

When morning broke (12th), I sent out Colonel Lawrence, Royal Irish Regiment, with two companies of his battalion and five companies of each of the remaining corps, to endeavour to recover the camels and stores, but only thirteen camels were recovered, and of these only two had loads. The Royal Irish fired long range volleys to keep the tribesmen at a respectful distance. On the return of Colonel Lawrence's reconnaissance, I set the column once more in motion towards Lakka, as being the best position from which both Hangu and Shahu Khel could be protected. I arrived there at 1 P.M., but finding no water, and having lost our food, I issued orders to commence the march to Hangu at 3 P.M. At 3-30 P.M. I received a message by helio. from Fort Lockhart that Saragarhi was hard pressed, and at 4-30 P.M. it was helioed that Saragarhi had fallen, and that Gulistan was hard pressed.

Four riflemen of the 1-2nd Gurkhas who had been reported missing the previous evening, rejoined, having made their way by the Darband Kotal. Our casualties are given in Appendix "B."

The troops after their hard day without food or water had earned a rest, but about 3-30 P. M. on the 13th, a letter was brought me from Major Des Vœux, 36th Sikhs, commanding at Gulistan, urgently asking for help. I immediately despatched two guns of the 9th Field Battery, and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry with their signallers to gallop along the road at the foot of the hills as far towards Gulistan as they could go, and sent a wire to Doaba to despatch two more guns of the 9th Field Battery and the squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry to join in the demonstration.

The guns from Hangu were accompanied by Mr. D. Donald, who knows the country well, and he was able to show them a position from which they could fire a few rounds to encourage the garrison, and Major Middleton, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, sent through by helio., just before sunset, a message to assure the garrison that they would be relieved by mid-day on the 14th.

The four guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery had reached Hangu the previous day, having marched 35 miles in under thirteen hours, so they were added to our column, and we set out at midnight for Lakka.

At 4 A.M., on the 14th instant, I arrived at Lakka, and sent on two companies of the 1-3rd Gurkhas to occupy the hill on which we had bivouacked on the night of the 11th.

At 5 A.M. we marched for Gulistan. On arrival opposite Tsalai (7 A.M.) the advanced guard of the 1-3rd Gurkhas was assailed with a heavy fire. I brought up the guns and shelled the enemy's marksmen out of Tsalai tower at a range of 900 yards, and at once ordered the 1-3rd Gurkhas to attack the enemy's position on Gogra, the 1-2nd Gurkhas following in support. Gogra Hill was quickly taken, under cover of the fire of the guns, and one company of the Royal Irish fired long-range volleys at the Orakzais retreating down the Sarmela spur. The strength of the enemy was estimated at about 4,000.

The 2nd Punjab Infantry pressed on, followed by the guns, and the Gurkhas held the position until they had passed through.

As we neared Sangar the garrison of that post displayed a white standard which they had captured from the enemy. Sangar and Dhar had been attacked all night, but a sortie had been made from the first-named as soon as our guns opened fire, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, commanding the 36th Sikhs, had joined the party with 12 men of the Royal Irish and 35 Sikhs, and had poured long-range volleys into the foe as they retreated down the Sarmela.

At 10 A.M. I reached Fort Lockhart and reconnoitred the enemy's position from a bastion of the fort, and found about 8,000 to 10,000 Afridis holding a strong position, which was skilfully occupied with lines of *sangars* on Saragarhi ridge.

I ordered up the guns, and by 10-30 A.M., they were playing on the enemy's position with shrapnel, whilst the 36th Sikhs from Fort Lockhart advanced to turn the Afridi right, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry made a frontal attack on their position, supported by the two Gurkha battalions as they arrived on the ground. The Afridis did not wait for the infantry, but fled from their position and made for the Khanki valley. I pressed on with all possible speed, as I did not know whether Gulistan was holding out or not. On reaching the high ground overlooking Gulistan, I found that the fort was invested by about 6,000 Orakzais, but they did not wait for the attack of the 2nd Punjab Infantry and 36th Sikhs, which was made under an accurate fire of the guns of the mountain battery, and by 1 P.M. they were in full retreat down the Khandartang spur, and Gulistan was relieved, after having been hard pressed by some 7,000 to 8,000 Afridis and Orakzais since the 12th instant.

I attach Appendices "B" and "C," giving the lists of casualties and the expenditure of ammunition. The enemy's casualties are reported over 400 killed.

I wish to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for special recognition the names of—

Major C. H. Des Vœux, 36th Sikhs, who was the life and soul of the defence of Gulistan. He did all that could be done, with the slender means at his disposal, to frustrate each device of the enemy whose attack was a most determined one, with riflemen ready, on ridges and terraces within fifteen yards of the fort, to open a heavy fire on any one who exposed himself in the slightest degree. His judgment in permitting the sortie was, in my opinion, good, as the success attending it encouraged the garrison and made the enemy move away from the walls.

Second-Lieutenant H. R. E. Pratt, 36th Sikhs, who, though suffering from dysentery, was always ready for any emergency, and is very highly spoken of by Major Des Vœux.

Surgeon-Captain C. B. Prall, Indian Medical Service, whose care of the wounded was unremitting, and who was often under heavy fire.

Miss Theresa McGrath, who had been previously attached to the hospital by my orders, who rendered most valuable assistance to the medical officer. Her conduct is spoken of most enthusiastically by all ranks.

No. 755, Havildar Sundar Singh, 36th Sikhs, who is reported to have been conspicuous for his gallantry throughout the siege, and who, of his own accord, sprang over the wall of the horn-work, carrying with him those who happened to be near him, to the succour of his comrades who had made a sortie to capture a standard, and were in imminent peril of being killed to a man.

Havildar Bishen Singh, 36th Sikhs, who was in command at Sangar, and kept the enemy at bay against heavy odds, and who led a successful sortie, capturing a standard.

The rank and file named below, who took part in the sortie made by the 36th Sikhs from Gulistan :—

No. 807, Lance-Naick Sadu Singh.
No. 1078, Sepoy Attar Singh.
No. 1046, Sepoy Sajin Singh.
No. 1380, Sepoy Bakram Singh.
No. 1603, Sepoy Chajja Singh.
No. 1369, Sepoy Badan Singh.
No. 1597, Sepoy Phuman Singh.
No. 1741, Sepoy Thaman Singh.
No. 1066, Sepoy Sawan Singh.
No. 1600, Sepoy Ghuna Singh.
No. 1588, Sepoy Bhagwan Singh.
No 1589, Sepoy Harnam Singh.
No. 180, Sepoy Rur Singh.
No. 368, Sepoy Sher Singh.
No. 1632, Sepoy Ralla Singh.
No. 1123, Sepoy Kala Singh.
No. 1177, Lance-Naick Dewa Singh.
No. 817, Lance-Naick Harnam Singh.
No. 939, Lance-Naick Jiwan Singh.
No. 1167, Sepoy Mihan Singh.
No. 823, Sepoy Mehma Singh.
No. 1183, Sepoy Hira Singh.
No. 1539, Sepoy Nabha Singh.
No. 1338, Sepoy Jowahir Singh.
No. 907 Sepoy Basawa Singh (since dead).
No. 1146, Sepoy Ghulla Singh.
No. 1854, Sepoy Jiwan Singh.

No. 2509, Rifleman Dhanbir Sahai, 1-2nd Gurkhas, for helping in a wounded naick of the same battalion on the night of the 11-12th instant, under heavy fire.

I should also have brought forward the names of Havildar Kala Singh, 36th Sikhs, who volunteered to command the sortie from Gulistan, and Sepoy Gurmukh Singh, 36th Sikhs, for special recognition, but the former has, I regret to say, succumbed to his wounds, and the latter was last seen signalling from Saragarhi just before the enemy swarmed in. I trust that in the cases of those brave soldiers who lost their lives at Saragarhi and Gulistan their wives and families may be considered for pension as if they had survived to receive the rewards they so justly deserved.

My thanks are due to the various members of my staff, Majors Bewicke-Copley, King's Royal Rifles, and E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Captains C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O., Royal Scots Fusiliers, and E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, who, without even the organization of a brigade staff to help them, performed the duties of divisional staff to a force larger than a division, scattered over a wide area, to my entire satisfaction. My thanks are also due to His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who accompanied me throughout as orderly officer, and to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, Captain C. F. T. Murray, Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, and Captain P. H. Rogers, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Transport Officer, who organised their respective departments under circumstances of exceptional difficulty.

I wish also to favourably mention the following officers :—

Colonel W. W. Lawrence, Royal Irish Regiment, commanding the Column

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, commanding the 1-2nd Gurkhas.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pulley, commanding the 1-3rd Gurkhas.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton, 36th Sikhs, commanding on the Samana.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. N. Sturt, commanding the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, Staff Officer to the Column.

Captain J. L. Parker, R. A., commanding No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

Captain J. G. Robinson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, for coolness and gallantry on the occasion of the rear guard action, 11-12th instant.

Lieutenant A. M. S. Elsmie, Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, for coolness displayed in assisting to bring in the camels on the night of 11-12th instant.

Lieutenant G. W. M. West, 1-3rd Gurkhas, for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the rear guard action, 11-12th instant.

Jemadar Harakbir Gurung, 1-3rd Gurkhas, for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the rear guard action, 11-12th instant.

I am also indebted to Mr. D. Donald, Commandant, Border Militia Police, whose unrivalled knowledge of the country and the people has been of the greatest service to me.

APPENDIX "A."

Distribution of 36th Sikhs.

Samana, the 11th September 1897.

Post.	British officers.	Native officers.	Rank and File.	Total Numbers.	Remarks.
Fort Lockhart	2	3	165	168	4 sick.
Gulistan	4*	2	173	175	1 British officer and 2 sepoys, wounded.
Sangar	...	...	44	44	
Dhar	...	1	37	38	
Crag Picquet	...	1	21	22	
Sartope	...	...	21	21	
Saragarhi	...	...	21	21	
Total	6	7	482	489	

* One officer, Indian Medical Service.

A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, *Major-General.*

APPENDIX "B."

Return of Casualties.

11th September 1897.

Corps.	British officers, wounded.	Rank and File. Killed.	Rank and File. Wounded.	Rank and File. Missing.	Remarks.
1—2nd Gurkhas	1	3	5	...	
1—3rd Gurkhas	...	1	3	...	
2nd Punjab Infantry	...	2	...	...	
Total	1	6	8	...	

14th September 1897.

Corps.	British officers, wounded.	Rank and File. Killed.	Rank and File. Wounded.	Rank and File. Missing.	Remarks.
1—3rd Gurkhas	...	1	2	...	
2nd Punjab Infantry	...	...	1	...	
36th Sikhs	...	1	...	...	
Total	...	2	3	...	

E. F. H. McSWINEY, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,
Kurram-Kohat Field Force.

A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, *Major-General,*
Commanding Kurram-Kohat Field Force.

FORT LOCKHART:
The 21st September 1897.

Return of casualties in action at Gogra, Samana Ridge, on the 11th and 12th September 1897.

1ST BATTALION, 2ND GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers,—killed none; wounded one.

Non-commissioned officers and men,—3 killed, 5 wounded.

Nominal Return of Officer Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain . . .	John Graham Robinson . .	Slight	Gun-shot.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
2926	Rifleman . . .	Ranbahadur Thapa	Gun-shot
1614	,, . . .	Gungaram Thapa	Ditto.
817	,, . . .	Kishenbahadar Sahi . . .	Ditto.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1397	Naick . . .	Rajman Gurung . .	Slight . .	Gun-shot, left arm.
1462	,, . . .	Balbir Burathoki . .	Dangerous . .	,, left knee joint.
1979	Rifleman . .	Dattu Sonar . . .	Slight . . .	,, left thigh.
2504	,, . .	Deobir Gurung . . .	,, . . .	,, left arm.
2523	,, . .	Surbir Rana . . .	,, . . .	,, scalp.

CAMP HANGU;
The 13th September 1897.

EATON G. TRAVERS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding 1—2nd Gurkhas.

1ST BATTALION, 3RD GURKHA RIFLES

SUMMARY.

Officers,—killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men,—killed 1, wounded 3, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
2072	Rifleman . . .	Narpati Rana	Bullet wound through chest in region of heart.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1646	Rifleman	Kehir Singh ("E" Company)	Severe	Bullet wound, passing through lower jaw.
2321	"	Singjit Gurung	Slight	Bullet wound, inner side of left foot near heel.
1664	"	Motilal Kan	"	Bullet wound, snipping lobe of right ear.

CAMP HANGU;
The 13th September 1897.

C. PULLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding 1—3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Return of casualties in action at Gogra Ridge, Samana Range, on the 14th September 1897.

1ST BATTALION, 3RD GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers,—killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned Officers and men,—killed one, wounded two.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1450	Naick	Moti Gurung ("B" Company)	Snider bullet wound, entering abdominal wall; passed through bladder, intestines, blood vessels of the iliac region, and had its exit wound at upper part of left gluteal region.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1805	Rifleman	Dhana Gurung ("A" Company)	Severe	A Snider bullet wound, passing through the muscular part of left calf.
2424	"	Dhajir Gurung ("A" Company)	"	A bullet wound of the lower part of left knee, touching head of tibia.

FORT LOCKHART;
The 15th September 1897.

C. PULLEY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding 1—3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Return of casualties in action at Darband Kotal on 11th and 12th September 1897.

2ND REGIMENT OF PUNJAB INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers,—killed none, wounded none, missing none.

Non-commissioned officers and men,—killed 2, wounded none, missing none.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
4505	Sepoy	Niwais Ali	Gun-shot wound in abdomen.
71.	,,	Khan Zaman	

HANGA;
The 13th September 1897.

R. R. N. STURT, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding the 2nd P. I.

Return of casualties in action at Gulistan on 14th September 1897.

2ND REGIMENT OF PUNJAB INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers,—killed none, wounded none, missing none.

Non-commissioned officers and men,—killed none, wounded 1, missing none.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
64	Sepoy	Harnam Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot wound on shoulder blade

FORT LOCKHART;
The 23rd September 1897.

R. R. N. STURT, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding the 2nd P. I.

APPENDIX "B" (2).

Return of casualties in action on Samana from 27th August to 14th September 1897.

36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

SUMMARY.

Officers,—killed none, wounded 2, missing none.

Non-commissioned officers and men,—killed 21, wounded 45, missing none.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant .	Arthur Kennedy Blair .	Dangerous . .	27th August 1897. Left side of chest, penetrating lung; wound of entrance just below extremity of left clavicle; wound of exit just below middle of spine of scapula.
Jemadar . .	Jawala Singh . .	Slightly . .	13th September 1897. Left hand and left side of neck by splash of bullet.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
165	Havildar . .	Ishar Singh.	All these non-commissioned officers and men were killed in action at Saragarhi on the 12th September 1897.
332	Naick . .	Lal Singh.	
546	Lance-Naick .	Chanda Singh.	
1121	Sepoy . .	Sundar Singh.	
182	,, . .	Sahib Singh.	
192	,, . .	Uttam Singh.	
287	,, . .	Ram Singh.	
359	,, . .	Hira Singh.	
687	,, . .	Daya Singh.	
791	,, . .	Bhola Singh.	
760	,, . .	Jiwan Singh.	
834	,, . .	Narayan Singh	
814	,, . .	Gurmukh Singh.	
871	,, . .	Jiwan Singh.	
1733	,, . .	Gurmukh Singh.	
163	,, . .	Ram Singh.	
1257	,, . .	Bhagwan Singh.	
1265	,, . .	Bhagwan Singh.	
1556	,, . .	Buta Singh.	
1651	,, . .	Jiwan Singh.	
1221	,, . .	Nand Singh.	

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
52	Havildar	Bishn Singh	Slight	27th August 1897. By graze of bullet on nose.
1288	Sepoy	Sobha Singh	„	3rd September 1897. Bullet wound, middle of right shin.
1375	„	Sham Singh	Severe	3rd September 1897. Bullet wound, middle of right upper arm.
927	„	Harnam Singh	Slight	3rd September 1897. Bullet wound, middle of forehead.
1380	„	Waryam Singh	„	3rd September 1897. Bullet wound on hand.
1225	„	Kishn Singh	Dangerous	4th September 1897. Two bullet wounds,—(1) right shin, breaking bone, and (2) right side of abdomen. Died 5th September 1897.
353	Naick	Ran Singh	Slight	12th September 1897. Bullet wound, left thumb.
1577	Sepoy	Uttam Singh	Dangerous	12th September 1897. Bullet wound, left orbit and nasal cave.
1374	„	Buta Singh	Severe	12th September 1897. Bullet wound, fingers of left hand.
180	„	Rur Singh	Slight	13th September 1897. Bullet wound, face and neck.
1690	„	Gurdit Singh	„	13th September 1897. Bullet wound, left side of face.

All the following were wounded on 13th and 14th September 1897.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
812	Sepoy	Jwala Singh	Slight	Bullet wound, left hand.
1153	„	Kishn Singh	„	Bullet wound, right hand and neck.
1241	„	Gurmukh Singh	„	Bullet wound, forehead.
874	Lance-Naick	Jamit Singh	„	Bullet wound, face and neck.
216	Sepoy	Dalip Singh	„	Bullet wound, right hand.
1216	„	Wariam Singh	„	Bullet wound, left cheek.
1586	„	Narayan Singh	„	Bullet wound, left side chest.
1623	„	Jiwan Singh	„	Bullet wound, right upper arm.
2040	„	Uttam Singh	„	Bullet wound, left hand and face.
1590	„	Uttam Singh	„	Bullet wound, face and neck.
875	„	Budha Singh	„	Bullet wound, right hand and forearm.
1606	„	Bhoop Singh	Severe	Bullet wound, right ear and nose.
1380	„	Waryam Singh	Dangerous	Bullet wound, right upper and lower jaw. Died 14th September 1897.
1146	„	Ghula Singh	„	Bullet wound, right side of face.
1589	„	Harnam Singh	Slight	Bullet wound, forehead.
1741	„	Thaman Singh	Dangerous	Bullet wound, pelvis and hip joint.
807	Lance-Naick	Sadda Singh	Severe	Bullet wound, right thigh.
63	Havildar	Kala Singh	Dangerous	Bullet wound, right side and abdomen. Died 15th September 1897.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

☞ *All the following were wounded on 13th and 14th September 1897*—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound - dangerous severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1369	Sepoy	Badan Singh	Slight	Bullet wound, right upper arm.
1066	„	Sawan Singh	Severe	Bullet wound, right upper arm.
1588	„	Bhagwan Singh	„	Bullet wound, right forearm.
1123	„	Kala Singh	Slight	Bullet wound, right side face.
755	Havildar	Sundar Singh	Dangerous	Bullet wound, pelvis, scrotum and urethra.
1183	Sepoy	Hira Singh	Severe	Bullet wound, right thigh.
1539	„	Natha Singh	Slight	Bullet wound, forehead.
907	„	Bassawa Singh	Dangerous	Bullet wound, right knee joint. Died 14th September 1897.
1573	„	Harnam Singh	„	Bullet wound, pelvis and right thigh.
693	„	Gurditt Singh	„	Right shoulder and left side chest.
904	„	Bela Singh	Slight	Left wrist and hand.
1080	„	Lal Singh	„	Bullet wound, right side face.
1140	„	Boor Singh	„	Bullet wound, left forearm.
715	„	Bishn Singh	„	Bullet wound, left side chest.
1716	„	Indar Singh	„	Bullet wound, left side face and neck.
1735	„	Dalel Singh	Dangerous	Bullet wound, right side of abdomen. Died 14th September 1897.

FORT LOCKHART;
The 19th September 1897.

J. HAUGHTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commanding 36th Sikhs.

A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, *Major-General*,
Commanding Kohat Field Force

APPENDIX "C" (1).

EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION

Return showing Expenditure of Ammunition by Corps of "Main Column," Kurram Field Force.

Date.	Corps.	Number of men engaged.	Number of rounds fired.	Remarks.
11th September 1897.	1-2nd Gurkhas	270	2,720	Includes a few rounds fired in morning below Crag picquet.
	1-3rd Gurkhas	230	1,830	
	2nd Punjab Infantry	120	160	
12th September 1897.	2nd Royal Irish Regiment	102	1,515	Long range volleys at 1,700 and 1,850 yards.

Date.	Corps.	Number of men engaged.	Number of rounds fired.	Remarks.
14th September 1897.	2nd Royal Irish Regiment	295	1,464	Long range volleys at 1,700 and 1,900 yards.
	1-2nd Gurkhas	226	507	
	1-3rd Gurkhas	447	1,714	
	2nd Punjab Infantry	515	580	
	No. 2 (Derajat) Mtn. Batty.	4 guns.	Shrapnel. 63 Ring. 48	

E. F. H. McSWINEY, *Major*,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Kurram-Kohat Field Force.

A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, *Major-General*,
Commanding Kurram-Kohat Field Force.

FORT LOCKHART:
The 21st September 1897.

APPENDIX "C" (2).

Return showing Ammunition expended by the 36th Sikhs on the Samana Posts from the 6th to the 14th September 1897.

Number of rifles engaged.	Number of rounds expended.	Remarks.
418	23,072	Gulistan, Saragarhi, Sangar, Dhar and men from Fort Lockhart were engaged.

E. F. H. McSWINEY, *Major*,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Kurram-Kohat Field Force.

J. HAUGHTON, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Commanding 36th Sikhs.

FORT LOCKHART:
The 20th September 1897.

A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, *Major-General*,
Commanding Kohat Field Force.

From Major-General A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, C.B., Commanding the Kurram-Kohat Force, to the Deputy-Adjutant General, Punjab Command—(dated Fort Lockhart, the 30th September 1897).

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the camp at Sadda was attacked on the night of the 16th and 17th September.

Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, C.I.E., commanding the Flying Column, had established himself in a well intrenched camp and high ground overlooking Sadda. About 10-30 P.M. on the 16th a *lashkar*, consisting of Massuzais and Chamkannis, numbering about 2,000, collected in the Khurmanadarra and attacked a picquet of the 5th Punjab Infantry about a hundred yards outside the south-east corner of the camp. The picquet had to abandon their *sangar* and retire into camp, losing the havildar in so doing. The moon was obscured by passing clouds, and the noise of the water rushing in the *nullah* prevented the patrols of the 5th Punjab Infantry and 1-5th Gurkhas hearing or seeing the approaching enemy.

The enemy's attack was pushed to within twenty or thirty yards of the stone wall with which the camp was surrounded with a certain amount of resolution up to midnight, after which it slackened off considerably. In no case did the enemy come to close quarters, though two standards were brought up to within fifty yards of the camp. They seemed to have lost heart at the last moment in the face of the steady fire which was brought to bear on them.

The expenditure of ammunition was as follows:—

Rifles.	Rounds.
15th Sikhs	525
5th Punjab Infantry	1,200
1-5th Gurkhas	373
TOTAL	2,098

The usual casualty returns have been already forwarded.

From Major-General A. G. YEATMAN-BIGGS, C.B., Commanding the Kurram-Kohat Force, to the Adjutant-General in India—(dated Fort Lockhart, the 30th September 1897).

I have the honour to report that on the 27th August last a large gathering of Orakzais appeared on the Samana Suk, and heavy firing was heard in the direction of Shinawari, which was held by the Border Police. This was reported to me at Kohat.

Reconnaissances were made from Gulistan towards the Samana Suk, and from Hangu to Shinawari.

The enemy was found to be about 4,000 in number, strongly posted on the Samana Suk. In this reconnaissance, I regret to say, Lieutenant A. K. Blair, 36th Sikhs, was wounded in the chest. Reinforcements were sent from Fort Lockhart, but soon after their arrival at Gulistan information was received that the enemy's *lashkar* was assembling to the east of Fort Lockhart, so Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, 36th Sikhs, commanding on the Samana, decided to return to Fort Lockhart.

The officer commanding the reconnaissance made by a squadron of the 18th Bengal Lancers to Shinawari returned the same day to Hangu, and reported all well. This was the second reconnaissance made from Hangu to Shinawari (a distance of over twenty miles) within the last few days.

The following day the enemy were discovered to be holding the Chagru Kotal as well as the Samana Suk on the west of the Samana Range, and the Sarmela spur on the east end of the range, and during the day they burnt the posts of Gogra and Tsalai, which had been evacuated by the Border Police.

In order to anticipate the enemy, should a second attack be made on Shinawari, I ordered two companies of Gurkhas to march to reinforce the garrison there. One squadron of cavalry accompanied them, with orders to return to Hangu as soon as the Gurkhas had reached the post. Reliable reports were received on the morning of the 29th August that Shinawari had been evacuated by the Border Police, and the post burnt by the tribesmen the previous evening, so the troops *en route* to reinforce the garrison were recalled.

The Orakzais held a *jirga* this day, and decided that the Alikhel, Mamuzai, Alisherzai and Akhel should attack Gulistan on Friday, September 3rd, whilst the Mishti, Sheikhan, Mallakhel and Rabiakhel attacked Hangu.

During the night of the 29th the post of Sangar was fired into, and a sepoy of the Border Police deserted from the adjacent post of Dhar with his rifle and ammunition. This post was therefore reinforced by one Native officer and 37 sepoys of the 36th Sikhs, so that all posts on the Samana should be held by Sikhs.

The three following days the enemy remained on the east and west ends of the Samana, but made no further move.

On the 3rd September a *bhisti* from Dhar was murdered by the enemy, and his three mules stolen. Mr. D. Donald, Commandant of the Border Police, proceeded to Dhar to make inquiries into the circumstances, and he and his escort were fired on.

As the tribesmen were reported to be advancing on Gulistan and Saragarhi in force, these posts were reinforced from Fort Lockhart. Towards evening the enemy, in considerable force, established himself in and about Picquet Hill, 400 yards west of Gulistan, and set fire to the thorn hedge which had been placed as an obstacle a few yards outside the horn work of the place. The fire was extinguished by volunteers, whose names have been brought to notice by me in a separate letter. At 8 P.M. the bonfire, which had been previously prepared between the horn-work and Picquet Hill was lit by volunteers, whose names have also been mentioned in the marginally-noted despatch.

Despatch of the 31st September.

The enemy kept up a hot fire until midnight, when they finally retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton and Lieutenant and Adjutant R. G. Munn, of the 36th Sikhs, strove hard, with their little handful of men from Fort Lockhart, to succour the many small posts scattered over the Samana Range that were beset on all sides by overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

I attach the usual casualty return on Army Form B-103. The expenditure of ammunition between the 27th August and the 3rd September on the Samana was—

Rifles.	Rounds expended
410	3,649

I have not considered it necessary to attach any sketch, as the whole ground is so well known, and has already been mapped by the Survey Department.

Return of Casualties in action on the Samana Range, from the 27th August to the 3rd September 1897.

36TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers,—killed *nil*, wounded *one*, missing *nil*.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men,—killed 1, wounded 6, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers Wounded.

Rank.	Name	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant .	Arthur Kennedy Blair . . .	Dangerous . . .	Left side of chest, penetrating lung

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	
	Bhisti (Samana Establishment).	Natha	3rd September 1897.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	
52	Havildar . .	Bishen Singh . . .	.....	27th August 1897.
1375	Sepoy . . .	Sham Singh . . .	Severe	3rd September 1897
1380	,, . . .	Wariam Singh . . .	Slight	,, ,,
927	,, . . .	Harnam Singh . . .	,, ...	,, ,,
1280	,, . . .	Sobha Singh . . .	,, ...	,, ,,
1225	,, . . .	Kishn Singn . . .	Dangerous . . .	4th ,, ,, (Died of his wounds.)

Expenditure of ammunition.

	M.-H. Rounds.	No. of rifles engaged.
From 27th August to 3rd September 1897.	3,649	410

A. H. TURING,

for Officer Commanding 36th Sikhs.

KANGARBOOR,

The 27th October 1897.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1418.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated 30th November 1897, pages 7176 and 7177.

War Office, Pall Mall, 30th November 1897.

* * * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Henry M. Rose, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 26th September, 1897.

* * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Edmund S. Ludlow, C. I. E., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 14th November, 1897.

The date of the grant of the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to Major M. C. Cooke-Collis is 25th July, 1897, and not as stated in the Gazette of 26th October, 1897.

Major Frank Lewis Jones is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while serving as a Regimental Commandant, Indian Army. Dated 10th September, 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Joseph G. T. Carruthers, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 11th November, 1897.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * *

The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain :—

William Henry Pitts Bombay Establishment. Dated 1st July, 1897.

John Mason, Bombay Establishment. Dated 11th August, 1897.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant :—

James Walker, Bombay Establishment. Dated 1st July, 1897

Thomas Heney, Bombay Establishment. Dated 11th August, 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1419.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Ernest Carbonaro, 19th December, 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1420.—*13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers* —

Jemadar Amir Ali Shah to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Sultan Ahmad to be Jemadar, to be supernumeraries on the establishment until absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancies on return of the regiment from field service, with effect from the 6th September, 1897, the date of mobilisation.

Kot-Dafadar Mail Singh to be Jemadar, to complete establishment, with effect from the 6th September 1897.

No. 1421.—*10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Tej-Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Chur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st November 1897.

No. 1422.—*18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Fazl Ahmad Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Ghulam Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Jan Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th August 1897.

Havildar Shaik Muhammad Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhadar Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

Jemadar Husain Baksh to be Subadar, and Havildar Hoshyar Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Wajid Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th November 1897.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1423.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer :—

No. *1605*, KOT-DAFADAR MIR JAFFIR KHAN, *9th Bengal Lancers*.—For conspicuous gallantry in action during a reconnaissance towards Mammi, in the Bara Valley, Tirah, on the 18th October, 1897, on which occasion, under a heavy fire from the enemy and at great personal risk, he brought off Dafadar Ajib Gul, whose horse had been shot, and also endeavoured to bring off Sowar Hayát Khan, who had fallen mortally wounded.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 1424.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Walter Gasper Gregory, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Chambers, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

John Bagram Clarke, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Bird, resigned.

Samuel Prosper Hooley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1425.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Arthur Hubert Arden and Hugh Spencer, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 1426.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifles*—

Ernest Albert Seymour Bell, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Warden, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1427.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Captain H. J. Thompson resigns his commission.

No. 1428.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Lieutenant William Barefoot resigns his commission, and is permitted, as a special case, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps, on retirement.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 76.—The following promotion is made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 1st November, 1897:—

To be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.

Lieutenant E. G. Mills

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 77.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Commander K. V. Bacon, Royal Indian Marine (M.C.), for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 18th and the 24th December 1897:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Intestate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Ordnance Department, Madras.	Conductor J. Morehead	6th December 1897.	Madras.		
Ordnance Department, Madras.	Sub-Conductor H. Mann.	9th December 1897.	Peshawar.		
2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	Lieutenant J. L. Powys	11th December 1897.	Nowshera.		
Indian Staff Corps (1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas).	Lieutenant G. W. M West.	13th December 1897.	Bara Valley.		
Ordnance Department, Bengal	Hony. Captain H. Myland.	18th December 1897.	.....		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1897.

No. 519.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 256, dated the 2nd July, 1897, Mr. J. R Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, continued to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, up to the afternoon of the 22nd November, 1897.

No. 520.—Mr. C. A. R Crommelin in class II, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted to class I, grade 3 (sub, *pro tem.*), of that establishment, with effect from the date of this notification.

The 21st December, 1897.

No. 521.—Mr. P. P. Deise, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st December, 1897.

The 22nd December, 1897.

No. 522.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. R. N. Burn	Examiner, 2nd class, *permanent*, and Examiner, 1st class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 1st class	Permanent	6th December, 1897.
Major C. R. Hoskyn, R.E.	Examiner, 3rd class, *permanent*, and Examiner, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 2nd class	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. D. W. McPherson	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, *permanent*, and Examiner, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 3rd class, *permanent*, and Examiner, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. W. Ogden	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Permanent	Ditto.
Mr. S. K. L. Yeats	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. V. C. French	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. T. Rabbitt	Deputy Examiner, class I, sub. *pro tem.* (*new classification*).	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. A. G. Harrison	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Mr. R. C. F. Volkers	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. A. Ryan	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. A. L. Wright	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Examiner, class IV (*new classification*).	Temporary	16th November, 1897.

No. 525.—The undermentioned Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 2nd grade, are promoted to Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 1st grade, with effect from 1st January 1898 :—

Mr. S. C. Tomkins.
„ G. B. Goyder.

No. 526.—The undermentioned Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, are confirmed in the Accounts Branch, and promoted to Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st January, 1898 :—

Mr. W. English.
Pundit Gangárâma Kaula.
Mr. E. D. Chanter.
„ F. P. B. Wood.
„ C. C. Fink.

The 24th December, 1897.

No. 527.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 3386 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1897.

Reorganization of the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 204 R. E., dated the 23rd March 1888.
Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 219 Financial, dated the 11th August 1897.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 29 P. W., dated the 14th October 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of change of organisation in their Public Works Department Secretariat necessary to meet the development of the Indian railway system and the increased work in the Railway Branch. They therefore placed before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India certain proposals having for their object a saving of labour and economy of power in the despatch of business. These proposals have now received His Lordship's sanction.

2. Hitherto the business of the Department has been distributed as follows:—

(1) The Railway Branch.
(2) The Civil Works Branch, including Irrigation, Collieries, and the Telegraph Department.
(3) The General Branch, which deals with all Establishment questions affecting Civil Works, and State and Companies' Railways.
(4) The Accounts Branch which deals with all Account matters affecting the Railways, Civil Works of all kinds, and the Telegraph Department.

3. The staff of the Secretariat for the disposal of the above business has consisted of the following officers:—

A Secretary in charge of the whole Department;
An Inspector General of Irrigation who was also Deputy Secretary, with an Under Secretary; in charge, under the Secretary, of all Civil Works other than Railways, and the Telegraph Department;
The Director General of Railways, who was also a Deputy Secretary, with an Under Secretary and three Assistant Secretaries; in charge, under the Secretary, of all Railway business;
An Under Secretary; in charge, under the Secretary, of all Establishment questions connected with both Civil Works and Railways;
An Accountant General, who is also Deputy Secretary, with a Deputy Accountant General, who is also Under Secretary, and other graded officers of the Superior Accounts Establishment.

In addition to the above there have been three sanctioned posts for Railway Officers outside the Secretariat; namely,—

The Consulting Engineer for State Railways (in abeyance since August 1896),
a Deputy Consulting Engineer, and
an Assistant Engineer, assisting the latter in Technical questions.

4. In future the Department will be organised as follows:—

The Railway Branch will be completely separated from the Civil Works Branch, which will conduct all business other than that connected with Railways; except as regards certain general questions of Account and Establishment organisation, and some others, in which both Branches are concerned.

5. The Railway work will be placed under the Secretary, under whom will be two Directors, one for Construction and the other for Traffic. The former will also be *ex-officio* Director of Stores, and the latter of Railway Statistics; these officers will also be Deputy Secretaries, Railway Branch. Under each Deputy Secretary there will be an Under Secretary; and there will be two Railway Assistant Secretaries.

6. The General or Civil Works business will be under a Joint Secretary to Government, who will also be Inspector General of Irrigation. He will deal finally as a Secretary with all Works, Accounts, and Establishment cases, with which the Railway Branch is not concerned.

7. Cases in which both Branches are concerned will be dealt with by the Railway Secretary and the Joint Secretary in consultation

8. The appointment of Director General of Railways will be now merged in that of the Secretary who will be the chief adviser of the Government in Railway matters. The functions and responsibilities at present attaching to the Director General of Railways, in his position as administrative head of the State Railways, will, to a greater extent than hitherto, devolve upon the Managers and Engineers-in-Chief of the several lines. This devolution will, however, be a gradual process; and for the present the duties that have been hitherto performed and the powers that have been exercised by the Director General of Railways, as an administrative head, will be carried on and exercised by the Director of Construction and the Director of Traffic, each in his own branch of business. Any subsidiary instructions in regard to the delegation of increased powers to Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, as well as the respective functions of the Directors of Construction and Traffic that further experience may show to be required will be issued hereafter as occasion may arise.

9. The duties hitherto discharged by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways will be combined with those of the Director of Construction and Deputy Secretary, Railways, whose appointment is referred to in paragraph 5.

10. The Deputy Consulting Engineer, whose post has hitherto been outside the Secretariat, will now become the Under Secretary for Construction in the new post, also referred to in paragraph 5.

11. Of the three Railway Assistant Secretaries, who have also been hitherto Assistants to the Director General of Railways, one will be now employed solely on Establishment work, being attached for that purpose to the General (Establishment) Branch under the officer who has hitherto been in sole charge of that Branch as Under Secretary. The remaining two will continue in the Railway Branch.

12. The post of Assistant Engineer under the Consulting Engineer for State Railways is abolished.

13. The posts of Deputy and Under Secretaries, Accounts Branch, and Under Secretaries, General (Establishment) and Works Branches, will continue as hitherto. The officers of the Accounts and General (Establishment) Branches will continue to carry on the business in respect of their own Branch of duties for both Railway and Civil Works Branches, under the orders of the Railway Secretary and the Joint Secretary, respectively. The Under Secretary, Civil Works Branch, including the Telegraph Department, will continue to carry on the work of that Branch directly under the Joint Secretary and Inspector General of Irrigation.

14. The appointment of Director General of Railways having merged in that of the Secretary, the Governor General in Council directs that all correspondence hitherto addressed to that officer in connection with State or Companies' lines shall be addressed to the Directors of Construction and Traffic, respectively, each in his own branch.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all the Departments of the Government of India and to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers, noted on the margin. Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The Home, Revenue and Agriculture, Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Military, and Legislative Departments.
The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast, and Eastern Bengal State Railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Mari-Attock, Indus Bridge, Rae Bareli-Benares and Bezvada-Madras Railways.
The Engineer-in-Chief, Godavery Bridge Works
The Engineers-in-Chief, Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey, Bombay-Sindh Connection Railway Survey, Rewari-Kuchaman Chord Survey, and Hurdwar-Dehra Railway Survey.
The Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 18th December, 1897.

No. 518.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 481, dated 22nd November, 1897, Mr. G. W. Sweet, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, 3rd class, while acting as Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

The 22nd December, 1897.

No. 523.—Mr. J. W. L. Toozs, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, has, at his own request, been permitted to resign the services, with effect from the 21st December, 1897.

TELEGRAPH.

The 22nd December, 1897.

No. 524.—Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Officiating Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, with effect from the 7th December, 1897.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 1904.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first seven months of the year 1897-98 as compared with the corresponding period of 1896-97.*

ENGLAND.							INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to October					Whole year.		April to October			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
..	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	24,841,600	26,586,700	9,359,600	9,123,400	..	236,200
...	..	...	..	...	..	Opium	6,409,300	5,816,200	3,989,000	3,065,200	...	923,800
...	..	..	..	...	...	Salt	8,421,400	8,734,000	4,806,400	4,785,100	...	20,300
...	..	...	..	...	..	Stamps	4,777,600	4,836,500	2,787,500	2,749,700	...	37,800
...	..	..	..	...	...	Excise	5,609,900	5,679,100	3,307,200	3,110,400	...	196,800
..	...	...	..	...	...	Customs	4,488,100	4,491,900	2,563,400	2,341,000	...	222,400
...			..	...	...	Other Heads	8,475,500	8,570,700	4,100,500	3,966,700	...	133,800
...	...	...	..	..	..							
						. . . . TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS . . .	63,023,400	64,715,100	30,913,600	29,142,500	...	1,771,100
102,200	5,000	79,700	9,100	..	70,600	Interest						
3,800	4,200	2,500	2,500	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	909,400	833,000	639,800	458,800	...	181,000
2,200	1,900	600	600	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,590,400	2,975,800	1,603,300	1,848,800	245,500	...
114,700	93,900	63,200	49,400	...	13,800	Miscellaneous	1,604,100	1,686,000	894,100	836,100	...	58,000
200	200	100	100	...	...	Railways	612,700	867,200	305,400	297,200	...	8,200
...	..	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	20,474,900	20,682,100	11,439,900	11,806,300	366,400	...
26,200	27,600	17,300	18,600	1,300	...	Buildings and Roads	2,236,700	2,182,000	1,117,900	1,390,300	272,400	...
84,800	40,200	34,100	14,800	...	19,300	Receipts by Military Department	633,100	633,800	337,800	321,100	...	16,700
							798,200	814,600	463,500	424,900	...	38,600
334,100	173,000	197,500	95,100	...	102,400	. . . . TOTAL REVENUE . . .	93,193,900	95,389,600	47,715,300	46,526,000	...	1,189,300
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
81,100	3,500,000	81,700	3,448,300	3,416,600	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	5,326,200	3,424,900	3,809,200	2,746,900	...	1,062,300
...	1,000,000	..	2,500,000	2,500,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	..	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	502,400	365,800	...	...	365,800
300	1,400	8,100	..	.	8,100	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	148,700	148,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	271,200	167,600	148,000	90,800	...	51,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	424,900	411,700	233,100	335,700	102,600	...
1,261,100	...	1,136,600	...	...	1,136,600	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
187,500	...	26,900	...	..	26,900	Remittances (net)	...	713,500	...	374,500	374,500	...
15,526,500	13,000,000	10,883,900	4,252,900	...	6,631,000	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	..	...	...	...
17,058,500	17,501,400	12,817,200	10,251,200	...	2,566,000	. . . . TOTAL	5,962,300	5,170,100	4,556,100	3,702,600	...	853,500
17,392,600	17,674,400	13,014,700	10,346,300	...	2,668,400	. . . . TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,156,200	100,559,700	52,271,400	50,228,600	...	2,042,800
3,393,800	2,814,700	3,393,800	2,832,400	...	561,400	. . . . Opening Balance	16,500,600	13,465,800	16,500,600	13,873,900	...	2,626,700

Whole year.		April to October				DISBURSEMENTS.	Whole year.		April to October			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,500	33,100	23,600	22,900	...	700	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,683,700	11,174,400	6,559,900	6,436,400	...	123,500
2,630,800	2,718,000	1,092,800	2,197,300	204,500	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	3,827,100	4,421,900	2,097,000	1,978,500	...	118,500
231,100	267,300	123,500	150,500	27,000	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,254,600	2,447,500	1,278,400	1,331,900	53,500	...
538,900	538,600	267,700	284,400	16,700	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,483,800	14,573,700	8,015,800	8,301,300	285,500	...
2,170,600	2,188,400	1,391,300	1,412,700	21,400	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,342,600	2,280,300	1,367,900	1,386,000	18,100	...
8,400	...	...	1,700	1,700	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,084,600	3,666,200	74,900	5,258,100	5,183,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	12,100	7,300	3,900	1,400	...	2,500
5,790,600	5,871,800	3,691,400	3,735,500	44,100	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,466,600	9,653,200	5,541,700	5,439,000	...	102,700
1,400	1,000	800	700	...	100	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,963,000	1,845,000	1,040,200	1,021,600	...	18,600
116,100	195,200	64,500	72,500	8,000	...	Buildings and Roads	5,471,600	5,605,500	2,537,800	2,354,300	...	183,500
4,213,600	4,353,400	2,179,200	2,178,300	...	900	Army Services	17,158,200	16,968,900	9,479,800	10,785,500	1,305,700	...
52,500	11,700	3,300	2,600	...	700	Special Defence Works	21,300	...	4,300	100	...	4,200
15,804,500	16,088,500	9,738,100	10,059,100	321,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	69,775,200	72,623,900	38,001,600	44,294,100	6,292,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	259,200	1,190,000	...	...	...	...
15,804,500	16,088,500	9,738,100	10,059,100	321,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	69,516,000	71,433,900	38,001,600	44,294,100	6,292,500	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
1,150,100	1,083,100	682,300	514,100	...	168,200	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,894,700	4,790,600	1,470,300	2,065,000	594,700	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	654,600	...	...	281,200	281,200	...
...	...	...	1,700	1,700	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	688,200	1,168,300	388,400	...	...	388,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	171,300	16,100	138,800	17,800	...	121,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do do. by Provincial Governments	1,208,300	748,000	437,400	1,147,700	710,300	...
...	317,700	...	41,300	41,300	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	993,100	956,300	344,900	616,300	271,400	...
...	728,500	...	1,209,600	1,209,600	...	Remittances (net)	368,300	...	674,400	...	...	674,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15,170,500	13,025,300	10,315,200	4,723,000	...	5,592,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do do. exchange	10,057,400	8,554,700	7,204,300	2,878,100		4,326,200
1,000,000	1,046,200	2,000,000	1,252,600	...	747,400	TOTAL	29,371,700	24,469,300	19,503,300	9,664,100	...	9,839,300
17,954,600	18,217,800	12,420,400	11,825,800	...	594,600	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	101,782,400	100,693,800	58,975,300	56,023,200	...	2,952,100
2,831,800	2,271,300	3,988,100	1,352,900	...	2,635,200	Closing Balance	13,873,400	13,321,700	9,796,700	8,079,300	...	1,717,400
20,786,400	20,489,100	16,408,500	13,178,700	...	3,229,800	GRAND TOTAL	115,655,800	114,015,500	68,772,000	64,102,500	...	4,669,500

STEPHEN JACOB,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3665 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 18th December 1897:—

No. 467 of 1897.—Sheodeo Singh Uberoi & Co., proprietors of the firm of "The Punjab Iron works," Sealkote city, for the "Uberoi" improved sugarcane mill.

No. 468 of 1897.—Jagadishwar Ghatak, mechanic, of 42 Chetlah road, Alipore P. O., in the district of 24-Perganahs, for a *cheera*-making apparatus.

No. 469 of 1897.—George Birtchnell Winter and Francis Joseph Stohwasser, merchants, of 39 Conduit street, London, for improvements in gaiters or coverings for the legs.

No. 469A of 1897.—Eduardo Miguai de Monte, civil engineer, Allahabad, N.-W. P., for readily detaching and reattaching the body or drum of a conservancy cart from, and to, a pair of wheels fixed to a frame; and for closing the mouth or opening of such a cart so as to render it practically airtight.

No. 470 of 1897.—Hayden Cigarette Machine Company, manufacturers, of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, U. S. A., for improvements in cigarette machines.

No. 471 of 1897.—Tanjore Kadambur Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith, of No. 9 Gangan street, Washermanpetta, Madras, for a machine to pound paddy and other grains, and for other purposes.

No. 472 of 1897.—George Washington Lee, agent, of Royal Hotel, George street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales; Frank Elliott, plumber, of 201 Kent street, Sydney, as aforesaid; and George Tatham, engineer, of 50, Clarence street, Sydney, as aforesaid, for a process and apparatus for the manufacture of inflammable gas and composition to be used therein.

No. 473 of 1897.—Ranulph Conrad de Roos Norman, planter, of the Suffolk estate, Nilgiris, for an improved pattern of cheroot box.

No. 474 of 1897.—Henry Wicks, engineer, member of the firm of Burn & Co., Howrah, for a single rope or chain plant for use in excavating and discharging spoil at a desired point, called "Wicks' improved single rope gantry and traveller with improved head gear for excavators."

No. 475 of 1897.—William Loftus Carlton Crawford, coffee planter, of Ossoor estate, Hassan district, in the province of Mysore, for an improvement in the construction of flower pots for the purpose of facilitating bedding, grafting and other operations in connection with plants and flowers, specially applicable to the cultivation of the coffee plant.

No. 476 of 1897.—Alexander Ogden, contractor, of No. 12 Temple court, King street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved pneumatic tyre for cycles and like vehicles.

No. 3666 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land

records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 196 of 1897.—George Henry Grundy, photo-engraver and collotype printer, of 27 Duffield road, Derby, and George Arthur Lingard, collotype printer, of Mount Pleasant, Old Normanton, near Derby, for an improved method or means of photo-collographic printing on ceramic, metallic, or other hard surfaces. (Specification filed 25 November 1897.)

No. 280 of 1897.—Solomon Meyers, manager, David mills, of Carrol road, Parel, Bombay, for combination storm proof and perfect ventilating windows for cotton spinning and textile mills. (Specification filed 13 December 1897.)

No. 403 of 1897.—William Charles Kipling, manager, of Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk and Edward Arnold, sub-manager, of Sudbury, as aforesaid, for improvements in and relating to waterproofing silk, cotton, wool, and other fibrous substances, and fabrics made therefrom. (Specification filed 14 December 1897.)

No. 3667 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 14D of 1897.—G. P. and J. Baker, export merchants, Warwick square, Newgate street, London, for a pattern for carpets, rugs, etc.

No. 3668 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 97 of 1888.—Stephen Alley and John Alexander MacLellan's invention for improvements in, and connected with, apparatus for making moulds for casting. (From 2 January 1898 to 2 January 1899.)

No 98 of 1888.—Thomas Witter's invention for improvements in automatic fire-extinguishing sprinklers. (From 2 January 1898 to 2 January 1899.)

No. 124 of 1890.—James Frederick Hodgett's invention for improvements in the construction of the hulls of iron clads or other vessels. (From 23 December 1897 to 23 December 1898.)

No. 3 of 1893.—The Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency's invention for improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles. (From 21 February 1898 to 21 February 1899.)

No. 53 of 1894.—Amyas Morse's invention for securing the safe working of facing points and signals, to be called "Morse's point and signal locking bar". (From 5 June 1898 to 5 June 1899.)

No. 3669 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 97 of 1893.—Sarbeswar Talapatra's invention for a glazed coating for earthen ink pots. (Specification filed 18 September 1893.)

No. 237 of 1893.—J. D. Jones' invention for an improved composition for the covering of boilers and other surfaces. (Specification filed 18th September 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 29 of 1892.—Guruprosaud Sing's invention for an improved butter churn. (Specification filed 16 September 1892.).

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

No. 222 of 1890.—John Beazley's invention for improvements in castors or receptacles for pepper and other pulverulent materials. (Specification filed 14 September 1891.)

No. 290 of 1890.—The General Bottle Seal Syndicate's invention for improvements in bottling machines. (Specification filed 17 September 1891.)

No. 306 of 1890.—Samuel Davis Keene's invention for an improved method or process of and apparatus for bleaching, dyeing or otherwise treating fibrous materials. (Specification filed 15 September 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 21st December, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th December, 1897.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹
Calcutta	36,89,000	9,12,25,425	9,49,14,425	2,04,56,092	...	2,04,56,992
Allahabad	...	1,10,39,755	1,10,39,755	1,29,55,845	...	1,29,55,845
Lahore	...	1,90,20,500	1,90,20,500	1,12,70,385	...	1,12,70,385
Bombay	42,28,650	6,20,28,850	6,62,57,500	3,73,74,092	...	3,73,74,092
Karachi	...	95,97,180	95,97,180	44,71,305	...	44,71,305
Madras	3,48,985	2,01,31,180	2,04,80,165	1,05,52,847	...	1,05,52,847
Calicut	...	12,37,890	12,37,890	15,62,963	...	15,62,963
Rangoon	...	1,10,74,940	1,10,74,940	2,81,66,305	...	2,81,66,305
	82,66,635	23,13,55,720	23,96,22,355			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,615			
Total			23,96,10,740	13,58,10,794	...	13,58,10,794
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						2,00,000
Net Total						13,56,10,794
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
Grand Total						23,96,10,740

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent., of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	Total.	Of 1833-35.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 5 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 30th November, 1897	1,08,42,000	1,99,31,700	14,49,59,100	2,80,14,300	1,44,17,850	9,51,650	28,500	21,83,03,000	8,427	5,000	1,500	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,94,83,227
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December, 1897	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December, 1897	...	1,500	21,31,000	78,500	2,500	...	...	22,13,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,13,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December, 1897	1,500	10,500	6,03,500	41,400	...	...	...	6,70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,71,500
	1,08,46,000	1,99,51,700	14,75,33,700	2,81,34,200	1,44,20,350	9,51,650	28,500	21,91,86,000	8,427	5,000	1,500	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,23,70,227
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the Union Registers	...	71,000	15,05,600	1,39,000	78,400	3,650	...	20,88,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,88,000
Balance on 15th December, 1897	1,08,46,000	1,98,80,700	14,59,93,700	2,80,04,200	1,43,41,950	9,48,000	28,500	20,90,98,000	8,427	5,000	1,500	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,02,81,227

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1897, to 15th Oct., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,357 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,893 lakhs.

,, 16th Oct., ,, ,, 31st ,,	,,	ditto	12 ,,	ditto	16 ,,
,, 1st Nov., ,, ,, 15th Nov.,	,,	ditto	1 lakh	ditto	7 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 30th ,,	,,	ditto	9 lakhs	ditto	15 ,,
,, 1st Dec., ,, ,, 15th Dec.,	,,	ditto	29 ,,	ditto	21 ,,
			9,408 lakhs.		8,958 lakhs.
			8,958 ,,		
Balance against India			450 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, the 18th December, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 79,05,794 12 4			
Public Deposits at Branches . 54,21,467 5 3	1,33,27,262	1	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,52,09,605	11	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,66,335	0	10
Sundries	28,48,749	6	3
RUPEES	8,98,51,952	9	11

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	33,09,948	0	0
Other authorised Investments	78,15,155	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,83,71,375	4	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,72,22,351	0	9
Bills discounted and purchased	1,66,94,393	10	5
Balances with other Banks	5,55,396	14	11
Bullion	2,857	11	0
Dead Stock	13,25,499	3	9
Stamps	10,600	11	9
Sundries	12,20,382	11	11
	6,65,27,960	4	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 88,49,179 15 5			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,44,74,812 5 7	2,33,23,992	5	0
RUPEES	8,98,51,952	9	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 37·7.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 13th October, 1897.

No. 7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the following enactments to the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Merwara, namely :—

(1) the Specific Relief Act, 1877 (I of 1877); and

(2) the Indian Easements Act, 1882 (V of 1882).

By Order,

A. F. BRUCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1895.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 15th December, 1897.

No. 5567-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1771-G., dated the 9th December, 1897, Captain C. J. Windham, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, from Major C. W. Ravenshaw, on the forenoon of the 22nd November, 1897.

No. 5569-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1778-G., dated the 9th December, 1897, Major C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, on return from furlough, assumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, from Mr. E. G. Colvin, Indian Civil Service, on the afternoon of the 25th November, 1897.

The 18th December, 1897.

No. 5607-G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Pirbhu Lal, late in charge of the Tonk Raj Dispensary, was pensioned, with effect from the 18th May, 1897.

The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana:—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
3rd	Mirza Mahomed Beg	Bikanir Raj Service	Native States Reserve List.	15th August, 1897.
3rd	Rahmatali, II	Native States Reserve List.	Kotah Raj Service	1st July, 1897.
3rd	Waizul Huq	Marwar Raj Service	Ditto	9th July, 1897.
3rd	Sadashivrao Ramchander Gokhale.	Native States Reserve List.	Marwar Raj Service	30th July, 1897.
3rd	Zahur Peer	Native States Reserve List.	Ditto	25th July, 1897.
3rd	Issar Pershad Chakravarty	Government Reserve List	Ditto	1st August, 1897.

No. 5608-G.—Hospital Assistants Ahmad Khan and Sital Pershad were appointed Third Class Hospital Assistants for Government Service and placed on the Native States Reserve List, from the 18th September and 1st October, 1897, respectively.

No. 5609-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Habibur Rahmam, attached to the Mandana Dispensary in Kotah, died on the 9th March, 1897.

No. 5610-G.—The following Hospital Assistants availed themselves of privilege leave for the period and from and to the dates specified against their names:—

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Period.	From	To
2nd	Polo Ram	Bhagwan Dass Hospital, Bikanir.	1 Month and 1 day.	18th July, 1897	18th August, 1897.
2nd	Shiveshanker Dayashanker	Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary, Pachbadra.	14 Days	2nd September, 1897.	15th September, 1897.
2nd	Jowala Pershad	Western Rajputana States Residency Hospital.	1 Month 8 days	18th September, 1897.	25th October, 1897.
3rd	Lukhpat Rai	Sirohi Dispensary	1 Month 18 days	8th September, 1897.	25th October, 1897.
3rd	Madan Lal	Deoha Dispensary in Ajmere.	1 Month	4th September, 1897.	3rd October 1897.

No. 5611-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Sheikh Fazeelut Husain returned, on the forenoon of the 14th September, 1897, from the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 674-G., dated 22nd February, 1897. The period of absence for two months and ten days without leave is commuted into leave without allowance under Article 264 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 5612-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Zahurul Huq in Jeypore Raj Service was granted privilege leave for twenty days from the forenoon of 17th December, 1896. He returned on the forenoon of 1st February, 1897. The twenty six days' absence without leave is changed into leave without allowances under Article 264 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 5613-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Raja Ram Singh, attached to the Lansdowne Hospital, Oodeypore, was granted one month's privilege leave from the forenoon of the 4th April, 1897. He returned on the forenoon of the 5th May, 1897, (*i.e.*) one day after expiry of his leave. This period of absence is commuted into leave without allowance under Article 264 of the Civil Service Regulations.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Camp, the 13th December, 1897.

No. 9.—Lieutenant Frederick Bruce, 1st Madras Pioneers, is appointed Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant G. D. Crooke, deceased, and with effect from the date upon which he assumes charge of the appointment.

Bangalore, the 15th December, 1897.

No. 5393.—Under the provisions of section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Resident is pleased, with the concurrence of the Mysore Durbar, to direct that the bodies of persons meeting with death, under any of the circumstances mentioned in the said section, within the Railway lands in Mysore territory, jurisdiction over which has been ceded to the British Government, may, when a *post-mortem* examination is required, be forwarded either to the Medical officer in charge of the nearest hospital in the said territory, for such examination, or to the Bowring Civil Hospital at Bangalore, whichever may be the more convenient.

2. Report of the result of *post-mortem* examination in such cases will be forwarded to the Railway Magistrate direct.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st December, 1897.

No. 1806-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and the Railway district, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that the Sessions Judge, Sinjawi and Railway District, and the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be respectively the Court of Session and the High Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th December, 1897.

No. 19.—Lieutenant F. D. Grant, I.S.C., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 11th year commenced, 5th February, 1897.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant General.

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1897.

The Reverend Albert Edward Brown Constable, Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta a Surrogate in the Diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

A. M. DUNNE,
Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note	Value ₹	Name of Claimant.
W-307 of 1895-96	X-60-43-37	100	Babu Mukunda Lal Goswami, Hirapur, Asansol Post Office, Raniganj.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General, In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 18th December, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden

woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that about the middle of October 1897, treasure consisting of the undermentioned gold jewels valued at R46-14-0 was found hidden in a mud pot underneath the ground in Survey Field No. 169 belonging to Ramaswami Reddi in the village of Puttur attached to the Reddiappatti Devastavane in the Kulitalai Taluk, Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency:—

		R	a.	p.
Two pairs of gold earrings of 6 carats, valued at		11	4	0
A pair of gold ear ornaments, worn by females		9	4	0
A gold necklet	ditto ditto	13	2	0
A pair of gold ear ornaments known as Ananda Mudichur		7	14	0
40 gold beads	ditto	4	14	0
A golden Tali	ditto	0	4	0
A small golden bead	ditto	0	4	0
TOTAL		46	14	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Trichinopoly at his office at Trichinopoly on Thursday, the 26th May 1898, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

R. H. SHIPLEY,
Acting Collector.

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:
The 12th December, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on or about the 22nd April, 1897, certain treasure to wit—

652 0 0 whole rupees (British coin),
1 0 0 half rupees ditto,
0 4 0 quarter rupee ditto,
16 0 0 whole rupees, Chinchwad,

of the aggregate value of R669-4-0, was found underneath the ground of the dwelling house belonging to Kudya Nago and his five brothers at Deoli in Bhiwandi Taluka of the Thana District, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Mamlatdar of Bhiwandi, on 25th April, 1898, at 11 A.M. (Madras time), when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

R. P. BARROW,
Collector.

THANA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
December 1897.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 21st December, 1897.

No. 10.—The transfer of the following Assistant Examiners of Accounts is ordered:—

Name.	Office from which transferred.	Office to which transferred.
Mr. M. W. Clifford	Exr. of Accts., Mily. Works.	Exr., P. W. Accts., N.-W. P. & Oudh.
,, J. M. Hartley	Exr. of Accts., O. & R. Ry.	Exr., P. W. Accts., Punjab.
,, E. D. Chanter	Exr., P. W. Accts., Assam.	Exr. of Accts., O. & R. Ry.
,, F. P. B. Wood	Exr., P. W. Accts., N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Exr. of Accts., E. B. S. Ry.
,, W. English	Exr., P. W. Accts., C. P.	Exr. of Accts., N. W. Ry.
,, C. C. Fink	Exr., P. W. Accts., Madras.	Exr. of Accts., E. C. Ry.
,, B. E. Luffman	Exr. P. W. Accts., Punjab.	Exr. of P. W. Accts, Central Provs.

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following monuments being in a ruinous condition in the New Cemetery at Kotri, notice is hereby given that, if not repaired by some interested party or parties, they will be levelled during the next repairs, and any slabs they may contain will be placed over the graves in single masonry:—

List of Ruinous Monuments, New Cemetery Kotri.

Buried.			
Date unknown	Samuel Price	II. D.	32
Date unknown	Nameless	IV. A.	32
Date unknown	Nameless	IV. A.	4
September 13th, 1867	Alex. W. Y. Harrison	IV. A.	5
February 24th, 1871	Laura Emma Burns	V. A.	1
March 6th, 1860	Henrietta Isabella Burns	V. A.	2
October 7th, 1874	Lilian Grace Burns	V. A.	11

ROWLAND BROOKES.

HYDERABAD;
The 18th December, 1897.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, ₹2-4. Price of each number ₹1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume ₹5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price ₹8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price ₹1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price ₹3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price ₹3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price ₹12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th December, 1897.

No. 9533.—Mr. F. R. Fraser, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days, with effect from the 29th November, 1897.

The 22nd December, 1897.

No. 9709.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 28th October, 1897, in place of Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal, or until further orders :—

Babu Ananda Gopal Sen, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Babu Hem Nath Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. N. Vear, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 20th December, 1897.

Abbott, Dr. W. L.
Ambro, W. P.
Arson, C. A. J., General Merchant and Commission Agent.
Burt, C. H. (District Engineer).
Carandini, Victor.
Carapiet, W. M.
Cassel & Co., Ld. (Publishers).
Colley & Co.
Crystal & Co., Agents for supply of servants, &c.
Engelbert & Co., Lubricating Oils Manufacturers.
Green & Co.
Glynn, P. S.
Hall, A. I.
Harding & Co. (Dealers in Iron).
Ireland, J. S. A., Dr.
James, Lionel (Correspondent).
John, Watson & Co.
Manager, Crown Press and Letter Foundry.
Marsh & Co.
Martin & Co. (Booksellers).
Melachrino & Co.
Ofr & Co., Gunmakers.
Palmer & Co.
Rhodda & Co., Chemists.
Secretary, Committee of the Indian Manufacturers & Arts Exhibition.
Thompson & Son.
Tronson, W. F., Dr.
Turner, Miss Compton.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.
Armfield, Mrs.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Barnicot, Joseph.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Bellingham, Miss.
Bennett, I.
Binney, James.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Bodmer James, J.
Brenste, R. Stanton.
Brockman, T. D.
Brooke, Geo. C.
Brown, W. H., Advance Agent.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Capel, C.
Davies, D. Picton.
Del'Hoste, Colonel.
Devonshire, E. I.
Duncan, Patrick.
Eaton, F. C.
Essa, Leon.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fowle, W. P.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gabriel, A.
Haimon, Alix.
Hams, Captain.
Harcourt, Bath W.
Hardwick, A. A.
Harper, A.
Harris, Henry.
Hendy, E. C.
Honn, John.
Houston, Miss, care of Capt. E. Houston, R. E.
Hunter, J. D.
Ives, W. C.
Jacob, Mrs. A. W. V.
James, W., Member of the Philatelic Society of India.
John, B. J.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jolliffe, Hon'ble George.
Joliffe, Lady Alice.
Jones, K. C.
Jones, Mrs. B.
Kennedy, Mrs. R.
Klein, Arthur.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lumsden, G.
Lynch, Mrs. M.
MacCallum, E.
McNab, R.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Molisch, Professor, Dr.
Moller, E.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mounni, Charles.
Mullane, Mrs.
Naskidol, M. T.
Niblett, Charles.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs.
O. Connor, Miss E.
O'Farrell, Mrs.
Oviedo, F.
Palmer, E. L.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Philben, E.
Poninska, Marie Madame la Comtesse.
Preece, Percy.
Ralph, J. B.
Ralph, Mr.
Ridsdale, H.
Ross, Johnny.
Sale, Mrs.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, Arnold Pye.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Smyth, L. G.
Southwell, J.
Spencer, T.
Stavridi, A. G.
Sunder, Donald.
Tabor, Mrs. H.
Thompson, J.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Troyte, H.
Unger, G. E.
Vigar, C.
Walker, P. A.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Wall, T. D.
Waller, Mr.
Ward, F. Wyndham.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Wilns, Mrs. M. H.
Wilns, Rev. Canon.
Wilson, R.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wobbekind, C.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Christian, C. W., Revd.
Crozier, J. E.
Dease, P.
DeSouza Joao Rafael.
Fischer, Morris.
Hake, O. G.
Heynemann, Karl E.
McKeown, Ada.
Moffat, [illegible]
Morton, Mrs.
Noskidoff, Michel.
Palmer, E. L.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Poninski, Etienne Mons. LeComte.
Weldon, Miss.
Wilson, R. A. J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aaron, Clara.
Amerson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Buksh, N.
Bonter, Miss.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham, Graham, Miss.
Bucknell, W. B.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
Cowasji Hormusjee.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
Dracott, C. H.
David, E. G., Mrs.
Fierunsdorf, E. I.
Fosse, C. F. De La.
Ffule, Tams, Dr.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Gaynor, G. H.
Goudson, A.
Houston, J.
Hule, Tams, Dr.
Langley, F.
Leunn, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Mencke, Bruno.
Meiffie, Achille.
Milmer, C., Mons.
Mathesius, C.
Moses, James.
Mohomed Husein.
McDonald, G.
Munsiff, I.
Macartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonietta Signe.
Merecki, Harry.
Pringle, Andrew.
Roodow, James.
Roland, L., Monsieur.
Richards, W. E.
Radmore, F.
Siva, Marco.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.).
Silberstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Twarri, Chetoo.
Waller, R. M.
Whiting, Capt., R.E.
Williams, I. K.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 20th December, 1897.

Cowie, Mrs. Lee, L. H. Oddie, Mr.
Donohue, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Rogers, B. A.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 25th December, 1897.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	30th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	29th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	25th ,, 1895.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	1st Jan. 1897.	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	30th Dec.	Per Steamer *Kulsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	30th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	27th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	27th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.
	1898.	
Mauritius, Reunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	1st Jan.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
	1897.	
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway	27th Dec.	Land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	28th ,,	Ditto.
	A.M.	
Ditto ditto At 5-30	29th ,,	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of closing for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 9 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF PARCEL POST TO EGYPT.

The parcel post service to Egypt, which was temporarily suspended last January, on account of quarantine restrictions, has been re-opened on the condition that no parcel for Egypt or any country or place served through Egypt shall contain anything which is likely to import the plague, *viz.*:—Body linen, clothes and wearing apparel (already worn), bedding that has been used; rags not excepting those compressed by hydraulic power which are carried as merchandise in bales; used bags, carpets, embroideries that have been used; raw leather, untanned hides, fresh hides; fresh animal remains, claws, hoofs, horsehair, hair, bristles and raw wool; human hair.

2. Subject to the above condition, parcels may now again be sent by post to Egypt as well as through Egypt to Cyprus, Erithrea, Italy, Tripoly (Barbary), Tunis and Turkey, at the rates of postage and under the regulations formerly applicable to these exchanges, as given in the Foreign Parcel Post Schedule of the Indian Postal Guide (current edition).

3. It has been notified by the Egyptian authorities that all parcels from India will be opened on arrival in Egypt, and that if a parcel is found to contain anything likely to import the plague, it will either be destroyed or returned to India.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 11th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *Rs-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs*; per pound tin, *Rs*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *Rs*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs*; per pound tin, *Rs*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چھه پونڈ تک ليے والا هر آدمي

حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیون کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت ڈیڑھ روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا ولایت کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانون مین بھی بکتی ہی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ : اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows: —

1-pound tin, ₹15, or, post-free, ₹15-12.
½ „ ₹7-8, „ ₹8.
¼ „ ₹3-12, „ ₹4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১৫৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৫৲০
½ আধ „ „ ৭৲০ „ ৮৲
¼ সিকি „ „ ৩৲০ „ ৪৲০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

NOTICE.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 003971 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Suriyanarayanappier, lessee of the Tanjore Palace Estate, and last endorsed to the District Judge, Tanjore, and another No. [illegible] of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1805, for R500 (rupees five hundred), originally standing in the name of Sabbaraya Davaji, counter-petitioner in M. P. No. 133 of 1883 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore, and last endorsed to the District Judge, Tanjore, having been stolen from this Court, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interests thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta and Madras, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

F. H. HAMNETT,
Acting District Judge.

DISTRICT COURT;
TANJORE,
The 29th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, QUETTA-PISHIN, AT QUETTA (INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION).

CASE NO. 5 OF 1897.

In the matter of the insolvency of Ghulam Husain, son of Jafar Ali, caste Sheikh, resident of Quetta.

WHEREAS upon inquiry made upon the application of Ghulam Husain, dated the 1st July, 1897, the Court is satisfied that the statements contained in the application are substantially true, and that the said Ghulam Husain, judgment-debtor, has not committed any act of bad faith within the meaning of section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is ordered that the said Ghulam Husain, judgment-debtor, be, and he hereby is, declared insolvent.

Dated Quetta, the 6th day of November, 1897.

H. L. SHOWERS,
District Judge, Quetta-Pishin.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882—1893,

versus

In the matter of the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 15th day of December, 1897, on the petition of Hassanbhoy Vizram, Fazulbhoy Vizram, Hajibhoy Vizram, Ghordhone Dass Khatao and Mulraj Khatao, it was ordered that the said Company be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and it was further ordered that Reginald Murray, Manager of the Calcutta Branch of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, be appointed the official liquidator of the said Company.

ORR, ROBERTSON AND BURTON,
Attorneys for the said Petitioners.

6, OLD POST OFFICE STREET,
Calcutta, 22nd December 1897.

The Gazette of India.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 21st December, 1897.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.I.E., G.C.B., V.C.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir P. Playfair, KT., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE, the Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON, the Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SURAJ KAUL and the Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

MEMON BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to render it permissive to the members of the Memon Community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan Law, and that the Hon'ble Mr. James be added to the Committee. He said:—"The Bill was introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn on the 19th March, 1896, and subsequently referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, the Hon'ble the Nawab of Loharu and the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani. The Bill is still under consideration in the Committee, but meanwhile the number of its members has been reduced to three owing to the Nawab of Loharu having vacated his seat in the Council and the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn's absence. I beg therefore to make the motion standing in my name."

The motion was put and agreed to.

STAGE-CARRIAGES ACT (1861) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to further amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath, the Hon'ble Babu Joy Gobind Law, the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson and the mover. He said that the Bill was introduced in the Council by the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn on the 2nd September last and was circulated for opinions. The replies had been received and some of the questions raised in them would require consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"Before I make the motions which stand in my name for referring the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill to Select Committees, I should like, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a few remarks on some amendments which the Government intend to propose for consideration during the Committee stage of those measures.

"As the Council are aware, recent events in India have called prominent attention to the law relating to seditious utterances and writings. We have had anxiously to consider the state of the law regarding these matters and to decide whether, and in what respects, it required amendment. We determined that we would do nothing hastily, and that the course we adopted should be the result of cool and deliberate consideration.

"Two different lines of action were open to us. The first was to re-enact a Press Law similar to the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. The second was to amend the general law relating to sedition and cognate offences, so as to make it efficient for its purpose. We have come to the conclusion that the second course is the right one for us to take.

"But, as we have been strongly urged by many whose opinion is of great weight to re-enact a Press Law, perhaps I may be allowed to state briefly our grounds of objection to that course. The essential feature of the Act of 1878 was executive control over the writings of the Vernacular Press. That principle appears to us to be objectionable on two grounds. In the first place, we see no reason for drawing any distinction between the Vernacular Press and any other Press. As regards liberty of speech there should be one and the same law for all subjects of Her Majesty, without reference to the particular language in which they may express their opinions. In the second place, we have no quarrel with the Press, and no desire to control it. We welcome all fair, candid and honest criticism, and, speaking for ourselves, we care very little as to the terms or language in which such criticism may be expressed. The essential

principle of English law is this. Every man is free to speak, write and print whatever he pleases, without asking the leave or permission of any authority. But, if he speaks, writes or prints anything which contravenes the law of the land, he is liable to be proceeded against and punished. As long as a man keeps within the law no one can interfere with him. But, if he breaks the law, he is liable to punishment by a Court of Justice in the ordinary course of law. This seems to us a sound and healthy guiding principle, and we have determined to adhere to it. But we are also determined that the law shall not be a dead-letter, and that offenders against the law of the land shall be capable of being promptly brought to book.

"Having come to this conclusion we had to decide what amendments in the general law were necessary. I am glad to say they are but few.

"The first question for consideration was whether we should amend section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which deals with the offence of exciting disaffection against the Government, or, as it is called in England, sedition. I cannot say that that section strikes me as a model of clear drafting. The section was introduced into the Penal Code by Sir Fitzjames Stephen in 1870. In introducing the Bill I believe he stated that his intention was to assimilate the law of India to the law of England as regards the offence of sedition. The interpretation of the section has recently been discussed before the Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad High Courts, and it has been interpreted in accordance with English law. The result of the cases is to establish that it is a criminal offence to stir up feelings of contempt or hatred for the Government, and that such conduct is none the less an offence because resort to actual violence is not advocated. But no one can read the able arguments addressed to the Courts by counsel for the accused in the Bangobasi and Tilak cases without coming to the conclusion that the law might be expressed in clearer and less equivocal terms. When law is codified, the codes should be as explicit as possible. Moreover, though the Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad Judges have substantially agreed in the interpretation of section 124A, their decisions are not technically binding on other High Courts. Having regard to these considerations we think it is desirable to amend and redraft section 124A so as to bring it clearly into accord with English law. In England, words spoken or written with seditious intent constitute a criminal offence, and the intent is presumed from the natural meaning of the words themselves, without reference to the actual feelings of the person who used them. In other words, the law applies a purely objective test. A seditious intention is thus defined in Stephen's *Digest of the Criminal Law* (Ed. 5, Art. 98, pages 70-71). It is 'an intention to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against the person of, Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, or the Government of the United Kingdom as by law established, or either House of Parliament, or the administration of justice, or to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt otherwise than by lawful means the alteration of any matter in Church or State, or to raise discontent or disaffection amongst Her Majesty's subjects, or to promote feelings of hostility or ill-will between different classes of such subjects.' Now, adapting that definition to the language of the Indian Penal Code and the circumstances of India, we propose that section 124A shall be repealed and that the following section shall be substituted therefor:—

Sedition.

'124A. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, Her Majesty or the Government, or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation 1.—The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity or ill-will.

Explanation 2.—Comments on the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not constitute an offence.'

"Let me say a word or two as to the scope of the new section. There is nothing in it which in any way interferes with the fair and free discussion of

public matters. People are at liberty to criticise the action and conduct of the Government in all its departments. And more than that; they are at liberty to bestir themselves to procure reforms and to obtain such alterations of the law as they may think desirable, provided they do so by lawful and constitutional means. There is nothing in the section to prohibit this, but we have added *explanation* 2 to the section in order to affirm this principle expressly.

"I wish further to point this out. Subject to one possible exception, our proposed new section in no wise alters the law at present in force in India. It merely affirms, in, I hope, unmistakeable terms, the consentient opinions of the various High Courts which have been called upon to interpret the existing section 124A. The possible exception, consists in the provision that it amounts to sedition to promote or attempt to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The question has not been raised or decided whether such conduct amounts to an offence under the present section 124A. But the proposed addition is law in England, and if such a rule be required in England, with its practically homogeneous population, it is still more requisite in India, where different races and religions are in continual contact. For the most part under British rule our Muhammadan and Hindu fellow-subjects live together in peace and amity, but recent agitations in various parts of India have shown how dangerous to the public tranquillity is any agitation which seeks to fan into flame those feelings of racial and religious antagonism which still smoulder beneath the surface.

"I now come to our second proposal. Section 505 of the Penal Code deals with a cognate class of offences. It punishes the dissemination of certain false statements and rumours which are conducive to public mischief. The section runs as follows :—

Circulating false report with intent to cause mutiny or an offence against the State, etc.

'505. Whoever circulates or publishes any statement, rumour or report which he knows to be false, with intent to cause any officer, soldier or sailor in the army or navy of the Queen to mutiny, or with intent to cause fear or alarm to the public, and thereby to induce any person to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.'

"In its present form this provision is unworkable. It is impossible for the prosecution to shew that the person who circulated the false statement knew it to be false. We propose therefore to repeal and re-enact this section in more precise terms, making the publication of these obnoxious statements punishable, but allowing the accused to show that the mischievous statement or rumour was true in fact, and was not published or circulated with a criminal intent. The proposed new section runs as follows :—

Statements conducing to public mischief.

'505. Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report,—

(*a*) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier or sailor in the army or navy of Her Majesty or in the Royal Indian Marine or in the Imperial Service Troops to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(*b*) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby they may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or

(*c*) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community;

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to make, publish or circulate any such statement, rumour or report, as aforesaid, when such statement, rumour or report is true, and is made, published or circulated without such intent as aforesaid.'

"It may be said, and indeed it has been urged upon us, that this is not going far enough. If a man chooses to publish statements which are likely to incite our soldiers to mutiny or to cause people to commit offences against the law, he ought to be punished, whether his statements are true or false, and without regard to his private intentions. There is much force in this argument, but we should be unwilling to punish a man under this section for making a statement

which is true when he publishes or circulates that statement without any criminal intent. The universal presumption of law is that a man is deemed to intend a result which is the ordinary and natural consequence of his act. When, then, a man chooses to publish a statement, or circulate a rumour, which on the face of it is directly conducive to grave public mischief, he cannot complain if he is called upon to shew that his intentions were not criminal.

"For the present, at any rate, we have no further amendments to suggest in the substantive law, and I now wish to refer to two amendments which the Government propose to move in the Select Committee on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill. Section 109 of that Code provides that in certain cases people who misbehave themselves may be bound over and required to find sureties to be of good behaviour for a term not exceeding twelve months. We propose to apply a similar procedure to the case of people who either orally or in writing disseminate, or attempt to disseminate, obscene, seditious or defamatory matter. A man who disseminates, that is to say, who sows broadcast or scatters abroad, such matter is obviously a dangerous public nuisance. It is immaterial whether he chooses, as his means of dissemination, an oral address, or a book or a pamphlet, or a newspaper. We are bound to check such obnoxious conduct. But as a rule the persons who are guilty of it are small and insignificant individuals. They may do enormous mischief among uneducated, foolish and ignorant people, but in themselves they are deserving of very little notice. It is absurd to deal with them by an elaborate State prosecution. We think that in most cases no prosecution at all will be required. It will be sufficient to give them an effective warning to discontinue their evil practices, and we think that the machinery we have devised will operate as an effective warning. The general power of revision possessed by the High Courts will secure that that machinery will not be used in any way oppressively; and we further propose that this new power should only be exercised by Presidency or District Magistrates, or specially empowered Magistrates of the first class.

"The last amendment that I have to refer to is an amendment of the second schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure. The eighth column of that schedule declares by what Court or Courts the offences contained in the Indian Penal Code shall be triable. At present sedition under section 124A is triable only by a Court of Session or a High Court. We intend to propose that offences under section 124A shall be triable also by Presidency Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class. This amendment will, in the matter of jurisdiction, bring section 124A into line with sections 326, 372, 392 and many other provisions of the Penal Code where one and the same offence is of varying degrees of gravity. It is obvious that a malicious and seditious utterance which in one place and set of circumstances is of small importance, and would be adequately punished by a very light sentence, might in another place and under other circumstances be a direct incitement to rebellion and bloodshed, and merit the severest penalties. As I have said, there are many cases where an elaborate State trial is out of place, and where the merits of the case will be adequately met by a small punishment, within the competence of a Magistrate of the first class. Of course, there may be cases of graver importance. In such cases the Magistrate will, as heretofore, commit to the higher Court which is competent to inflict a severer sentence. In either event there will be this safeguard. No prosecution under section 124A can be commenced without the previous sanction of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council. Proceedings can only be initiated under the sanction of the authorities who are responsible for the peace and good government of the country. This was the law under the Code of 1882 and we have no intention of changing it. Of course too any sentence passed by a Magistrate will be subject to revision or appeal, as the case may be, in accordance with the general law.

"I have now detailed the amendments* we propose to make in the existing law. They are few and simple, but I trust they will effect our purpose. We have no desire to interfere with the full and free discussion of all public matters. We have no desire that the Press, whether Vernacular or English, should be subject to our license and control. But the Press, like everybody else, must be

* *Vide* Appendix.

subject to the law of the land. No man is bound to preach or teach or write sedition. If he chooses to do so, he must do so at his own peril and take the consequences."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS then moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial offences be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, the Hon'ble Mr. James, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS also moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath, the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep, the Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche and the mover.

The Hon'ble JOY GOBIND LAW said:—"My Lord, I should like to make one or two observations.

"There is a general feeling that sufficient opportunity has not been given for obtaining the opinion of the non-official community on the present Bill. It is true the Bill was introduced at Simla in October, but it has hitherto been the invariable practice to refer all Bills of any importance for the opinions of representative bodies and associations. In the present case, however, no such reference has been made; at all events I know that the Chamber of Commerce and the British Indian Association have not been favoured with any such reference. I understand some three years ago Local Governments were asked for suggestions and recommendations with a view to the amendment of the existing law, but that is quite a different matter to obtaining the opinions of the non-official community on the amendments as formulated in the present Bill, which of course had no existence three years ago. The Select Committee will no doubt have the benefit of the opinion of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep, who from his long and varied experience in the administration of the law would be fully competent to represent the views of a Judge and dispenser of the law; but it is equally necessary that the Select Committee should make its recommendations in view of the opinion of those who will be affected by the proposed amendments in the law. On these grounds I venture to ask Your Excellency and the Hon'ble Council to allow some time in order that the opinions of the community might be obtained. I have no desire, even if I had the power, to unnecessarily delay the proceedings of the Council, and it is only because I consider it extremely desirable that the Council should legislate after a full consideration of the views and opinions of the public that I have ventured to address these remarks to Your Excellency and the Council. There is certainly no reason for a departure from the established practice."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:—"I would crave permission to say a word or two. Certainly I do not mean to demur to the motion. What I beg to suggest is that the Bill in question may not be taken up for consideration by the Select Committee before all the expected opinions are duly received. Only a few communications, including those from the Governments of the Punjab and Burma respectively, have been circulated yet.

"The awaited minutes by the several Chartered and other High Courts of Judicature, Heads of Administrations and Authorities, when received, would, I think, equally prove highly useful in materially assisting the Select Committee in dealing with the various crucial provisions of the Bill.

"I must confess I have not been able yet to study the draft Bill with that care and attention which the importance of the measure demands; but I believe I am bound to bring to the notice of the Council that, rightly or wrongly, a rather vague impression is gaining ground upon the minds of the people in some parts of the Empire that certain provisions of the proposed legislation

are not calculated to afford comparatively such facilities for conducting the defence of accused persons as would be eminently desirable in the interests of justice.

"Amongst other matters, the distinction as regards the exercise and application of the powers of the jury system is certainly a matter of grave importance that will, I hope, receive the attention of both the Select Committee and the Council, besides many other provisions which it would be quite unnecessary and out of place to mention here."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is unnecessary for me to remind Hon'ble Members, who have been nominated for the Select Committee on this and on the preceding Bill, of the great importance of the work which they are undertaking. One of the Bills is of great length and detail, so great that it would have been difficult indeed for the Government to present it to this Council had they not been able to call in the assistance of the unrivalled experience of Sir H. Prinsep, who has, as is well known, made the subject his study for many years. The revision of a Code can never be a light piece of work, but as my Hon'ble Colleague explained when he introduced this Bill, it must from time to time be undertaken, not from any intention of radically altering the law, but to remedy defects which have been proved to exist, and to incorporate the results of accumulated experience, and thereby to make the law of the land clear, easily understood, and easily applied. No one will deny that this is an object of supreme importance, not only to those whose duty it is to administer the law, but to the people at large whose lives are regulated by its provisions.

"Hon'ble Members will find that the amendments now laid upon the table are governed by the same principle. Their necessity has been brought to light by recent events and by controversy on a special subject, but they themselves, as my Hon'ble Colleague has explained, are not directed against any special class or section of the community. They are designed to make the general law, which all must obey, efficient. I feel that I can add nothing to the admirably clear and precise explanation by my Hon'ble friend of the scope and intention of these amendments. But I desire in a word to express my entire and cordial concurrence in what he has said of the reasons for rejecting the enactment of a Vernacular Press Act. Personally, I am most strongly of opinion that an Act of that nature is obnoxious in principle, uncertain in operation, and not necessary under present circumstances. It seems to me that it would be the natural impulse of any honourable mind, when men 'disclaim all sympathy with writings which are calculated to create disaffection towards British rule,' to believe, if possible, in their sincerity; and, though I could wish that the general tone of the criticism we read in papers in India was not so often unduly coloured by prejudice, I for one am not disposed on that account to acquiesce in any general imputation of disloyalty. At all events, I associate myself absolutely with the reply lately given to an appeal in the words I have just quoted by the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Stevens, who for the last six months has administered the Government of Bengal in a manner that has elicited the applause of the entire community, European and Native. Mr. Stevens welcomed the co-operation of the Press in securing fair and honest criticism, of which, as my Hon'ble Colleague has said, we deny the right to no one, but at the same time pointed out that the Government cannot divest itself of its responsibility in this matter any more than in any other of which the law takes cognisance. I, too, welcome co-operation, while recognising my responsibility. It must never be forgotten that in interposing to prevent sedition we act not for the protection of our personal interests—with my Hon'ble friend I think that if that was all we might willingly stand the buffets—but on behalf of the public whose interests suffer if the passions of the ignorant are excited, and the peace of the country is imperilled; a danger none the less present, though the action to be guarded against be the action of a comparatively small number of individuals out of touch with the sentiments which animate their fellows.

"I have more than once on behalf of the Government of India declared that its aim was an administration of the law, sympathetic and impartial, but at the

same time prompt and firm. It is because in my judgment these amendments will enable us to perform our duty more satisfactorily in both of these directions that I commend them to the Council.

"With regard to the observations which have been made by the two Hon'ble Members who have just spoken, I should like, in the first place, to point out to the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law that he is not correct in saying that the ordinary procedure in this matter has not been observed. The Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code was introduced on the 14th October. It was then at once sent in the ordinary course to Local Governments for opinion and for publication, and it is from the Local Governments, as has always been the practice, that such public bodies as it is necessary to consult should receive copies of the measures introduced by the Government. As regards the general public, the Bill was, immediately after its introduction, published in the Gazette of India, and was therefore open to every individual who could read. At the same time we have called this early meeting of Council in order that we might, as soon as possible, appoint the Committees, and bring before the notice of the Council the fact that these Bills were to be proceeded with. The intention is that the Committees should not meet till after the 1st January, on which date all the opinions are due from the Local Governments and others. The proceedings of the Committees will no doubt consume a considerable time, and the Government will give every facility to any public body or individual who has suggestions to make to lay those suggestions before the Committees and the Council for their consideration. But I have to say very distinctly on behalf of the Government of India that this measure, which has been under consideration for many years, to which, as I have said, my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep has specially devoted a large portion of his time, and which is now brought forward in the ordinary course for the consideration of the Council—I say that it is the deliberate intention of the Government of India to ask this Council, before the termination of this session, for their judgment on this measure."

The motion was put and agreed to.

DAY FOR MEETING OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before the Council adjourns I should like to say that, in consequence of the alteration in the arrangements for the English mail, the day, Thursday, on which we have been accustomed to meet, will no longer prove convenient. We have considered, therefore, what day it would be better to substitute. I believe that Thursday was adopted in order to meet the views of the Legislative Department, in substitution for Friday, and, on the whole, considering, as far as I can, the opinions I have been able to collect, I believe it would be better to revert to Friday in future. An earlier day in the week might cause some inconvenience to Hon'ble Members in the submission of amendments, owing to the interposition of Sunday.

"We propose, therefore, unless we receive any representation to the contrary, to fix Friday as the ordinary meeting day of the Council, and the Council will now adjourn until the first Friday in January."

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd December, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

APPENDIX.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

Further amendments of the Code to be proposed for consideration of the Select Committee.

I. Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 124A, Act XLV of 1860.

'124A. Whoever by words either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites attempts to excite disaffection towards, Her Majesty or the Government, or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment, which may extend to ten years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Sedition.

Explanation 1.—The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity or ill-will.

Explanation 2.—Comments on the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence.'

II. Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:—

Statements conducing to public mischief.

505. Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report,—

(*a*) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier or sailor in the army or navy of Her Majesty or in the Royal Indian Marine or in the Imperial Service Troops to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(*b*) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby they may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or

(*c*) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community;

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, to make, publish or circulate any such statement, rumour or report, as aforesaid, when such statement, rumour or report is true, and is made, published or circulated without such intent as aforesaid.'

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

Amendments to be proposed for consideration of the Select Committee.

I. New clause to be inserted after clause 108 as follows:—

'Whenever a Presidency or District Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person who, either orally or in writing, disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or in anywise abets the dissemination of, any obscene, seditious or defamatory matter, such Magistrate may (in manner hereinafter provided) require such person to shew cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.'

Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating obscene, seditious or defamatory matter.

II. In Schedule II, column 8, in the entry relating to section 124A, after the words "Court of Session" insert the words "Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class."

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 52.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CIRCULAR No. $\frac{20}{201-2}$F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests); dated Calcutta, the 20th December 1897.

READ the following Regulations for 1898 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College:—

Regulations for the Forest Service Branch of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, for 1898.

[Post Town, Staines. Railway Station, Egham. Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.

President, Colonel JOHN PENNYCUICK, R.E., C.S.I.
Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. BOYES.
Bursar, J. P. PASCO, Esq., R.N., Retired.
Chaplain, Rev. H. BOWDEN-SMITH, M.A.

Engineering Branch.

Assistant Professor of Engineering, A. H. HEATH, Esq., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.
Professor of Surveying, Major-General E. H. COURTNEY, R.E.
Instructor in Geometrical Drawing, ARTHUR HICKS, Esq.
Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. HURST, Esq.
Instructor in Freehand Drawing, C. B. MCELWEE, Esq.

* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Branch.

Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. MINCHIN, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. LODGE, Esq., M.A., Fereday Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, HERBERT McLEOD, Esq., F.R.S.
Professor of Physics, W. N. STOCKER, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon.
Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. SCHLICH, C.I.E., Ph.D., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.
Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. FISHER, Esq., B.A., late Conservator of Forests, Northern India.
Professor of Botany, C. A. BARBER, Esq., M.A.
Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. BLANDFORD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.
Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H. CHURCH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Instructor in German, T. H. DITTEL, Esq.

[The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

India Forest Department Appointments.

2. The examination, which will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, will be simultaneous with, and (except that German must be taken as an obligatory subject) in the same subjects and papers as, the examination for the Indian Police Department,† which is usually held in June.

Candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after March 1898. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

A fee of 2*l.* is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is 3*l.* Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee in addition to the fee of 3*l.* (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about 10 days before the examination.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1898 there will be six appointments offered for competition.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:—

(1) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.

(2) An applicant must send* to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:—

(*a*) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.

(*b*) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.

† Candidates may, if qualified, enter for both the Police and the Forest Department. They will, in such case, have to pay the fee due in respect of each examination.

* There is no form of application; the documents specified in paragraph 4 (2), clauses (*a*) and (*b*), should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

(3) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board† at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing.

A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

(4) Applicants who have passed the medical examination and the physical test will be permitted to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects‡ (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows:—

CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.§

	Marks.	
1. Mathematics (lower), *viz.*, Algebra, up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry, up to and including the solution of Triangles; and Mensuration	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.
2. English composition	1,000	
3. German (400 for colloquial)	2,000	

CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
5. French (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
6. Latin	2,000	
7. Greek	2,000	
¶8. English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1714 to the year 1784 (inclusive) for the examination of 1898	2,000	
9. Botany, *viz.*, the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants	2,000	
10. Chemistry, *viz.*, the elements of Inorganic Chemistry	2,000	
11. Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light and Sound	2,000	
12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses	2,000	

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

13. Freehand Drawing	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
14. Geometrical Drawing	300	

(5) The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided they obtain the minimum in the obligatory subjects and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects). These probationers will then enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(6) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons whom, after consulting the authorities of the College, he may consider properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years. For about seven terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during the period of foreign study, which will occupy the remainder of the course, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

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† With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:—

1. A weak constitution.
2. Defective vision.
3. Impaired hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.
5. The condition of teeth.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination, which is obligatory on all candidates.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

‡ Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

§ Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

¶ No special text-books are prescribed.

6. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer.

7. A charge of 61*l.* is made for each of the seven terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is 150*l.*: the amounts must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England for the first seven terms, and the amount due for the period of foreign study must be paid before the period begins. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for his study of foreign forests until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of 5*l.* is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, etc., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion 66*l.*

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing, up to a cost of 2*s.* a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour, and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the aggregate maximum expenditure under these heads being 10*s.* per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, etc.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study comprises the following subjects:—

I.—Auxiliary Subjects.

1. Geometrical Drawing.
2. Freehand Drawing.
3. Surveying.
4. Forest Engineering.
5. Accounts.
6. German.
7. Mechanics.
8. Physics.
9. Chemistry.
10. Geology and Mineralogy.
11. Entomology.
12. Botany.
13. Drill and Gymnastics.

II.—*Forestry*, theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required; failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required from time to time to appear before the Medical Board, and should the result be unsatisfactory he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in Forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed, before leaving the College, to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India after consulting the President of the College. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of reporting arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of R350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of R250 a month; and this difference of salary will conti-

* For details *see* Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

nue until the first departmental examination is passed in India. Officers entering the Forest Service will be required to contribute a subscription, ranging from a compulsory minimum of 5 per cent. up to a voluntary maximum of 10 per cent. of their salary, to the Forest Officers' Provident Fund. Such contributions, with compound interest, will accumulate till the date of retirement, when the total sum will be paid to the contributor, or, in the event of death before retirement to his legal representative.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India and made applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. The pension rules applicable to Public Works and Telegraph officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College have been extended to Forest officers appointed from England; and the Inspector-General of Forests and Conservators of the 1st grade are now eligible for the extra pension of Rl,000 per annum admissible to an officer after at least three years of approved service as head of a department in any Province, if considered deserving of the special concession. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India List and India Office List" published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, London, which can be procured through any bookseller.

18. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

General Rules.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress, under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service, as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College Diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the India Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

India Office, October 1897.

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

CLASS I.

Mathematics.—The extent of the Examination will be as follows:—

(*a*) Algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem; the theory and use of Logarithms.

(*b*) Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI.

(*c*) Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles, and Mensuration.

English Composition.—The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in the German papers in Class I.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked, on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *viva voce* Examination will include Dictation.

CLASS II.

Any two Subjects may be taken up.

Higher Mathematics.—

*** In all the following subjects great importance will attached to accuracy in numerical results.

Further questions and problems on the subjects of the Examination in Mathematics, Class I.

And in addition:—

Statics: The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, and friction. (The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to Statics will be required.)

Dynamics: Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles *in vacuo*, collisions and work. (Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved.)

Analytical Geometry: Problems on straight line and circle.

Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse; but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of Examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, etc. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the Examination.

Chemistry will be limited to elements of inorganic chemistry.

Physics will include elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light, and sound.

Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

CLASS III.

Both subjects may be taken up.

Drawing, Freehand.

Drawing, Geometrical.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

Bengal	Assam.
N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Burma.	Andamans.
Central Provinces.	Baluchistan.
	Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Ordered, also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gra relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 27th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 4th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 11th December, 1897.			For the week e the 18th Decemb	
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Madras.											
1	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Godavari	...	44	44	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	..
4	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	250	438	.
	Total Madras	...	44	44	...	29	29	250	...	250	438	...
	Bombay.											
1	Bijapur	1,339	...	1,339	969	...	969	909	...	909	964	..
2	Sholapur	10,662	2,888	13,550	9,482	2,156	11,638	7,943	2,147	10,090	8,0 0	2,131
3	Poona	6,011	5,080	11,091	5,880	3,110	8,990	6,059	3,739	9,798	5,095	2,574
4	Belgaum	833	139	972	782	139	921	860	...	860	897	.
	Total Bombay	19,445	8,107	27,552	17,083	5,411	22,494	15,771	5,886	21,657	16,249	4,705
	Central Provinces.											
1	Saugor	...	16,461	16,461	...	12,509	12,509	...	8,649	8,649	...	680
2	Damoh	...	9,033	9,033	...	7,435	7,435	...	5,704	5,704	...	1,940
3	Jabalpur	...	18,705	18,705	...	17,428	17,428	...	15,163	15,163	...	1,721
4	Mandla	...	21,977	21,977	...	20,885	20,885	...	18,950	18,950	...	0,433
5	Seoni	...	8,997	8,997	...	6,857	6,857	...	1,957	1,957	...	357
6	Narsinghpur	1,429	8,113	9,539	1,287	6,747	8,034	...	5,496	5,496	...	2,438
7	Hoshangabad	...	6,992	6,992	...	6,356	6,356	...	6,596	6,596	...	6,294
8	Nimar	...	1,987	1,987	...	1,802	1,802	...	1,557	1,557	...	...
9	Betul	2,322	9,500	11,882	1,147	9,274	10,421	...	8,305	8,305	...	7,953
10	Chindwara	...	8,215	8,215	...	7,085	7,085	...	5,919	5,919	...	5,32
11	Nagpur	...	9,003	9,003	...	8,110	8,110	...	09	09	...	28
12	Chanda	...	7,103	7,103	...	3,114	3,114	...	946	940	...	247
13	Bhandara	...	15,253	15,253	...	11,909	11,909	...	8,509	8,509	...	7,325
14	Balaghat	4,590	10,927	15,417	4,350	10,191	14,541	3,880	5,580	9,460	3,091	4,436
15	Raipur	7,250	17,573	24,823	...	11,833	11,833	...	7,913	7,913	...	7,871
16	Bilaspur	...	25,083	25,083	...	14,700	14,700	...	8,070	8,070	78	6,885
17	Wardha	...	899	899	...	823	823	...	894	894	...	...
	Total Central Provinces	15,588	195,871	211,459	6,784	157,298	164,082	3,880	110,877	114,757	3,079	60,217

* There were 10,691 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affe[cted by scarcity during the week ending the 4th December, 1897.]

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 27th November, 1897.			For the week ending the 4th December, 1897.			For t[he week ending the 11]
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.
Burma.							
Myingyan	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	...	...	...
Total Burma	5,817	1,474	7,291	...	...	...	...
Berar.							
Buldana	...	36	36	...	17	17	...
Total Berar	...	36	36	...	17	17	...
Central India.							
Bundelkhand	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,5[40]
Total Central India	3,506	2,626	6,132	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,5[40]
Rajputana.							
Dholpur	...	28	28	...	28	28	...
Total Rajputana	...	28	28	...	28	28	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	44,356	208,186	252,542	27,707	164,694	192,401	23,4[41]

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincia[l returns appear. The returns actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be]

Dated 25th December, 1897.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ures have been used, as far as possible.

Earnings from 1st April to 12th December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 11th December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£
3,65,57,042	4,05,96,000	40,38,958	...
6,78,850	7,94,000	1,15,150	...
37,92,809	37,63,000	...	29,809
36,90,697	41,64,000	4,73,303	...
94,943	1,05,000	10,057	...
49,611	43,100	...	6,511
1,35,49,286	1,30,70,000	...	4,79,286
38,69[illegible]	45,200	...	13,493
63,48,127	64,45,000	96,873	...
1,03,061	1,92,000	8,339	...
43,03,092	51,33,000	1,69,308	...
11,12,548	13,94,000	2,81,472	...
38,08,700	41,87,000	3,10,300	...
5,22,989	5,45,000	22,011	...
3,84,518	6,30,000	2,51,482	...
40,74,496	52,56,000	5,81,504	...
8,04,90,042	8,03,28,300	58,37,458	...
1,96,95,564	2,30,81,000	33,85,436	...
59,78,737	58,41,000	1,62,263	...
1,10,13,228	1,05,88,000	...	4,25,228
10,07,934	19,88,000	3,20,066	...
72,153	63,200	...	8,953
(c)15,058	(d) 4,200	...	898
3,81,32,074	4,15,05,400	34,32,726	...
2,14,84,306	1,81,84,000	...	33,00,306
1,05,34,149	97,86,000	...	7,08,119
70,49,856	80,05,000	4,15,144	...
3,90,88,281	3,00,35,000	...	30,53,281
15,83,11,547	16,33,28,700	50,17,103	...
9,25,302	11,33,000	2,07,698	...
2,10,505	2,12,000	...	4,504
...	(f)05,500	65,500	...
3,30,547	3,10,000	...	26,547
2,09,597	2,17,000	7,403	...
4,45,545	5,59,000	1,13,455	...
...	(g) 01,000	61,000	...
5,77,325	5,54,000	...	23,325
27,10,821	31,11,500	4,00,679	...
68,577	65,500	...	3,077
3,27,393	2,38,000	...	89,393
(h)35,303	71,000	36,235	...
22,01,023	24,15,000	2,13,977	...
93,751	43,800	...	49,951
6,84,195	4,71,000	...	2,13,195
1,13,790	1,44,000	30,210	...
1,86,459	2,20,000	33,541	...
3,14,431	2,25,000	...	89,431
81,107	67,000	...	14,107
1,61,073	1,50,000	...	11,073
...	(i) 4,700	4,700	...
45,921	38,500	...	7,421
43,13,445	41,54,100	...	1,59,045
12,26,437	11,62,000	...	64,437
1,31,308	1,40,000	8,692	...
...	(j) 81,700	81,700	...
8,22,650	7,80,000	...	36,650
94,104	86,200	...	7,904
2,71,202	2,71,000	...	202
25,45,761	25,26,900	...	18,861
1,78,81,324	17,37,21,200	58,39,876	...

the 10th November to the 11th December, 1897.
the 1st May to the 11th December, 1897.
the 15th July to the 12th December, 1896.
the 1st July to the 11th December, 1897.
the 8th April to the 11th December, 1897.

HAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 31st October 1897, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in October.												
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	3,777	3,436	2,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,777	3,436	2,845
N.-W. P. & Oudh	12,806	37,429	13,735	32,846	26,307	1,796	...	...	...	45,652	63,736	15,531
Panjab	1,170	6,813	619	8,633	4,295	34	18,357	13,192	1,125	28,100	24,300	1,778
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	1,299	781	...	...	...	...	1,299	781	...
Bombay	...	...	...	40,794	37,826	19,190	...	...	...	40,794	37,826	19,190
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	1,080	1,920	430	1,080	1,920
Madras	...	...	...	945	2,537	...	...	...	...	945	2,537	...
Berar	240	...	1,456	4,385	1,681	6,996	...	...	...	4,625	1,681	8,452
Assam	430	949	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	949	890
Raj. & C. I.	...	340	1,063	7,615	7,107	1,286	...	...	...	7,615	7,447	2,349
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	356	1,887	...	...	...	...	356	1,887	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	3,795	...	...	...	...	...	3,795	...
TOTAL	18,423	48,967	20,608	96,873	86,216	29,302	18,787	14,272	3,045	134,083	149,455	52,955
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	3,124	389	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	3,124	389
Bombay	*	10,239	7,811	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	10,239	7,811
Sind	*	...	...	*	4,006	1,663	*	...	...	*	4,006	1,663
Madras	*	22	...	*	275	57	*	...	...	*	297	57
Burma	*	1,040	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	1,040	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	15,493	28,741	*	...	...	*	15,493	28,741
Foreign countries	*	656	521	*	2,330	2,903	*	...	...	*	2,986	3,424
TOTAL	*	15,081	8,721	*	22,104	33,364	*	...	...	*	37,185	42,085
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	18,423	64,048	29,329	96,873	108,320	62,666	18,787	14,272	3,045	134,083	186,640	95,040
Imports from January to October.												
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	62,374	63,845	102,669	...	...	12	...	... 1	...	62,374	63,845	102,681
N.-W. P. & Oudh	252,043	247,021	283,075	197,132	272,279	244,445	...	...	...	449,175	519,301	527,520
Panjab	58,116	44,123	62,466	75,240	75,108	61,737	144,113	295,475	297,288	277,469	414,706	421,491
Cent. Provs.	5,013	6,794	12,277	89,519	188,274	186,738	...	...	...	94,532	195,068	199,015
Bombay	...	38	5	2,178,168	2,333,138	1,730,890	...	...	...	2,178,168	2,333,176	1,730,895
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	241,579	196,487	185,508	241,579	196,487	185,508
Madras	...	...	...	40,801	81,861	19,657	...	...	...	40,801	81,861	19,657
Berar	15,627	56,629	49,298	626,439	896,871	749,413	...	...	...	643,066	953,500	798,711
Assam	13,654	15,242	17,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,654	15,242	17,033
Raj. & C. I.	28,190	13,157	36,588	680,895	592,249	807,788	...	...	...	709,085	605,406	844,376
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	26,999	34,402	28,089	...	...	...	26,999	34,402	28,089
Mysore	...	...	...	57	3,995	234	...	...	...	57	3,995	234
TOTAL	436,017	446,849	563,411	3,915,250	4,478,177	3,829,003	385,692	491,963	482,796	4,736,959	5,416,989	4,875,210
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	13,305	19,865	*	...	2,165	*	...	...	*	13,305	22,030
Bombay	*	114,912	70,530	*	59,126	38,939	*	...	...	*	174,038	109,469
Sind	*	...	...	*	194,742	112,653	*	...	...	*	194,742	112,653
Madras	*	20,707	1,441	*	7,050	6,838	*	...	...	*	27,757	8,279
Burma	*	10,370	6,620	*	2,559	561	*	...	...	*	12,929	7,181
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	1,127,838	588,877	*	1	...	*	1,127,839	588,877
Foreign countries	*	5,165	2,035	*	70,141	33,754	*	...	...	*	75,306	35,789
TOTAL	*	164,459	100,491	*	1,461,456	783,787	*	1	...	*	1,625,916	884,278
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	436,017	611,308	663,902	3,915,250	5,939,633	4,612,790	385,692	491,964	482,796	4,736,959	7,042,905	5,759,488

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

nd by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of October 1897, and from orresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in October.												
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	37,560	46,114	4,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,566	46,114	4,780
N.-W. P. & Oudh	93,538	57,393	98,417	123	130	502	...	...	...	93,661	57,523	98,919
Panjab	8,133	13,507	10,851	126	481	6,995	142,770	94,463	268,064	151,929	108,511	285,910
Cent. Provs.	520	42,176	...	47	2,469	124	...	...	...	567	44,645	124
Bombay	...	...	...	44,366	59,073	10,479	...	...	...	44,366	59,073	10,479
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	218,708	128,110	33,128	218,708	128,110	33,128
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	752	...	...	777	...	...	...	...	...	1,529	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	5,770	1,831	4,645	...	...	...	5,770	1,831	4,645
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	471	...	...	...	...	...	471	...
Mysore	..	...	...	...	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	...
TOTAL	139,757	160,002	114,048	50,432	66,381	22,745	361,478	222,573	301,192	551,667	448,956	437,985
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	2,000	...	*	189	395	*	60	60	*	2,249	455
Sind	*	...	...	*	209,455	87,833	*	24	26	*	209,479	87,859
Madras	*	1,509	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	1,509	..
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	52	999	*	...	...	*	52	999
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	12,149	...	*	11,539	...	*	23,688	...
TOTAL	*	3,509	...	*	221,845	89,227	*	11,623	86	*	236,977	89,313
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	139,757	163,511	114,048	50,432	288,226	111,972	361,478	234,196	301,278	551,667	685,933	527,298
Imports from January to October.												
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	653,102	376,704	123,095	...	...	222	...	...	...	653,102	376,704	123,317
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,468,920	828,168	1,037,147	508,471	8,717	73,180	...	...	...	2,037,391	836,885	1,110,327
Panjab	190,173	112,986	69,593	744,506	15,737	29,828	5,332,893	1,375,260	1,251,379	6,267,032	1,503,983	1,350,800
Cent. Provs.	21,128	117,773	20,854	697,135	635,939	23,321	...	...	...	718,263	753,712	50,175
Bombay	...	...	...	921,260	1,209,781	191,545	...	...	...	921,260	1,209,781	191,545
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,085,910	856,032	689,340	2,085,910	856,032	689,340
Madras	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...
Berar	47	5,708	...	51,537	34,466	152	...	...	...	51,584	40,264	152
Assam	2,470	78	284	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,470	78	284
Raj. & C. I.	990	...	278	348,807	576,177	54,591	...	...	...	349,797	576,177	54,869
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,225	1,503	27	...	...	...	1,225	1,503	27
Mysore	...	...	...	...	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	5,747	...
TOTAL	2,336,830	1,441,507	1,257,251	3,333,104	2,488,067	372,866	7,418,803	2,231,292	1,940,719	13,088,737	6,160,866	3,570,830
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	804	75	*	4,650	9	*	822	...	*	6,285	8
Bombay	*	2,000	...	*	415,417	5,955	*	1,276	60	*	418,693	6,015
Sind	*	...	...	*	772,866	990,404	*	24	61	*	772,890	990,465
Madras	*	1,509	...	*	...	86	*	...	...	*	1,509	86
Burma	*	...	...	*	139,717	...	*	22	...	*	139,739	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	2	...	*	38,042	14,082	*	21,256	...	*	59,900	14,082
Foreign countries	*	...	82,254	*	41,019	54,882	*	19,503	1,216	*	60,522	138,352
TOTAL	*	4,315	82,329	*	1,412,220	1,071,418	*	42,903	1,337	*	1,459,538	1,155,008
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,336,830	1,445,822	1,339,580	3,333,104	3,900,287	1,444,284	7,418,803	2,274,195	1,942,056	13,088,737	7,620,404	4,725,838

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 31st October 1897, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in October.												
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	99,229	240,004	135,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,229	240,004	135,155
N.-W. P. & Oudh	20,212	28,400	36,438	772	5,252	2,715	...	...	...	20,984	33,652	39,153
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	2,034	...	423	2,034	...
Cent. Provs.	...	2,276	...	5,946	38,250	3,171	...	...	...	5,946	40,526	3,171
Bombay	...	...	...	5,153	58,431	8,471	...	...	...	5,153	58,431	8,471
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Madras	...	...	...	...	3,704	...	...	...	...	...	3,704	...
Berar	...	...	...	10,080	21,122	5,313	...	...	...	10,080	21,122	5,313
Assam	...	472	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	829
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	3,195	3,840	1,847	...	...	...	3,195	3,840	1,847
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	5,947	295	...	...	...	...	5,947	295
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	119,441	271,152	172,422	25,146	136,546	21,812	423	2,034	10	145,010	409,732	194,244
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	628	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	628	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	7	...	*	...	10	*	7	10
Sind	*	...	...	*	4,932	...	*	...	...	*	4,932	...
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	34	...	*	...	...	*	34	...
Foreign countries	*	...		*	1,013	1,911	*	...	...	*	1,013	1,911
TOTAL	*	628	...	*	5,986	1,911	*	...	10	*	6,614	1,921
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	119,441	271,780	172,422	25,146	142,532	23,723	423	2,034	20	145,010	416,346	196,165
Imports from January to October.												
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,843,070	2,172,385	1,764,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,843,070	2,172,385	1,764,780
N.-W. P. & Oudh	749,881	536,047	642,594	36,966	24,232	42,098	1,710	1,229	...	788,557	562,108	685,082
Panjab	1,180	469	...	3,550	25	...	24,357	13,712	2,546	29,153	14,206	2,546
Cent. Provs.	59,724	86,703	1,439	335,587	352,064	104,968	...	...	...	395,311	438,767	106,407
Bombay	...	194	...	1,141,000	1,499,976	93,561	...	...	...	1,141,000	1,497,170	93,561
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	...	215	28
Madras	...	...	...	55,006	101,150	103	...	...	...	55,006	101,150	103
Berar	2,088	63,755	4,229	405,496	709,696	47,770	...	...	...	407,584	773,451	51,999
Assam	9,421	32,936	36,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,421	32,936	36,821
Raj. & C. I.	3,838	...	7	210,092	191,927	95,151	...	...	...	213,410	191,927	95,158
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	371,007	557,221	35,020	...	...	...	371,007	557,221	35,020
Mysore	...	...	...	410	104	157	...	...	...	410	104	157
TOTAL	2,668,682	2,892,789	2,450,260	2,619,816	3,404,055	419,428	26,097	15,156	2,574	5,314,595	6,312,000	2,872,262
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	1,061	...	*	175	...	*	1..	...	*	1,236	* ...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	1,123	1,641	*	70	40	*	1,193	1,681
Sind	*	...	...	*	7,661	1,087	*	...	...	*	7,661	1,087
Madras	*	208	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	208	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	..	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	19,643	5,216	*	...	...	*	19,643	5,216
Foreign countries	*	4	...	*	3,300	9,168	*	...	...	*	3,304	9,168
TOTAL	*	1,273	...	*	31,902	17,112	*	70	40	*	33,245	17,152
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,668,682	2,894,062	2,450,260	2,619,816	3,435,957	436,540	26,097	15,226	2,614	5,314,595	6,345,245	2,889,414

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

l by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of October 1897, and from responding periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

rticles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in October.												
INDIGO												
Rail and River—												
Bengal	77	130	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	130	51
N.-W. P. & Oudh	10,381	20,740	1,225	2	9	13	...	...	...	10,383	20,749	1,238
Panjab	1	12	...	15	...	...	717	1,397	658	733	1,409	658
Cent. Provs.	...	30	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Bombay	...	...	1	627	1,018	406	...	...	...	627	1,018	407
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	332	344	451	332	344
Madras	...	...	...	3	80	26	...	...	...	3	80	26
Berar	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	...	37	38	...	...	...	...	37	38
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	9	67	24	...	...	...	9	67	24
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,459	20,971	1,277	656	1,213	507	1,168	1,729	1,002	12,283	23,913	2,786
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sind	...	...	...	1,846	719	...	...	...	...	1,846	719	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	...	...	4	1,846	719	...	...	1	...	1,846	724	
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	10,4	20,971	1,281	656	3,059	1,226	1,168	1,729	1,003	12,283	25,759	3,510
Imports from January to October.												
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	16,491	13,450	16,549	3	...	...	...	...	...	16,494	13,450	16,549
N.-W. P. & Oudh	15,689	23,418	4,435	23	16	13	...	...	...	15,712	23,434	4,248
Panjab	1,428	12	308	37	5	76	4,350	7,384	3,774	5,815	7,401	4,158
Cent. Provs.	9	30	... 1	5	2	8	...	...	...	14	32	8
Bombay	...	...		1,348	3,449	1,397	...	...	...	1,348	3,449	1,398
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,520	7,148	3,192	4,520	7,148	3,192
Madras	...	...	...	695	653	129	...	...	...	695	653	329
Berar	...	59	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	79	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	17	...	...	300	280	232	...	...	...	317	280	232
Nizam's Terr.	...	2	...	19	194	106	...	...	...	19	196	106
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33,634	36,971	21,093	2,430	4,619	2,021	8,870	14,532	6,966	44,934	56,122	30,080
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	11	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	179	...	42	179
Sind	...	...	...	...	7,696	3,552	...	...	...	...	7,696	3,552
Madras	...	3	...	...	20	38	...	...	...	...	23	38
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Foreign countries	...	2	5	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	255	5
TOTAL	...	16	5	...	7,991	3,590	...	45	179	...	8,052	3,774
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	33,634	36,987	21,098	2,430	12,610	5,611	8,870	14,577	7,145	44,934	64,174	2

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 24th December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the Eight Months, April to November, of									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,54	1,41	1,72	2,12	2,06	2,15	2,04	2,19	2,37	2,50
Liquors:										
Spirit	31,38	31,93	35,71	33,50	35,19	33,42	35,32	38,00	38,29	38,60
Other liquors	4,13	4,16	4,21	4,44	4,18	4,24	3,84	4,38	4,08	3,84
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,62	4,91	5,05	3,75
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,71	1,72	1,49	1,74
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,14	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,81	35,20	27,01
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,18	13,92	10,95
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,88	14,56	8,58
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,06	1,52	1,16
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,22	2,10	2,30	2,52
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,92	2,50	2,49	2,74
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,06	2,32	2,01	1,81
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,85	4,06	5,08	4,69
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,40	5,13	3,58	4,17
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,60	2,58	2,56	2,58
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,91	20,54	20,42	28,82
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	80	84	73
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00	1,61	1,40	1,90
Oils: Petroleum	7,93	10,61	10,90	11,38	11,09	13,79	15,37	29,51	27,97	32,44
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01	1,10	1,18	1,06
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,25	1,67	1,64	1,22
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,46	6,14	5,56	6,14
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,31	9,76	8,87	6,65
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,57	2,02	2,20	2,84
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	97	1,06	80
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,78	9,08	9,38	11,90
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,39	1,40	1,85	76
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	1,09	1,01	98
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	1,01	73	77
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,25	5,43	6,50	3,88
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	89	94	99	93
All other articles	2	2	2	3	2	15	15,08	15,80	15,82	16,01
TOTAL	45,01	48,14	51,73	51,48	52,55	53,76	1,57,03	2,04,08	2,42,52	2,35,37
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Rice and rice-flour	29,60	38,40	51,06	44,52	35,79	37,85	50,83	50,38	39,51	31,49
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	74,61	86,54	1,02,79	96,00	88,34	91,61	2,08,46	3,15,06	2,82,03	2,66,86
TOTAL NET REVENUE	72,63	84,38	1,00,13	92,98	86,02	88,81	2,03,60	3,07,44	2,74,01	2,61,27
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	13,96	15,72	16,79	17,62	18,88	18,75	42,83	1,02,82	90,73	83,93
Bengal — Export	9,68	7,24	10,16	10,87	8,65	8,54	9,31	12,13	7,68	4,04
Bombay — Import	12,15	12,30	14,35	14,06	14,50	16,31	76,89	96,28	95,24	92,48
Bombay — Export	90	1,13	1,07	75	1,21	1,09	2,16	1,72	1,72	1,78
Sind — Import	4,06	4,11	4,74	4,49	4,16	4,36	8,39	14,53	15,32	14,21
Sind — Export	27	36	51	43	50	34	44	42	28	43
Madras — Import	7,54	7,28	8,28	7,37	6,96	7,07	14,70	24,34	17,83	21,76
Madras — Export	3,52	4,75	3,08	2,64	2,87	3,46	4,79	3,23	5,83	7,68
Burma — Import	6,30	7,37	6,30	6,39	6,60	5,57	11,06	20,15	16,54	18,27
Burma — Export	14,25	24,12	34,85	28,36	21,60	23,32	33,03	31,82	22,84	16,69

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
December 22, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 11th, 1897.

The quiet settled weather, which has prevailed throughout the Indian region during the past few weeks, was maintained until the middle of the week under review, when a change set in in the north-west, and the type of unsettled conditions, which is associated with the cold weather rainfall, was established. From Sunday to Tuesday pressure was high and uniform over Northern and Central India and low over the south of the Bay, while dry northerly winds prevailed over the Bay area, dry easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula, and light variable airs over Northern and Central India. During this period the weather was practically rainless throughout India. These general conditions continued over the greater part of India until the close of the week, but, in the north-west, an interesting series of changes set, which, although confined to the north-west, materially modified the weather in that region. On Monday, the 6th December, a shower was reported from Teheran and on the 7th from Jask, while cloudy weather appeared at the stations on the north-west frontier of India. These unsettled conditions were ushered by the appearance of a slight depression over Sind and by showers at Quetta, Chaman, Cherat and Dera Ismail Khan and subsequently at Lahore, Sialkote and on the North-West Himalayas. On the 9th a fresh and brisk fall of the barometer was reported from Persia, and, on the 10th, the observations showed that a much more considerable area of unsettled weather was approaching North-West India, which by the morning of the 11th had given snow to Kashmir and Baluchistan and rain to several places in the Punjab and Upper Sind. With the approach of this disturbed area the wind changed in the north-west and strong squally easterly and south-easterly winds replaced the light variable breezes which had previously prevailed. The weather has been steadily cooler than usual over the Peninsula, Burma and parts of the Central Provinces and of Bengal, while it has been steadily warmer elsewhere. As a consequence, the mean temperature of the whole country, both for each day of the week and for the whole week, has been very nearly normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 5th December.*—The barometer had risen everywhere. Pressure was high in the north and centre and low in the south and exceeded the normal average throughout the whole country. Calms and variable breezes prevailed within the high-pressure area in the north and centre, northerly winds over the Bay area and easterly winds over the centre and west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was high over North-West India and over Assam and Upper Burma, and was low elsewhere. Light showers had been received at Darjeeling and Trincomalee, but elsewhere the weather had been dry.

Monday, 6th December.—The barometer had again risen everywhere. Gradients had slightly increased in steepness, but otherwise the general conditions of pressure were unchanged. The winds were likewise practically unaltered. The mean temperature was higher than usual over North-West India and lower than usual elsewhere. The excess was over 4° at Karrachi and Hyderabad and the defect over 4° at Akyab. There had been no rainfall over India and Burma, but Teheran reported about ½" and Trincomalee 1·35".

Tuesday, 7th December.—Pressure had given way almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in the north-west. Pressure remained high and uniform over the northern and central parts of India and low in the extreme south, but, owing to the excess of fall in the north, the pressure difference had considerably diminished. Calms and light airs were reported from the north

and centre, and elsewhere the winds were practically unchanged. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the average was the same as on the preceding day. The weather had again been rainless over India and Burma, but Jask (Persian Gulf) and the Ceylon stations reported showers.

Wednesday, 8th December.—Pressure had continued to decrease. The fall had been rapid in Sind, and a shallow-depression had appeared over that Province. Elsewhere the distribution of pressure was generally unchanged. The barometer read below the normal average over the extreme north-west and south-west, and above elsewhere—most so in Madras. The winds had shifted to south-east at several places in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country; but were otherwise little changed. The mean temperature was high over the greater part of Northern India and low over the Peninsula and Burma. Light showers had been received over Baluchistan and the West Punjab, but elsewhere over India and Burma the weather remained dry.

Thursday, 9th December.—Pressure had recovered slightly to rapidly over the extreme north-west of India and had given way briskly in Burma. Elsewhere the changes were unimportant. The Sind depression had filled up and a large high-pressure area covered North-Western and Central India. Pressure remained lowest in the extreme south and gradients were increasing. Some westerly winds had appeared down the Gangetic plain, but in general the winds were little changed. The temperature had fallen fast, and to below the normal average over Baluchistan and the West Punjab, but in general the temperature remained excessive over Northern India and in defect over the Peninsula and Burma. Light snow had been received in Kashmir and light rain over the North-West Himalayas and at some Punjab plains stations.

Friday, 10th December.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan, but had changed very slightly over India. The general distribution of pressure was unaltered and the barometer ranged from 30·14″ at Ajmere to 29·82″ at Colombo. The winds had shifted to south-east over Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas and the westerly wind down the Gangetic plain had become more marked, but otherwise the winds were little changed. The mean temperature remained high over Northern India and low over the Peninsula and Burma. Light snow had again fallen over Kashmir, while rain had been received at Ispahan and at one or two places in the extreme south.

Saturday, 11th December.—The barometer had been steady over North-East India and Burma, but had fallen elsewhere. Over North-West India the fall had been brisk to very rapid. A shallow depression was shown over the western desert, while a deepish storm was appearing over the North Punjab. Strong squally south-east winds were reported from Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas, while elsewhere the winds remained little altered either in direction or force. The mean temperature remained high over Northern India with the exception of the West Punjab and lower than usual over the Peninsula and Burma. The weather was very disturbed in the north-west. Snow had fallen over Kashmir and Baluchistan, and rain at several places in the Punjab and Upper Sind.

Temperature.—Over the greater part of the country the temperature distribution relatively to the normal has been very steady. On nearly all days of the week the mean temperature has been higher than usual over the greater part of Northern India and lower than usual over the greater part of the Peninsula and of Burma. These variations from the average, though not large, have been very steady, except in one region, *viz.*, the west of the Punjab and Baluchistan. In this region at the commencement of the week the heat was greater than usual, but, with the approach of the unsettled weather there occurred a sudden fall of temperature to below the normal.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	December 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—2·4	—1·8	—1·4	—1·4	—1·3	—1·4	—1·2	—1·6
Bengal and Assam	—1·2	—0·7	—0·4	—0·4	—0·2	0	—0·5	—0·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0·1	+0·2	+0·2	+0·5	+1·1	+2·0	+1·3	+0·7
Punjab	+1·5	+1·1	+0·6	+1·9	+1·2	+1·8	+1·4	+1·4
Bombay	+0·6	+0·4	—0·3	—1·7	—1·4	—1·7	—0·6	—0·7
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·0	+0·2	—1·4	—0·9	—0·9	—0·6	—0·1	—0·4
Central India and Gujarat	+2·1	+2·1	+1·0	+1·5	+1·2	+1·5	+1·8	+1·6
Sind and Rajputana	+2·5	+3·3	+1·7	+3·5	+3·0	+3·5	+2·2	+2·8
Madras	—1·6	—1·2	—0·8	—2·2	—1·3	—0·9	—1·4	—1·3
Mean for whole of India	+0·3	+0·4	—0·1	+0·1	+0·2	+0·5	+0·3	+0·2

The daily variations of temperature for the whole country exhibit very small departures from the normal average, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the week is only 0·2° above the normal. The provincial variations, however, show larger departures, thus in Burma and Madras the mean has been about 1½° below the normal, while in the Punjab, Gujarat and Central India it has been about 1½° and in Sind and Rajputana nearly 3° above the normal.

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review has been as light if not lighter than that reported during the past few weeks, but a large and [illegible] reported from Burma and the south of the Peninsula, the present week Burma parts of the Indian region having been dry, but during has been wholly without rain and the south of the Peninsula practically without rain, while the area of unsettled and showery conditions has been transferred suddenly to the north-west frontier. This change in the position of the area of showery weather was attributable to the approach of a depression or depressions from the westward through Persia. The first indication of this approach was afforded by the message from Teheran on December the 6th, which reported that half an inch of rain had been received at that station. On the following day Jask, on the Persian Gulf, reported showers which, by the morning of the 8th, had extended to Quetta, Chaman, Dera Ismail Khan and Cherat, and by the 9th to Kashmir, Murree, Lahore and Sialkot. From that day till the close of the week light snow continued to be received over the mountain regions surrounding the north-west frontier of India and light rain at several of the plains stations in the Punjab and Upper Sind. Practically the whole of the rainfall of the week was due to the approach of this area of disturbed weather, but in the extreme south of the Peninsula there occurred a few local showers.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that six of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, the Central Punjab, the North Punjab, the West Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and Malabar received effective rain, while four other divisions, *viz.*, the South Punjab, the submontane Punjab, the Punjab Hills and South Madras received rain, the average amount of which was, however, less than one-tenth of an inch. The largest amount reported was 0·40″ in Baluchistan followed by 0·26″ in the West Punjab and in the Central Punjab. In most of the Punjab divisions as well as in Sind and Baluchistan the small anticipated fall of the week was slightly exceeded.

This fall of rain in the north-west has slightly diminished the amount of the seasonal deficiency in that region and, in the case of the West Punjab and of Sind, has turned it into an excess, but in other respects the situation as regards the seasonal rainfall is very similar to that which was recorded during the past few weeks. The most serious deficiency is in the Madras coast districts.

There have been no large totals during the week under review, but the following are worth recording:—Chunian (Lahore) 0·86″; Hafizabad (Gujranwalla) 1·65″; Ajnala (Amritsar) 0·65″; Naushera (Peshawar) 0·56″; Bannu 0·63″; Bhera (Shahpur) 1·49″; Sheikbuddin (Dera Ismail Khan) 0·72″; Shikarpur 0·53″; and Cochin 3·65″.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 14th December 1897.			Rainfall data from 1st October to 14th December 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 1st Oct. to 14th Dec.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6·98	5·26	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·06	−0·06	4·75	7·13	— 33
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	−0·02	5·07	4·13	+ 23
	4. Upper do.	0	0·04	−0·04	3·89	3·74	+ 4
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	−0·07	9·23	7·13	+ 29
Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·34	−0·34	3·35	4·26	— 21
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·41	−0·41	3·20	3·67	— 13
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·14	−0·14	3·54	3·89	— 9
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·07	−0·07	2·01	2·36	+ 11
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·14	−0·14	1·90	2·73	— 28
	11. Central do.	0	0·09	−0·09	2·51	2·24	+ 12
	12. North do.	0	0·03	−0·03	0·51	2·25	— 77
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·02	−0·02	0·78	2·88	— 73
	14. Orissa	0	0·19	−0·19	5·11	4·99	+ 2
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·05	−0·05	1·89	1·02	+ 17
	16. South Bihar	0	0	0	2·41	1·43	+ 69
	17. North do.	0	0·01	−0·01	1·51	1·17	+ 29
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0	0	3·36	0·92	+ 265
	19. South Oudh	0	0·01	−0·01	0·17	0·42	— 60
	20. North do.	0	0·01	−0·01	0·02	0·30	— 93
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·02	−0·02	0·11	0·23	— 52
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·10	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·01	−0·01	0·89	0·86	+ 3
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·15	— 100
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·02	−0·02	0·08	0·36	— 78
	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·13	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·09	0·03	+0·06	0·26	0·36	— 28
	30. Do. Hills	0·04	0·04	0	0·09	0·27	— 67
	31. North Punjab	0·14	0·04	+0·10	0·04	0·81	— 95
	32. West do.	0·26	0·01	+0·25	0·14	0·90	— 85
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·10	0·31	−0·21	0·20	0·13	+ 100
	34. Madras South-Central				4·74	9·45	— 50
	35. Coorg	0	0·30	−0·30	2·36	8·81	— 73
	36. Mysore	0	0·14	−0·14	2·42	7·78	— 69
	37. Konkan	0	0·09	−0·09	0·59	5·43	— 89
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·01	−0·01	0·22	3·47	— 94
	39. Hyderabad North	0	0·02	−0·02	0·80	3·79	— 77
	40. Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·01	−0·01	0·20	2·32	— 91
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·07	−0·07	0·34	2·15	— 80
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·08	−0·08	0·69	1·44	— 30
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·08	−0·08	0·82	1·20	— 32
Bombay (North).	45. Gujarat	0	0·05	−0·05	2·03	1·34	+ 55
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·59	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0	0	0	0·32	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·14	0·03	+0·11	0·14	0·13	+ 8
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·40	0·20	+0·20	0·40	0·43	— 7
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·14	−0·14	0·11	0·64	— 83
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·40	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·12	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·01	−0·01	4·07	8·57	— 46
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·05	−0·05	3·20	5·29	— 40
	54. Madras Central	0	0·13	−0·13	1·30	1·09	+ 5
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·68	−0·68	0·70	5·28	— 87
	56. Do. South	0	0·34	−0·34	2·03	11·58	— 77
	57. Madras South	0·06	1·38	−1·38	3·97	15·90	— 75
			0·95	−0·89	0·53	1·35	— 42

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 16th December 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th December.*—The rainfall during the week was fair to good along the coast of Tanjore and Madura; elsewhere it was very slight or *nil*. The water-supply is generally insufficient for irrigation except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations are general, but are retarded in parts by the want of rain. The wet crops are generally in good condition, but the dry crops generally and the wet crops in parts are suffering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair. Pasture is generally sufficient, and fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are fluctuating with a slight tendency to fall. On the Nellore test works there were 1,000 workers and 40 persons gratuitously relieved. There is no improvement in prospects.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Rain is urgently wanted for the late crops which are withering in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and Bijapur. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in the greater part of Ahmednagar and the late crops in five talukas of Poona have been blighted. Crops have also been injured by locusts or other insects in one taluka of Dharwar and in one of Shikarpur. The harvesting of the early crops is progressing in five and the sowing of late crops in three districts. Preparations for the next season are [illegible] in parts of Kolaba. Agricultural stock is scanty. Prices have fallen in nine districts; elsewhere they are almost stationary. Prices in affected districts were:—Belgaum 19½, Bijapur 15$\frac{1}{16}$, Sholapur 9$\frac{1}{8}$, and Poona 12, seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 989, Sholapur 9,530, Poona 5,275, Belgaum 903; total 16,697, of whom 15,949 are relief workers and 758 dependants. Of relief workers—5,445 are men, 7,643 women, and 2,851 children. Of dependants—19 are men, 57 women, and 692 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,113, including 59 in poor-houses, Poona 2,838; total 4,951, of whom 1,692 are men, 1,844 women, and 1,415 children. Total number on relief, 21,648.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th December.*—There was no rain during the week. The general prospects of the crops continue favourable, except, as previously reported, in the flooded tracts of Chittagong. The harvesting of winter rice is everywhere progressing. All spring crops, sugarcane, poppy and indigo are doing well. Locusts appeared in parts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Khulna, and did slight damage to the mustard crop and in the 24-Parganas to the cereals also. There was a fall in the price of new rice in some districts. The fodder-supply is reported to be sufficient except at Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd December.*—The weather is clear and cold. Slight showers are reported from three districts, but rain is needed generally throughout the provinces. The irrigation of crops is in active progress. So far prospects continue favourable. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a slight rise in six districts and a fall in eight districts; otherwise they are fairly stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th December.*—Rain has fallen in Ferozepur, Mooltan, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan. The harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly over. Pressing of sugarcane and picking of cotton continue. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported good. The recent rain has benefited the crops, but more is still required. The outturn of cotton is said to be below the average in Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. The stocks of food-grain are reported scarce in parts of Amritsar. Grain is still being exported from Hissar. Locusts passed over the three tahsils of Rawalpindi, but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good state; they are losing condition in

Sialkot only, owing to overwork and want of sufficient fodder. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are generally falling slightly; they are rising in Peshawar and are unchanged in Delhi, Ferozepur, Mooltan, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat is selling from 10$\frac{9}{16}$ to 13, gram 11 to 12, barley 14, bulrush millet 14 to 22, maize 15$\frac{1}{2}$ to 21$\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 15, and rice 9 to 9$\frac{1}{2}$, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th December.*—The weather is generally clear and cold with slight clouds in Damoh and Nagpur. The harvesting of the autumn crops is almost completed, and threshing and winnowing are in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The outturns of the former are reported to be in Mandla 16 and in Narsinghpur 14 to 16 annas; in Bhandara the estimate for rice is 16 to 18 annas; for cotton it is 12 annas in Hoshangabad and ranges from 14 to 17 annas in other districts. Sugarcane-pressing continues; the estimated yield in Bhandara is 12 annas. The standing winter crops are generally in good condition, but are reported to be suffering somewhat from insufficiency of moisture and absence of dew in Hoshangabad, the Katol tahsil of Nagpur and the Harsud tahsil of Nimar; and rain would now be beneficial in all districts. Slight damage to linseed from cloudy weather is reported in the Drug tahsil of Raipur and to pulses and *til* from frost and extreme cold in Mandla, Narsinghpur, Betul, and Balaghat. Prices—wheat has fallen somewhat in Saugor, Seoni, Wardha and Raipur; rice and *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are generally easy; the price of rice has fallen in Balaghat and Raipur since last week, but it is still comparatively high. The numbers on relief have now fallen below 25,000. The numbers on relief works were—Balaghat 2,654 and Bilaspur 48; total 2,702. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 360, Damoh 339, Jubbulpore 1,177, Mandla 470, Seoni 229, Narsinghpur 415, Hoshangabad 344, Betul 596, Chhindwara 1,461, Wardha 31, Bhandara 1,512, Balaghat 4,159, Raipur 4,421, and Bilaspur 5,145; total 20,859. Total number relieved 23,561. There were also 11,801 persons employed on railway works. [illegible] 337. Poor-houses—men 656, women 817, and children 3,030. Otherwise relieved—men 1,595, women 4,190, and children 6,856, with 3,148 unclassed. Wage prices—Balaghat 13, and Bilaspur 14, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th December.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of early paddy has been completed in most districts and the reaping of the wet-weather paddy is progressing. The crop prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of the wet-weather paddy is in progress and cultivation of the dry-weather paddy and island crops is progressing. No rain has fallen during the week and prospects in Pakokku and Yamethin have not improved; in Minbu most of the millet crop on high lands in the Kyabin township has failed owing to cessation of rain. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Upper Chindwin; slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo; and has fallen in Mandalay.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st December.*—The weather is seasonable. The harvesting of the late rice is in progress. Prospects are generally good. Sowing of mustard and pulses is nearly finished. The condition of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur; elsewhere, it is fair. Pruning of tea is in progress. Prices:—common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 13, Dhubri 10$\frac{1}{2}$, Tezpur 9, Nowgong 8, Sibsagar 12, and Dibrugarh 10, seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th December.*—MYSORE: Prospects are favourable. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, and Kadur, and have fallen in Kolar and Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in four districts.

COORG: Rainfall 2 cents. The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th December.*—BERAR: The weather is cold. Cutting of *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and cotton-picking are in progress. The winter crops are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient for requirements. The prices of food-grains shew a tendency to

fall. Prices :—*Jowar*—Akola 18, Amraoti 18, Basim 20, Buldana 16, Ellichpur 17, Wun 22, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. One or two taluks have already reported that the spring crop is withering. Rice sowings are in progress, but will be limited owing to a short supply of water in tanks. The autumn harvest has been completed. The prices of grain, though slightly risen in parts, are fairly stationary. Prices—wheat 5⅓, coarse rice 6½, and *jawari* 12 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th December.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout Central India. The standing crops are generally in good condition, though some slight damage by frost has been done in parts of Bhopal and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is healthy and pasturage is good in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, and are falling in other agencies. The condition of the opium crop is fair in Malwa; sowings have been finished in Bhopal and Bhopawar agencies. In Bundelkhand 1,521 persons were employed on famine relief works and 1,269 were relieved gratuitously. Total number on relief, 2,790. Prices in Bundelkhand 11½ to 20 seers per rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd December.*—Rainfall 4 cents in the Suratgurh tehsil of Bikanir. Agricultural operations are progressing. The standing crops are good. The harvesting of the autumn crops and sowing of the spring crops continue. Agricultural stock is fair in Meywar; good elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are slightly rising in Pertabgurh and Kerowlee; falling in Jhallawar, Haraoti, and Bikanir; fluctuating in Meywar and Kotah; and are steady elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Dholepore was 17.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 21st December.*—

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 21st December.*—No rain during week. Prices are stationary. Spring sowings are in progress. Locusts passed over Jammu tehsil, but did no damage.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th December.*—No rain during week. The nights are cold and days bright and sunny. Wheat and barley are still being sown. Price—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	+ 602
Bombay	15,649	4,705	20,354	16,697	4,951	21,648	+ 1,294
Central Provinces	2,570	60,757	63,327	2,702	20,859	23,561	—39,766
Central India	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	— 217
Rajputana	...	19	19	...	17	17	— 2
TOTAL	20,351	66,794	87,145	21,920	27,136	49,056	—38,089

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

APPOINTMENT OF A FAMINE COMMISSION TO FORMULATE FOR FUTURE GUIDANCE THE EXPERIENCES OF THE FAMINE OF 1896-97.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—No. 55—245-26 (Famine), dated the 23rd December 1897.

READ—

(1) Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 86, dated 25th November 1897.

(2) Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 22nd December 1897.

RESOLUTION.

It has been decided, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to appoint a small Commission to formulate for future guidance the lessons which the famine experience of 1897 has to teach. The Governor General in Council will take another opportunity of publicly expressing his appreciation of the manner in which the operations for the relief of distress have been conducted; while any complete review of them must await the receipt of the Provincial reports. But the information already at his disposal warrants him in believing that, regarded with reference to their object, which was to prevent the loss of human life from starvation at the smallest expense to the tax-paying community, those operations have on the whole been conspicuously successful.

2. As was to be expected, however, the methods by which that object [illegible] in the various provinces. The organisation for the relief of distress which has been elaborated in each province on the lines laid down by the Famine Commission of 1878, and embodied in the Provincial Famine Codes, has now, for the first time in most of the affected provinces, been practically tested on a large scale; and on the whole it has stood the trial well. But while the experience of the past year has suggested no alterations in the main lines which were prescribed as the basis for the administration of relief, it has been found necessary, in almost every province, to depart in some not unimportant respects from the detailed provisions of the local Code in order to meet the differing conditions of distress. And the direction which these departures have taken has varied from province to province.

3. The experience thus gained will be of incalculable value when India is next face to face with famine. But in order to render it available for future guidance, it is essential to collect and collate it while the facts are fresh, and to embody it in amended Famine Codes. It is no doubt the case that, while the broad lines upon which relief is to be administered may properly be prescribed for the whole of India, variations in detail will be necessary under the varying conditions to be found in the several provinces, and that each province must retain its individual Code. But it is certain that almost every province will have something to learn from the experience of others, and it will be advisable to take special measures to collate that experience; and especially, where the cost of relief and the numbers relieved have been larger than elsewhere in proportion to the acuteness of the distress and the population affected by it, to enquire to what causes the excess was due, and whether an adherence to the lines followed in other provinces might not, on a future occasion, reduce the cost without diminishing the efficacy of the measures to be adopted.

4. The inquiry will be far narrower in scope than that entrusted to the larger Famine Commission, which was appointed with such signal advantage in 1878. Twenty years ago no general famine policy had been enunciated by Government, the experience gained in Behar in 1873 and in Southern India [illegible]

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